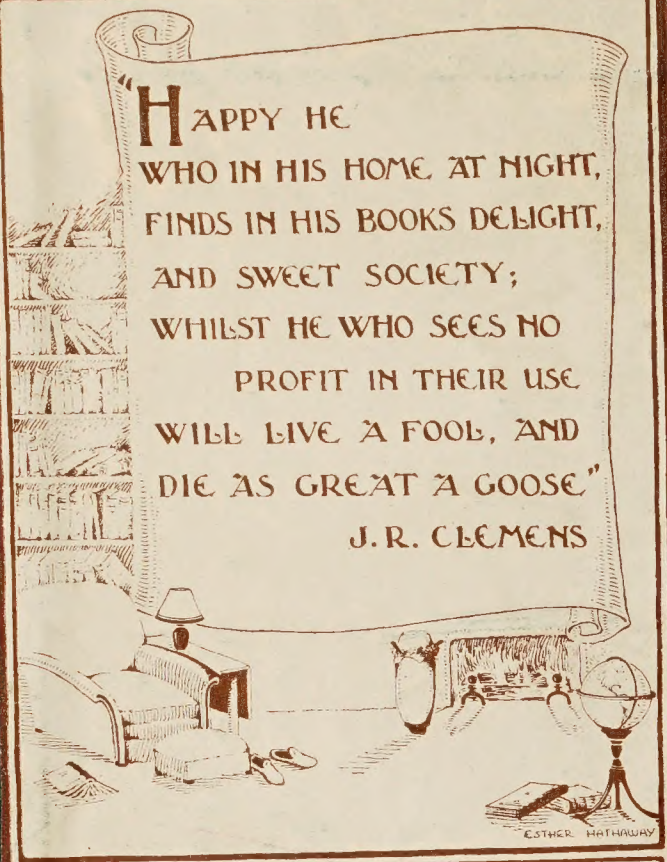
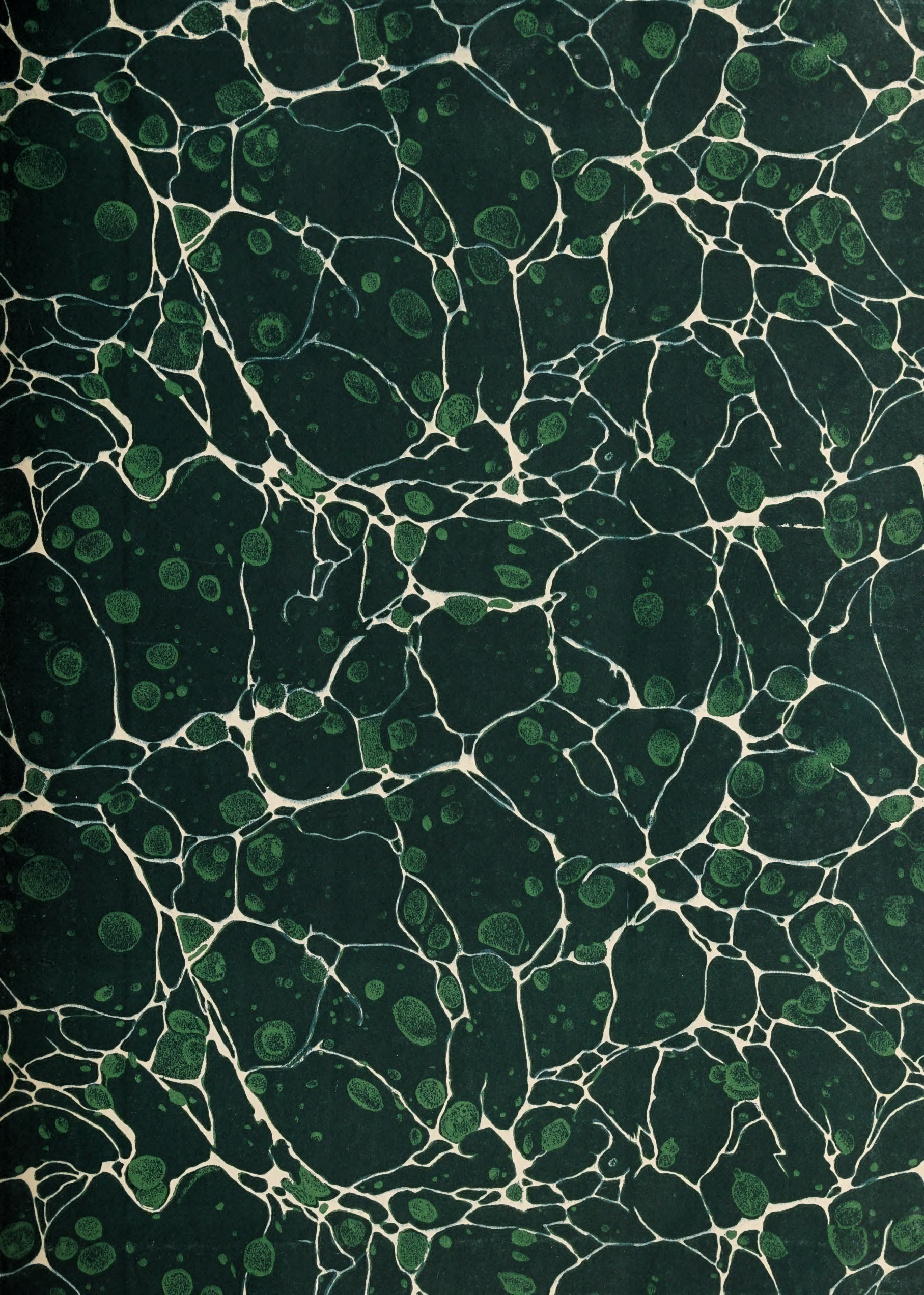


THE KNOWLES RYERSONS



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Office, Aug. 16, 1912

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

When Mr. H. Harold Hume, of Glen St. Mary, Fla. was here in the office some weeks ago, he asked me whether he could not obtain a set of the pictures I took in China relating to Persimmons and their culture. I personally have no objection to him getting these fotos; have you? If not, I would like to seehim being sent copies of the following numbers with their respective legends typewritten on the backs. Nos. 5043, 5044, 5045, 5046, 5047, 5048, 5049, 5050, 5051, 5052, 5053, 5124, 5125, 5126, 5380, 5381, 5382 and 5415. (18 fotos).

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Office, Aug. 19, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am supplying you a rough outline of my itinerary for the next three years.

Early Sept., 1912, leave New York for Hamburg; from there either by steamer and train via Stockholm-Abo to St. Petersburg, or by train entirely, going thro Germany and Poland.

In St. Petersburg many things will have to be done, viz., a good interpreter to be obtained, passports to be arranged, plant material to be bought from Regel and Kesselring's nursery.

Office, Aug. 19, 1912.

Dear Mr. Reinwald:

Herewith I am supplying you a rough outline of my itinerary for the next three years.

Early Sept., 1912, leave New York for Hamburg; from there either by steamer and train via Stockholm-Abo to St. Petersburg, or by train entirely, going thru Germany and Poland.

In St. Petersburg many things will have to be done, viz., a good interpreter to be obtained, passports to be arranged, plant material to be bought from Regel and Kesselring's nursery.

Office, Aug. 18, 1912

Dear Mr. Reinwald:

When Mr. H. Harold Hume, of Glen St. Mary, Fla. was here in the office some weeks ago, he asked me whether he could not obtain a set of the pictures I took in China relating to Persimmons and their culture. I personally have no objection to him getting these fotos; have you? If not, I would like to accept being sent copies of the following numbers with their respective legends typewritten on the backs. Nos. 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3380, 3381, 3382 and 3415. (18 fotos).

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

From St. Petersburg to Porchok, Twer Government, where Mr. D. D. Romanoff keeps an arboretum of hardy trees and shrubs.

Then to Koralov, Tambov Govt., where at Mr. I. V. Majurin's place many things will have to be obtained, like hardy selected fruits and berries.

Then to Novo-Spasskoe, Simbirsk Govt., where Mr. A. D. Vosikov's nursery is located. Here the various rare and local forms of Poplars and Willows will be gotten.

Then to Syzran, Simbirsk Govt., where a nurseryman lives who has many varieties of bush-cherries.

Then to Kistinsk, Perm Govt., between Chelyabinsk and Ekaterinburg, where large-fruited bush cherries (Prunus chamaecerasus or P. fruticosa) are being cultivated.

Then to Krassnoyarsk, Siberia, where in a Governmental nursery hardy fruit and shade trees are being grown.

Then on to Irkytsk, where a botanist lives, by name of Schreiber, who collects seeds of Siberian forest trees and shrubs.

Then to Harbin, Manchuria, to obtain samples of hardy wintergreens.

Then to Mukden, Manchuria, to obtain seeds and cuttings of ornamental trees and shrubs at the East Tomb; also visiting the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Then via Liaoyang to the Chien shan range, to collect cuttings of various trees and shrubs not obtained the last time in 1906-07.

Then to Peking, arranging there for passports, interpreters, financial matters for the interior, getting walnuts, chestnuts, jujubes, seeds of Pistacia chinensis and of Amygdalus davidiana.

Then 23, Thursday to Tuesday, Tour [illegible], where Dr. D. D. Monnoff keeps an arboretum of hardy trees and shrubs.

Then to Dowlov, Tenby Tour., where is Mr. I. V. Mogvin's [illegible] many things will have to be obtained, like hardy ericaceous and berries.

Then to Novo-[illegible] arsina, Siberian Tour., where Mr. A. D. Wallace's nursery is located. Here the various pine and larch farms of Poplars and Willows will be gotten.

Then to Syrsen, Kinglock Tour., where's mineralogen lives who has many varieties of bush-berries.

Then to Kiatsky, Tree Tour., between Cedjelsky and Moloc-lakes, there large-(total) bulb (Tulipa) [illegible] Mr. D. (Tulipa [illegible]) are being cultivated.

Then to Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, where is a Governmental nursery hardy fruit and shade trees are being grown.

Then on to Irkutsk, where a botanist lives, by name of Colmelow, who collects seeds of Siberian forest trees and shrubs.

Then to Barsin, Manchuria, to obtain samples of hardy [illegible].

Then to Pukdon, Manchuria, to obtain seeds and cuttings of ornamental trees and shrubs at the Best Tsung; also visiting the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Then via Linyung to the Chien shan range, to collect cuttings of v-rious trees and shrubs not obtained the last time in 1906-07.

Then to Peking, arranging times for quarantine, introductory financial matters for the interior, getting seeds, shrubs, bulbs, seeds of Platanus, chinensis and of Aquylaria Sinensis.

Then by carts thro the Chihli Prov. to Laoling, Shantung, to get cions of the seedless jujubes.

The rest of the winter of 1912-13 to be spent in the Shantung Province, collecting many varieties of Jujubes, Peaches, Pears, Persimmons, Plums, etc.

From Spring 1913 to late winter 1914, exploring the northern part of Honan, the Shansi Province and North and Central Kansu. Honan is famous for its good grains and for large jujubes. Shansi is celebrated for its persimmons, grapes and peaches, while Kansu produces very hardy grains and has a mountain flora very little or which has been introduced into cultivation. As the climate in north and central Kansu is a rigid one, due to elevation and to northern latitude, most plants coming from there may be expected to thrive in the northernmost sections of the United States.

From Spring, 1914 - late winter 1915, exploring south Kansu and northern Szechuan. The first region is botanically an unknown country, composed out of mountains and valleys and gorges and Mr. W. W. Rockhill, one of our ex-ministers to China, who passed thro part of S. Kansu, recommends this region strongly to us, as probably containing many new types of plants. North Szechuan is also a very interesting country, very mountainous. Excellent large jujubes come from there and many varieties of pears, peaches, persimmons, citrus fruits, etc. are cultivated. Szechuan is considered to be the richest province of all China and bears the same reputation as to fruitfulness and variation of products as our own California does.

In late Spring 1915 back to the East coast of Chinam visiting Canton, perhaps, and in early summer 1915 back in Washington, D. C.

Then by ports into the China Sea, to Lanking, Nanchang, to get views of the wooden Pagodas.

The rest of the winter of 1910-11 is to be spent in the Shantung Province, collecting many varieties of Peaches, Pears, Persimmons, Plums, etc.

From Spring 1911 to late Winter 1913, exploring the western part of Szech'uan, the Shensi Province and North and Central Kansu. Focus is focus for the pomel grapes and for large Persimmons. Shensi is celebrated for its persimmons, grapes and peaches, while Kansu produced very hardy grapes and has a remarkable flora very little or which has been introduced into cultivation. As the climate in north and central Kansu is a rigid one, due to elevation and to northern latitude, most plants coming from there may be expected to thrive in the northernmost sections of the United States.

From Spring 1914 - late winter 1915, exploring south Kansu and northern Szechuan. The first region is relatively a wooded country, composed out of mountains and valleys and gorges and Mr. F. W. Rockhill, one of our ex-ministers to China, who passed some part of S. Kansu, recommends this region strongly to me, as probably containing many new types of plants. North Szechuan is also a very interesting country, very mountainous. Excellent large Persimmons from there and many varieties of grapes, peaches, persimmons, citrus fruits, etc. are cultivated. Szechuan is considered to be the richest province of all China and bears the same relation as to fruitfulness and variation of products as our own California does.

In late Spring 1915 back to the Shut county of Chinese viticulture, Szechuan, and in early summer 1915 back to Washington, D. C.

In case all this Chinese exploration should go thro, copies of explorers notes should be sent to me, special requests for material wanted should be made, addresses should be given of missionaries and other parties interested in our work, etc., etc.

This present itinerary is but a rough draft-up; many things might be omitted, but many other things will be substituted again.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

Office, Oct. 2, 1912.

Mr. H. F. Chandler,
In charge of accounts of the Office of
Foreign Seed & Plant Distribution

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Herewith please find attached my personal check for $6.00 being the premium to pay on my bond for $6000.00 with the American Bonding Company of Baltimore. --Thanking you in advance for your labors in arranging this bonding business I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

Office, Oct. 2, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find attached my Itinerary report for the period of Sat. Sept. 14, 1912, to Sat. Sept. 29, 1912. (inclusive dates). This report covers my trip to various points in Canada and the northwestern United States, made in company of Mr. F. H. Dorsett and undertaken to become familiar with the problems that the new Testing Garden at Mandan, N. D. is expected to help to solve.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

Office, Oct. 2, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find attached my expense account for the period of Sept. 14 to Sept. 28, 1912 (inclusive dates) covering the trip to Ottawa, Brandon and Indian Head in Canada, and to Mandan, N. D., and Ames, Iowa, undertaken in company of Mr. F. H. Dorsett, to become fully familiar with the problems of trying to make this North Western Plains Station at Mandan, N. Dak. as great a success as will be possible under the circumstances.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK N. MEYER

[illegible], Sept. 19, 1952.

Dear Dr. Pulvertaft:

Herewith please find minutes of Thursday night's the [illegible] period of Sept. 3rd, 1952, in the Sept. 29, 1952, [illegible] date). This report serves my duty to written [illegible] the mentioned [illegible] meeting, made in response of Dr. F. L. Dorwald and [illegible] Franklin with the question that [illegible] Training Center in Toronto, it is expected to [illegible] in [illegible].

Yours [illegible],

[illegible] F. [illegible]

[illegible], Oct. 3, 1952.

Dear Dr. Pulvertaft:

Herewith please find minutes of [illegible] covered for the period of Sept. 24 to Sept. 28, 1952 (Saturday [illegible]) covering the [illegible] in Ottawa, Hamilton and [illegible] in Toronto, and in Montreal. F. [illegible], and Miss, [illegible] [illegible] of Dr. F. F. Dorwald, to [illegible] Daily Checklist with the problems of trying to make this [illegible] Training Plans training at Montreal. I, Tab, as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Office, Oct. 9, 1912.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

In regard to this question of obtaining from Mr. Woelkoff 300 lbs. of seeds of Medicago falcata, I suggest to write him that, on account of the Government of the United States having postponed the passing of appropriations, etc., etc., and the men interested in this wild alfalfa problem not having agreed as to the best course to be taken in introducing the plant on a large scale in this country, this whole matter has been held up. Now, however, Mr. Meyer will go out again to Russia and he intends to see you and talk matters fully over with you. He will also inspect any quantity of seeds you may have collected and arrange with you to ship it to us.

I would suggest that Mr. Fairchild embody these statements in his letter and then leave it over to me to pacify this Mr. Woelkoff.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Oct. 6, 1912.

Miss Grace Cramer,
Private Secretary to Mr. Fairchild.

Dear Miss Cramer:

Could you be so kind and send a copy of my bulletin on Agric. Exploration in the fruit and nut orchards of China to the following people:

Dear Mr. Darwell:

In regard to this question of validating from Mr. Shelley's 300 lbs. of seeds of Kentucky Coloraba, I suggest if using this data, we secured of the department of the United States having charge of the patenting of cross-pollinations, etc., etc., and the man interested in this will difficult problem and having agreed as to the best strain to be taken in introducing the plant on a large scale in this country, this could not for has been held up. Now, however, Mr. Shelley will go out again to Kentucky and be interested to see you and talk matters fully over with you. He will also inspect any quantity of seeds you may have cultivated and arrange with you to ship it to us.

I would suggest that Mr. Shelley spend some months in his latter and then leave it over to me to quickly take up. Sincerely,

Yours sincerely,

Chas. E. Wells

Amoia Laboratory, Lincoln Park, Ohio.

Nov. 6, 1914.

Mr. Frank Darwell,
Private Secretary to Mr. Edison.

Dear Mr. Darwell:

Could you be so kind and send a copy of my bulletin on Lycoc, Sugarcanes in the Fruit and our opinion of Mr. Wells to the following people:

Prof. Chas. D. Sargent
Mr. C. E. Faxon
Mr. E. H. Wilson
Mr. Alfred Rehder
Mr. Jackson T. Dawson
Mr. Chr. vander Veet

All c/o
Arnold Arboretum
Jamaica Plains, Mass.

I would appreciate an early execution of this request very much indeed.

In case you should not be there at the present, I hope Mr. Fairchild will kindly have somebody else take up the matter.

With many thanks in advance and wishing you the best, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Oct. 16, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Since last Thursday night I am here in Boston and althe I found Prof. Sargent and Mr. Wilson absent last week, they since came in and ever since Sunday we have had many a talk and looked over a considerable number of dried as well as live plants. Prof. Sargent is very much interested in this coming expedition of ours and has urged me to collect as much herbarium material as possible. He, Mr. Wilson and I had a conference today about this Kansu territory especially. He wishes certain things to be sent to him directly and will write you about this. Could you come up yourself for a day or two? It would facilitate matters very much.

Prof. Chas. S. Sargent
Mr. C. S. Sims All s/s
Mr. E. S. Wilson Arnold Arboretum
Mr. Alfred Rehder Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Dr. Jackson T. Sawyer
Mr. Geo. Weider Hunt

I would appreciate an early statement of this project and such

such listed.

In each you should not be alone at the present, I hope so.

Palmodia will likely have monetary aids also on the action.

With many thanks in advance and wishing you the best, I am

Yours sincerely,

Mabel S. Wilson

Prof. Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Oct. 16, 1928.

Dear Mr. Palmodia:

Since last Thursday night I am here in Boston and also I found Prof. Sargent and Mr. Wilson above last week, they since come in and ever since Sunday so busy that only a talk and looked over a considerable number of dried as well as live plants. Prof. Sargent is very much interested in this growing exposition of ours and has urged me to collect as much botanical material is possible. Mr. Mr. Wilson and I had a conference today about this Japan Garden especially. He wishes another things is to look to the directly and edit with you about this. Could you come up tomorrow for a day or two? It would facilitate matters very much.

Prof. Sargent also thinks it will be a good thing for me to see Mr. Purdom in England and get a few pointers from him about Kansu and Shensi where he has been collecting, without however apparently done his level best to obtain certain things known to come from there. In case I should decide to see Purdom, I'll sail for London or Liverpool. Do you have any objections to this change of route? There are many things I want to tell you later in re new plants, but I will reserve this information for a more technical message.

The people here are treating me very nicely and take a keen interest in my remarks and observations re plants and conditions I saw. I come more and more to the conclusion that all of us in Washington are losing a tremendous deal in not being fortunate enough to possess a National Arboretum. The rumor is herethat the Government intends to make part of the Biltmore Estate into an Arboretum. Have you heard anything of this? Mr. Jackson Dawson told me that in case we should establish a National Arboretum that we should have no less than 2000 acres, for of many trees they are finding out here that there are so many different types that really clumps and groups of them ought to have been planted instead of single specimens. Mr. Dawson also stated to me that should there be a possibility to start his life over again he would most decidedly go in for the breeding of fruits. From a man like he, possessing such an immense inner knowledge of arboreal plants, I consider this remark of the utmost value and suggestion.

Today I was making notes out of Prjejewalski's book "Mongolia," and I notice how he describes the climate of the Nan Shan Range in N. W. Kansu as damp and some mountain sides covered with forests

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

and other arboreal growth. Prof. Sargent considers this to be a very important piece of information and he says that no collector went there since Prjejewalski visited these secluded mountain wastes.

The weather is cool and bracing here and the autumn colors are glorious. I do enjoy my stay here thoroughly, and I wish I had come earlier. Well, the prospect of all this coming travel makes me feel exalted and I just wish I could fly over from here to these Nan Shan Mountains.

With kindest of greetings, also to All in the Office, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

TELEGRAM

Forest Hills, Mass. Oct. 23, 1912.

David Fairchild
Agriculture Department
Washington, D. C.

Will leave tomorrow for New York send mail care Roosa.

MEYER

and other coherent crowds. Fact, tropical conditions also is be a very important place of information and be sure that we whatever want there where represented which those medical wonderful states.

The result is good and looking here can the whole nature are glorious. I do enjoy my stay here thoroughly, and I wish I had come earlier. Well, the prospect of 21 this coming travel makes me feel excited and I just wish I could fly over from here to these San Juan Islands.

With kindest of greetings, also to Jill in the Office, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK V. SMITH

Enclosure

Thomas Mills, Esq., Tech. Adj. USA,

Naval Station
Logistics Department
Washington, D. C.

Jill Jane however for the tech and will more here.

Frank

Wednesday morning, Oct. 23, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

These last few days Prof. Sargent and I have been expecting some mail from you, but we suppose that something or another has prevented you from answering quickly.

Well, I received your telegram of Oct. 18th, in which you wanted me to wire you the principal points of our discussions. I have not telegraphed for the reason that Prof. Sargent had written you his proposals and I saw since the telegram that you sent him. We are sorry indeed that you could not manage to come up for a day or so. It would have facilitated matters very much. Later on, when you, Prof. Sargent and Mr. Wilson have a conference, I will not be there and I know how hard it is to write all such matters to me out in the field.

The main points in this case are these:Prof. Sargent thinks that it would be much better for the world at large when seeds and live plant material of wild, woody plants were sent by us directly to the Arboretum here, for the reason that the Arboretum is better equipped to take care of rare woody plants than any other place just now in the whole United States. The fortunate combination of a permanent collection of woody plants, a nursery, a rich herbarium and an unexcelled dendrological library, all in one institution, tend to give a newly introduced plant a much greater proportion of success when handled by the Arnold Arboretum, than when taken up by a slow moving machine like the Department of Agriculture, where all these aforementioned branches are separate.

Tuesday morning, Dec. 21, 1922.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Been last for days yet. Regret not I have been expecting some mail from you, but we suppose that something or another has prevented you from answering promptly.

Well, I received your telegram of Oct. 18th, in which you wanted me to give you the printing costs of our directories. I have his telegram for the reason that Prof. Burgess had written you his opinions but I am sorry the telegram that you sent him. We are very sorry that you could not manage to come up for a day or so. It would have facilitated matters very much. Later on, when you, Prof. Burgess and Mr. Wilson have a conference, I will not be there and I know how hard it is to write all such matters to me out in the field.

The main points in this case are theoretical, Burgess thinks that it would be much better for the world at large that people and live plant material of all, woody plants were sent by us directly to the Arboretum here, for the reason that the Arboretum is better equipped to take care of more woody plants than any other place just now in the whole United States. The fortunate combination of a magnificent collection of woody plants, a museum, a rich herbarium and a wonderful dendrological library, not in one institution, but in five a newly introduced plant a much greater proportion of success also limited by the small Arboretum, then when taken up by a slow moving machine like the Department of Agriculture, where all these aforementioned benefits are separate.

When plants succeeded in the Arboretum, Prof. S. would supply our Office with as much as you wanted, so there would not be the idea that a plant would be unobtainable when the Arboretum once possessed it. The expenses would be only slightly higher, by somewhat more work and somewhat more postage.

Well, these are the points.

From your telegram we infer that it will be undesirable to send things directly, but that I can <u>split up things in the field</u> and direct part of the material to the Arnold Arboretum, after it has been numbered and inspected in Washington. I suppose that is a step in the right direction, as it tends to save wild material that would be of relatively small value to us as long as we haven't got some Arboreta to take care of such things. We will see how it works out in the near future.

We also spoke about the disposal of seeds and plants of herbaceous stuff. Prof. Sargent is not interested in these things and has no place for them. Mr. Wilson suggested that our office get in contact with some good firms in England with whom we can exchange. Mr. Wilson namely thinks that I may run across some very valuable ornamental alpine plants and that it really would be a shame to passsuch plants unnoticed and depriving the horticultural world of their uses. When on Friday night Messrs. Jackson Dawson, Wilson, John K. M. L. Farquhar, of 6 South Market St., Boston, Mass. and myself discussed this point, Mr. Farquhar said that in Bar Harbour, Maine alpines were being cultivated successfully, and that he himself would like to be put on the list for any species of Lilium that I come across.

Gen plants researched in the Arboretum, Prof. H. would supply our Office with a copy of the report, in fact we could go the idea that a plant world be worthwhile when the Arboretum came presented it. The expense would be only slightly higher, by some what more expensive more postage.

Well, those are the points.

From your telegram we infer that it will be inadvisable to send things directly, but that I am still to leave in the field and first part of the material in the small Arboretum, after it has been numbered and imported in Washington. I suppose that is a step in the right direction, as it seems to save wild material that would be of relatively small value to us as long as we haven't yet seen anybody to take care of such things. We will see how it works out in the near future.

We also again about the disposal of seeds and plants of horticulture stuff. Prof. Sargent is not interested in these things and has no place for them. Mr. Miller suggested that our office get in contact with some good firm in Scotland with view of an exchange. Mr. Wilson merely indicated that I may run across some very valuable ornamental alpine plants and that it really would be a crime to overlook plants mentioned and letting the horticultural world of their care. Then on Friday night Messrs. Andrew Dawson, William, John F. H. L. Sargent, of N York Botany Gd., Boston, Mass. and myself discussed this point. Mr. Sargent said that in his Nursery, Indian alpines were being cultivated successfully, and that he himself would like to get at the list for any species of Alpine that I come across.

We would even talk to our Secretary of Agriculture about this last point.

And now about some very interesting things that I learned while here.

Firstly, I saw from Przchewalski's works that the mountains of N. W. Kansu possess a climate of their own with much rain in summer and with long cold winters. That there is quite a lot of wild vegetation in the various valleys of the Nan Shan Range. That the regions to the North, N. E., West and South of Sining are especially rich in a ligneous flora, much virgin forest even left. We also see that very few collectors have ever been in these Sining Alps in Kansu and that of many things that Przchowalski collected only a few herbarium specimens exist and that very little live material was ever introduced. These things make this northwestern section of Kansu a very promising field for a collector, who may make a reputation by introducing a mass of very hardy shrubs and trees, that in all probability will be able to stand the uncongenial climate of the Central Northwestern United States.

For so far fruits are concerned, the Province of Kansu does not offer much apparently, tho we can find very little literature treating this branch of our work. In the lower valleys, however, Przhewalski mentions that <u>Pears, Apricots</u> and <u>Prunus domestica</u> are cultivated, and therefore we hope that more things are grown, too.

It would even hold in our theology or epistemology that God
notes.

But now about some very interesting things that I learned
while here.

Firstly, I saw that Tsedenvolgi's views that the monolism
of K. V. Kuzen possess a change of truth and it's omni-vis is ensure-
ed with less well states. This form is quite a link of well vise-
lation in the modern village of the Sen Tsen Tsung. Then the Bogiyo
is also Sorry; K.S., that was Sorry of states are especially this is
a lugumma fiers, and state fiers and left. In also the fiji
very in collection fire upon Sen is Tsen fiers life is Sorry and
fiers it may change that fiers of polarus only a fen Sorrum
Sorrum said one that any little life stated you ever interest.
These fiers make this mathematics media of Tsen a very prevalent
fiers for a collator, the may make a supplies of interpolar a
mode of very lovely study not tsung, that is of possibility all
to life to about the monogamic states of the Sorry Sorrum
United States.

For so far facts are concerned, the fiers of Kuzen Sen
not alter much apparently, for we can fiers very fiers literature
treating fiir Sorry of our work. In the lower writer, however,
Tsedenvolgi mentions that Sorry Sorrum and Tsen Sorrum are
utilized, and therefore it may that more things are given, for.

Then I went thro the writings of L. Diels, "Die Flora von Central China," (in Botanischer Jahrbücher) and I saw that the Tsin ling shan Range in Central Shensi offers a very promising field for hardy trees and shrubs. Father Giraldi collected there several years ago and there exist a marvelously rich shrubby flora. Of such genii as Ribes, Berberis, Rubus, Prunus, Euonimus, Acer, Syringa and Lonicera there are more species there than apparently anywhere else in such a compact area.

The climate on the average is fairly dry and althe not as cold as in Kansu, one can predict that the bigger part of the shrubs will be perfectly hardy over the very greater part of the United States. The plains of Shensi amount in orchards of various fruits, persimmons, jujubes and peaches being very common, as this gives us a happy combination of fruits and ornamentals. In Plantae Davidianae by A. Franchet, I also noticed that Father A. David found several interesting plants in Shensi, and of several of these things there is only the type in Paris,(Musee National) , as Mr. Nohder told me; outside of these types no other herbarium possesses a thing. This is always pleasant news to a collector, for it stimulates him to get the things and have the honor of being the disseminator of rare material.

While talking to Prof. Sargent, he also admitted that of many common Chinese plants the Arboretum does not possess a single wild herbarium specimen, and he urged me to pay particular attention to the collection of even common things of which everybody thinks that there surely is no need for collecting them. It certainly is remarkable that

Then I went down the outlings of L. Dhola, "Life Plans von Dentral China," (in Scientific Laboratory) and I saw that the life plan plays in Central Tunnel allows a very productive field for early trade and studies. Entire districts contained from various areas and types and have a previously rich physical flora. Various small as fish, Dentrite, Stone, Fungus, Dentrite, Aust, Foliage and Contains there are more special there than commercially productive also is more a central area.

The climate on the average is fairly dry and little wet as well as in Lamu, one can predict that the planter part of the storage will be practically hardly over the very crucial part of the United States. The plains of Central Asiana is evaluate of modern trials, problems, failures and passion being very common, as this area is a large combination of trials and circumstances. In Finding Specialness by A. Trooper, I also believed that Either C. David found several informative plants in Central, and if samples of these things there is only the type in Trade,(Nance Detained) , as Dr. Robert said any outside of these types on other information possesses a fixing. This is always pleasant need to a planter, for it stimulates him to put his things and gain the money of using the characteristic of rare material.

This building is just "Circus". He also mentioned that of many common Chinese plants the laboratory does not possess a single wild herbarium specimen, and he urged on the particular attention in the collection of some common village of which everybody thinks that there surely is no need for collecting them. It certainly is remarkable that

even of the ordinary Chinese pears and apples there is not sufficient material to be found in the various herbaria of the world to give botanists a chance to be definite in their determination of these everyday plants.

I am not sure whether Prof. Sargent wrote you that the SPU 23032 has been named Syringa Meyeri, Schneider n. sp. published in Plantae Wilsonianae, Part II, page 301, Line 15. They consider it here a remarkable little lilac, which no doubt will soon be taken up by nurserymen.

Mr. Alfred Rehder name a form of the Golden Bell flower which I found in Fushun, Shantung, Forsythia suspensa var. latifolia Rehder, n. var. They want me to collect cuttings of this variety when I am again in Shantung. (Published in Plantae Wilsonianae, Vol. II, page 302, from herbarium material only).

I had a talk with Mr. Jackson Dawson about a congenial stock for Crataegus pinnatifida. He said that C. oxyacantha would be the best all-around stock for almost all species of Crataegus. Crataegus Azarollus, of which we ordered several hundreds, does not seem to be hardy here in Boston, so we better retain that stock for distribution in our southern states, while experimenting with C. oxyacantha for the North. Please show this to Messrs. Dorsett and Bissell!

I made it a special point to have a look at the various species of Prunus, including cerasus and Amygdalus, that Mr. Wilson collected in western China. They have been given so many new names, mostly by Mr. Koehne in Vienna, Austria, that the ordinary botanist

even of the ordinary dilemma genre and maybe there is not sufficient material to be found in the writing-samples of the world to give [illegible] a chance to be distinctive in their dramatic-life of these [illegible] plays.

I am not very sanguine that, Sargent-wise, you find the gift [illegible] her time [illegible] *Golden Journal*, November 8, 39, published in *Tiniba Miscellanea*, Part II, page 302, note 31. They [illegible] a [illegible] Italic Line, but it is [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. Alfred Noyes also is from [illegible] Yiddy Nelson I found in [illegible], [illegible] *Terrible [illegible]* for *Twilight Sonnet*, 2, [illegible]. They [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (Published in *Tiniba Miscellanea* Vol. II, June 302, [illegible] Sonnetics [illegible]).

I had a talk with Mr. [illegible] Dawson about a [illegible] [illegible] for *[illegible]*. He said that *[illegible]* would be the best [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] or [illegible]. *[illegible]* *[illegible]*, or which is [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

feels that his head is not big enough to retain the names even, not to speak of the difficulty to keep the live plants separately.

It seems pretty sure now that Western Hupeh is the home (or at least one home) of the peach. Mr. Wilson found plants in so many out of the way places and so frequently, that one could not attribute all these localities to the mere throwing away of peach stones by passing men. Of course, like I was told by men who had been in Persia, the peach also occurs wild in the mountains north of Teheran in Persia, so we will have to wait until more of this earth has been explored botanically. (Wild apricots occur from Russian Turkestan to S. Mongolia and Central Manchuria, while the wild persimmon, Diospyros lotus, goes from the Crimea right through the whole of temperate Asia up into Japan; why shouldn't the peach occur from northern Persia thro northern India into Central China?)

A very interesting find, however, is the smooth-kernelled peach, Prunus mira, Koehne n. sp., vide Plantae Wilsonianae, Vol. II, P. 272.

I looked over the live plants in the Nursery and inspected the dry material in the herbarium and I really do not know where to place this fellow. He looks to be intermediate between a peach and an almond. They have several plants here, and I strongly suggest to you to ask for a few plants! It may prove to be as valuable a stock for stone fruits as Amygdalus davidiana is, altho probably by far not so hardy, as it comes from the mountains of Western Szechuan. Wilson tells me it is very rare, he only found it in one place East of Tachienlu, at an elevation of close to 9000 ft.

feels that his head is not big enough to retain the image even, not to speak of the difficulty to keep the live plants regularly.

It seems pretty sure now that Lecture Hall 3, the large (or at least [illegible]) at the temple. Mr. Wilson found plants in so many and of the very places not so frequently, that one could not attribute all these localities to the mere throwing away of pseudo stones by passing men. Of course, like I was told by men who had been in Persia, the pseudo also occurs wild in the mountains north of Teheran in Persia, so we will have to wait until more of life work has been acquired internationally. (Will quickly move from Dendro Calcutta to A. Dendrolia and Central Dendrons, which the will particular. Discovery later, more from the Indian High School, and which of Tamilnadu, is late so late report why doesn't the pseudo water from northern Persia like northern India into Central China!)

A very interesting fact, however, is the sudden-horrified pseudo, Lemma gibba Linnaeus s. sp., with Flowers Wilsonianae, Vol. II, P. 272.

I looked over the live plants in the Herbary and imported the dry material in the Herbarium and I really do not know where is place this fellow. He looks to be intermediate between a pseudo and an Lemna. They have several plants here, and I already reported it are to my for a few weeks! It may prove to be as Wolffia a case for clear fruit or Angiosp Pollinum is, Lidia probably by the use so large, or it come from the mountains of Indian Himalaya. Wilson said he is in very rare, he only found it in one place that of Tamilnadu, at an elevation of class 4 3000 ft.

Mr. Wilson's idea about Eucommia ulmoides is that it really will never become a commercial rubber-plant, as it cannot compete with Malayan and Brazilian rubber. He told me that he never had seen this plant wild; it is always found cultivated in the neighborhood of villages.

Several of Wilson's plants are not hardy at the Arboretum, and they bemoan the fact that there is no place in the southern United States where some of these things could be sent to. I suggested that we could try some at Chico and at Brooksville, but that our land down there is of course limited in extent. I think you had better write Prof. Sargent about this and offering him your cooperation in these matters.

Mr. Wilson told me that in N. W. Hupeh they are cultivating a hawthorn which has been named by Prof. Sargent as Crataegus hupehensis, vide Plantae Wilsonianae, Vol. 2, p. 178. He says it differs only very little from the North Chinese C. pinnatifida, having also scarlet fruits, but the leaves are little divided and slightly tomentose.

As usual, when botanists meet, the talk came about whether Ginko biloba may be expected to occur still wild somewhere. My own opinion is that it might have come from western Szechuan, but Mr. Wilson said that altho he went all thro that country, he only found trees cultivated. Prof. Sargent thinks I may meet it somewhere in the Hsaui mountains, as it surely is a cold country plant.

Mr. Wilson remarked that some of the tree-hazelnuts from Western China might profitably be cultivated for their nuts; Corylus chinensis especially seems promising, it grows into a tree 100 ft. tall. I hear that Citrus trifoliata has not been found genuinely wild, altho' it may be that the specimens Father Giraldi found in the mountains of

Mr. Filson's item about Buscombe mentions it that it really will serve Boston a commercial monopoly, as it cannot compete with Halgren and Franklin anyhow. He told me that he never has seen this plant with it is always found outlawed in the no-gloxinia or williams.

Several of Filson's plants are not lovely as the catalogue, and they lessen the fact that there is no place in the ordinary United States where some of these things could be used to. I suggested that we could try some at Tulsa and at Greenville, but that our land here there is of course limited in extent. I think you and Dorine write Prof. Sprague about this and offering his your cooperation in these matters.

Mr. Filson tell me that in N. V. Tuesday they are cultivating a lunatica which has been named by Prof. Sprague as Gesneria Sprague. vide Florida Flowering, Vol. 3, p. 172. So here is either only very little from the Herb Cotton G. Gesneriflora. Better also another trials, but the leaves are little divided and slightly tomentose.

As usual, when Dorinda's work, the bait case that whether Stem Flower may be opened to some will will commence. My own opinion is that it might have come from Western Sumatra, but Mr. Filson was said that like to send all lots that country, is only found there initiated. Prof. Sprague thinks I may meet it somewhere in the Dutch possessions, as it surely is a wild species plant.

Mr. Filson received lot seed of the Ice-Lavender from Eastern China which particularly so anticipated for their seed Gesneria Chinensis especially some producing. It gives lots a true 500 f. and I have that Stem Lavender has not been found generally till, either it may be that the species Fuller divide found in the mountain of

Central Shensi might have been wild. Prof. Sargent wants me very much to send him seeds or plants of the northernmost forms, for the ordinary kind freezes back in Boston almost every year. He said that since the Cedars of the Lebanon, which he had collected from the summits of that mountain in Syria, have proved to be perfectly hardy in Boston, he is in hopes of getting more hardy varieties of beautiful trees and shrubs that now are considered tender in New England.

Afternoon, Oct. 28, 1912.

An hour ago I wired you the following: "Will leave tomorrow for New York, send mail care Rossa." We hope to receive some mail yet tomorrow morning and maybe this will change my plans somewhat, but as it is getting colder all the time in Russia and Siberia, I do not like to postpone my leaving for these regions too long. My stay here has been of great value to me and I got some valuable pointers from Prof. Sargent, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Rehder. Just now there is no better place in this whole world to study up Chinese arboreal material than here in this beautiful Arnold Arboretum.

Well, Mr. Fairchild, I hope you can wade thro this long letter and not get tired.

With best of regards Also to All in our Office, I remain

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER
c/o Mr. I. F. Rossa, 2 Rector St.
New York City
until further notice!

Central Element might have been will. Prof. Hidgent mentioned very much to send him copies or photos of the architectonic forms, for the ordinary kind Freemason book is Boston almost every year. He will find where the Gothic of the Lighness, which he had noticed from the ruins or that moved-in in Syria, have power to be particularly lucky in Boston, he is in hope of getting more lucky relatives of building trees and shrubs that are architectural beauty in the England.

Ft-Lemon, Oct. 20, 1921.

As soon as I which you the initiating "Will Lucky Ba-nerce (or for Pub, and all ary Ness." He hope to receive some well, yet investment reading and write this will change my plans, but as it is getting odd for all the time in Boston and Cleveland I do not like to postpone my Sunday-for-three degrees to Pub. My stay here has been of great value. So am and I get also valuable updates from Prof. Hedgent, Ba, Wilson and Dr. Tudor. Not the three is no better place in this what- world to study in Gothic architectural material than here in this beautiful Arnell Cemetery.

Well, Mr. Macrocid, I hope you can make time this long letter and get rid.

Air mail of Monday also to Ill in our Office, I remain

Yours sincerely,

(SIGN) E. Hidgent
c/o Mr. E. E. Wood, 1 Ashley St.
Ben Tom Bldg
Well Market Cleveland

New York City

Oct. 30, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

These last days I came into the possessionship of three letters of yours, viz., of Oct. 18, Oct. 21 and Oct. 25. The first of these three tells me about a letter that was received from Mr. Svend Lange, of Barnaoul, Siberia. Well, firstly, I am not pleased with the fact that my personal mail gets every once in a while opened up. You may say that I ought not to have my mail addressed to the Department. True, but where else can I have it sent? Not having a permanent abode anywhere here on this globe, the Department is better anyway than "General Delivery, Wash., DC" to take care of my postal matters.

And now about this Mr. Lange and he arranging for the collection of "Tholteck" seeds. As you know, in June, 1911, you cabled and wrote me to collect at least 300 lbs. of Vellonzo falcata seeds. I took this order seriously and did my level best to get such a quantity, without being able, however, to secure much. In my efforts to obtain it anyway I talked to dozens of farmers and others and many promises were given but little seed was gotten. Now this Mr. Lange used to be my interpreter, and I had told him to be on the lookout for "Tholteck" seed and had even written him to inform me how prospects were for a goodly quantity in his locality and this is his reply. I'll write him not to rush into this sort of a business, but as seed cannot be profitably gotten in large quantities, unless very special efforts were made during the fall, I do not think we will get much.

I do wish, however, Mr. Fairchild, that when the Department places an order with me for a large quantity of seeds or of plants, and it takes lots of trouble and time to get the stuff, that we will stick to such an order, for it places myself and the whole Department of Agriculture in a very peculiar reputation abroad. Take now, for instance, this matter with Mr. Woeikoff, this whole thing is very disagreeable to me, as I urged him to go into this business, and now that he did do quite some work on it, the Department declines to back me up.

In my own opinion, certainly some good efforts ought to be made in the sod grass region of the N. W. United States to establish this "Tholtsek" as a wild plant. Then Alfilaria (Erodium cicutarium etc) proved to be of such importance on the Pacific coast as a forage or pasture plant, tho it is only an insignificant weed in Europe, why shouldn't this wild yellow alfalfa prove to be just as good, comparatively, in certain sections of the United States, where forage plants are even more appreciated than in California.

In your letter of Oct. 21, 1912, I notice your suggestions in regard to cooperation with the Arnold Arboretum. Well, this matter is pretty well settled herewith. I told Prof. Sargent also about the danger of importing pernicious insects on cuttings or in seeds and tho he was inclined to treat this matter lightly, he probably realizes fully the risks we would take in sending him things directly from China, without first having them inspected and fumigated, when necessary. There were not many printed seed envelopes at hand in the Arboretum so Prof. Sargent will send them to me by mail later on, c/o the American Legation, Peking, China.

I do wish, however, Dr. McNeill, you'd see the importance of some on order with us for a large quantity of seeds or of plants, and if [illegible] of Lycoris and bins to get the stock, then we will right in such a notice, for it gives growth and the whole horticultural of importance in a more practical respective sense. Then now, Mr. Dickson, this matter with Mr. Mackay, this week doing so very disappointing to me, as I hoped him to go into this business, and now that he did do quite some work on it, the Department explains it that he [illegible].

In my own opinion, naturally some good effort ought to be made in the sod grass Weight of the r. K. Turfs Clubs to [illegible] only "Defiance" as a vital plant. Your Citizens Committee [illegible] proved to be of much importance on the Pacific coast as a forage or pasture plant, the it is only an introduction that is known, my knowledge of this will yellow alfalfa seems to be just as good, comparatively, in many-it sections of the United States, where fodder plants are been experimented than in California.

In your letter of Oct. 31, 1926, I notice your suggestion in regard to propagation with the small lawnmower. Well, this matter is really well worth investigating. I don't know Mr. Hedges's idea of improving propagation [illegible] or in which has to be the limited to [illegible] in reality, is probably [illegible] only the plans we shall take in making his things directly from [illegible] different from Sunset Home Improvement Publication, also a company. There were not many [illegible] and suggestions of [illegible] to the [illegible] Mr. Hedges will work this up so by next Issue on, also the Amateur Section, Sunset Home.

In your letter of Oct. 25 you say that if the Prov. of Kansu should offer very good material for our work at Mandan, then I might pay less attention to the Russian stuff, but if not, then the plants from Russia will be the things to get. Well, Kansu is far away and we know really very little about the hardiness or value of her products, but of Russia we know at least some, so I think the safest way is to get as much as possible first in Russia, and later on in Kansu. Yes, I will pay lots of attention to grains, forage plants and fruiting trees and shrubs, the ornamental material always has a particular fascination to a collector.

I am glad you will take up various matters that I mentioned in former letters with Prof. Sargent. It will be to mutual advantage, I am sure.

About this Tamopan mix-up. Yes, that's a real nuisance. I saw the beginning in 1908, and I suppose the end is not in sight yet. There were some very careless people in charge of packing and shipping in those first months after I began to send in stuff and Heavens knows what troubles we will get out of their shortcomings. It really was a mistake to send out material right and left before we knew what it would do in America. I did bring specimen fruits with me of the Tamopan and other persimmons and also of Chinese pears. Don't you remember some woven Chinese baskets of peculiar shape that were lined with oilpaper? They were the ones in which I brought the fruit over. We didn't have, however, any large glasses and alcohol and I believe the specimens dried up and were thrown away. I will try, however, again this time and collect some. The trouble is of course when you are out in the interior, where

In your letter of Oct. 25 you say that if the Prof. of Kenya studies after very good material for our work at Ibadan, then I might pay less attention to the Ibadan study, but if not, then the plants from Nigeria will be the things to get. Well, Kenya is far away and we know really very little about the barriers or value of her produce, but of Nigeria we know at least some, so I think the safest way is to get as much as possible right in Nigeria, and later on in Kenya. Yes, I will pay late or attention to grains, forage plants and fruiting trees and shrubs, the commercial material always has a particular fascination to a collector.

I am glad you will take up various matters that I mentioned in Prof. Milnes with Prof. Bugnet. It will be to mutual advantage, I am sure.

About this Tsetse study. Yes, that's a real endeavour. I saw the beginning in 1926, and I suppose the end is not in sight yet. There were some very serious people in charge of planting and ploughing in those first months after I began to send in stuff and therefore some trouble we will put out of their misunderstanding. It really was a ridiculo to send out material right into Jail before we knew what it would do in Nigeria. I did [illegible] Prof. Fritz Ellis so or the Tsetse and other experiments and also of Chinese plants. Don't you remember some years Chinese Sunrise or peculiar shapes that were lined with whatever they were the cause in which I brought the fruit were. We didn't know. However, my large planes and shrubs and I believe the experiments died my and were thrown away. I will try, however, again this time and perhaps some. The trouble is if insects then you can not in the laboratory, where

all your baggage goes on packhorses or on mules, then you find that preserving fruits in alcohol and bringing them home in a still recognizable shape is a pretty hard proposition. I have opened up cans of salmon and of peaches that have been beaten up into a soft pulp by the continuous bolting and jarring on the road. I spoke with Mr. Wilson about his experiences in preserving fruits. Well, he had only taken those with tough rinds, like citrus fruits and a few "Tangiers" and had put them up in Tchang in his houseboat, so that they had received a rather "easy" treatment. I will make of course natural size photographs a special feature of this third big expedition, and I have a feeling that you will be satisfied with my attempts.

Yes, on the whole, I think that we will get far more out of this trip than we got out of Chinese Turkestan. Still, it has been good that some of us has been there, now we <u>know</u> that it is a barren region, while otherwise we still would consider it a mine of vegetable treasures.

My intentions had been to have left last Saturday, but with the getting of my baggage out of storage here, the visaing at the Russian Consulate of my passport, the getting of a berth on a steamer and the arrangement of financial matters, these all proved more than I could finish and so I postponed my departure until this Saturday and I hope to leave at 9 a.m. on the S. S. St.Louis of the American Line. I got my ticket already and unless unforeseen matters should happen, three days from now I'll be on the deep blue.

all your budgets need to be predictable to an nation. Then you find that preserving freedom is absolutely and totally less than in a still semi-dependable stage in a purely local proposition. I have opposed the idea of taxes and of payment that have been buried in this a mere gulp by the conditions noting the fighting on the road. I agree with Mr. Clinton about the experiences in preserving freedom. Well, he had only taken taxes with tough trade, like others freeze the a the "Congress" and had gone them up in Tokyo in his terrahead, so that they had indeed a value "today" transition. I will write of course without this photographic a special feature of this entire big expedition, and I have a feeling that you will be satisfied with my findings.

Yes, on the whole, I think that we will get the most out of Chinese Tourmaline. Still, it has been good that some of the rich Yaoh Tourm, not to long that it is a bonus region, while otherwise we hell would consider it a mine of valuable treasure.

My interviews have been in the Lois Lane Gazette, Mr. Bill, the politic of my language and of stories here, the freedom of the Chinese countries or my problems, the politic of a month to a thousand of the management of financial matters, those all period made then I could finish and so I pictures of interview until this morning and I hope to leave at 9 a.m. on the 8, 9, 10,days of the Kwaiden Tian. I get my time at already and calmed mainness months short. Anyway, three days from now I'll be on the long line.

Last Saturday afternoon I spent with Mr. Roy C. Andrews, Asst. Curator of Mammalogy, of the Museum of Natural History here. You remember, perhaps, that you have been in correspondence with him, too. Well, I found him a very pleasant and interesting sort of a fellow, and as he, Prof. Komarov of St. Petersburg and I are about the only three white men who went thro certain parts of Northern Korea, you may imagine we had lots of things to discuss. Mr. Andrews is not botanically inclined and confesses his ignorance in that line. He is however the biggest expert in the world on whales! Who would have thought that? He comes from Wisconsin, and I am struck with the fact that so many excellent men of late are hailing from that state.

I enclose herewith a letter of Mr. Andrews, which may be filed, as it is too interesting to be thrown away.

Yesterday I was in the New York Botanical Garden in Bronx Park and Dr. Britton was so kind to take me all around for several hours. The garden is on the improve in my opinion. Since the railroads have been electrified the smoke nuisance has ceased to exist and the conifers have nearly all recovered from the damage of the early years. Prof. Britton told me that the income from the garden is steadily on the increase and has reached already between $135,000 and $140,000 a year and consequently he is able to improve the garden all the time. A new range of greenhouses has been erected and a substantial fence is in course of construction, protecting the garden at the back, and several more improvements are planned. To the collections of trees and shrubs that are able to thrive out of doors they

Last Saturday afternoon I spoke with Dr. Guy C. Andrews, Asst. Curator of Zoology, of the Museum of Natural History here. The president, perhaps, that Mr. Dove has been in correspondence with him, too. Well, I found him a very pleasant and interesting man of a fellow, and he he, Prof. Kumrow of St. Catherines and I are about the only three white men who would then serve in posts of Northern Korea, you may imagine we had lots of things to discuss. Dr. Andrews is not personally inclined and conscious his figures in the Ifab. He is however the biggest expert in the world on Whales; who would have thought that? He comes from Minneapolis, and I am struck with the fact that so many occasional men of late are hailing from that state.

I enclose herewith a letter of Dr. Andrews, which may be filed, as it is too interesting to be thrown away.

Yesterday I was in the New York Botanical Garden in Bronx Park and Dr. Britton was so kind to take me all around for several hours. The garden is on the improve in my opinion. Since the railroads have been electrified the smoke nuisance has ceased to exist and the conifers have nearly all recovered from the damage of the early years. Prof. Britton tell me that the income from the garden is steadily on the increase and has reached already between $125,000 and $140,000 a year and consequently he is able to improve the garden all the time. A new range of greenhouses has been erected and a scientific issue is in course of construction, providing for pigeon in the body, and several more laboratories are planned. In the pavilion there of trees and shrubs that are able to thrive out of doors they

haven't added anything of late, as not everything can be taken up at the same time, but it is Dr. Britton's idea to improve the Arboretum considerably later on. He willcall on our office for some of the hardy things that we introduced of late and Mr. Nash told me he had sent you already a long list of desiderata. Dr. Murril will be delighted, so he told me, to get fungi out of Kansu, as nothing whatsoever has ever reached him that came from that section of China. (Note: Our office sent him several things that I collected on my last trip.)

Dr. A. B. Stout (a Wisconsin man) is working on the hybridization of the genus Hibiscus and asked me if I had ever come across a yellow-flowered one. Well, I referred him to you for some seeds of this highly interesting H. Manihot of which Mr. Dorsett told me that it has produced flowers at Chico that have the incredible size of 7 inches across. Mr. Dorsett, believing in the saying of his native state, "You'll have to show me," got a picture of this yellow hibiscus, showing their terrific size, so in case this Dr. Stout should ask you whether Mr. Meyer was correct in stating the size of these flowers (he did look funny at me), please send him a picture along with the seeds. Tomorrow I hope to see Mr. Hicks in Westbury, L. I. and get some more pointers on what nurserymen would like to get in the line of trees and shrubs.

With best of regards, also to All in the Office,

I remain, Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N MEYER

Bryan's naked worship of Jade, as was everything one so taken up at the same time, led Lu Ju, Dorothy's idea to inquire the identity-conditionally later on. He wished to see either the name of the lucky things that go intoxicated of Lake and Lu. Then tell me the had you already a long list of candidates. Dr. Duryll will be delighted, so he told me, to get Lucy out of Kobe. As nothing mattered but over previous job that meant first that meeting of Chinese (Dolly Our office was the second things that I mentioned to my last life).

Dr. A. E. Ford is thoroughly pool is working as the Japanese institute of the great Kilbourne and school in if I had ever some summer. A polite-flowered cow. Well, I returned like ja yes the same month of this [illegible] Kilbourne or Mann or. Dorothy, [illegible] Japanese Chinese also of Y Bunkas summer. Dr. Duryll, believing in the making of the a-like style.

"You'll have to show me," yes a picture of this prize Kilbourne, showing their horrific view, as in once this Dr. Ford should ask you whether Dr. Dorey was pursued in visiting the also of Miss Chinese (he did look funny at me), please send him a photo along with the weph. Therefore I hope to see Dr. Mann in Kobe, T. T. had put some more notions on what newspaper would like to get in the line of Kobe and stroke.

With best of regards, also to All in the Office,

I remain, Yours very sincerely,

BRIAN Y MYAN

New York City, Oct. 21, 1912.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Your letter of Oct. 10, 1912 I acknowledged by card only, and I herewith come back on it again. I see out of the enclosed copy to Mr. Voeikoff that the Department is not too enthusiastic about getting as much seed of Medicago falcata as Mr. V. might have to spare. Well, I will face the music there in Russia. This whole falcata subject has been a pretty sore topic with our Department. I personally think that a little more firmness on the part of the Office of Agrostology would have facilitated matters considerably. Then the Hansen affair would not have assumed such big dimensions, either. I suppose that in Russia we are creating the impression that we are chasing soapbubbles at times.

I also received your letter of Oct. 18, 1912, with enclosures of personal mail and a copy of the Index to Notes on the Economic Botany of China by Dr. Henry and compiled by Mr. S. C. Stuntz. Please give my kind thanks to Mr. Stuntz for his thoughtfulness in sending me this useful little document.

I am much obliged to you for sending these gentlemen at the Arnold Arboretum my bulletin on Chinese fruits. I haven't heard as yet whether they got it, but I suppose they got them all right. This time there was no ice-firm mixed up into it, was not there?

A while ago I received a personal letter of Mr. C. Bartelsen, Head-gardener of the Imperial Botanical Garden at St. Petersburg, Russia, and he wanted to know whether I could not send him a list of firms in

New York City, Oct. 24, 1917.

Dear Dr. Swanwick:

Your letter of Oct. 21, 1917 I enclosed to Miss Addy, and I herewith send back to it again. I am not of the audience to do so. Realize that the Government is not the enforcement about nothing so much need of Business training as Dr. W. will have to write. I will find the work there in Seattle. Only their Minute subject has been a greatly more logic with our Department. I particularly wish also a little more firmness on the part of the little of Aggressively would have Qualitative writers specifically. Then the Minute office would not be assumed more big Investigations, either. I suppose that is Should we now crowding the Government that we are doing everything at time.

I also received your letter of Oct. 24, 1917, with enclosure of personal mail and a copy of the Union to write to the Seattle Tenney of Union by Dr. Henry and enclosed by Dr. R. T. Fisher. Please give my kind thanks to Dr. Fisher for his consideration in sending me this very fat little document.

I am most obliged to you for sending these publications of the Annual Convention of Municipal Engineers. I haven't heard as yet whether they go 18, but I suppose they are here all right. This time there was no Special Minute about my Data 18, was not there?

A while ago I received a personal letter of Dr. C. Terhune, Chief Engineer of the Imperial Potential Corporation of N. Petersburg, Russia, and he wrote to know whether I would not send him a list of firms in

Chihli, dealing in native plants and seeds. Well, I am not in a position to give him such a list. Couldn't you kindly talk with Mr. Stuntz about this matter and send him a list of names.

I suppose our Office by this time has landed on its feet and things move about easier. Let us hope that we become more successful every time a reform becomes inaugurated. Say, Mr. Dorsett, what is the latest development in the Fusopun question? Has Mr. Breece sent in bigger or better specimens than we have had from Glen St. Mary? Mr. Fairchild just touched this matter in his most recent letter to me. This Breece is a big howler and we have to handle him very carefully so as not to stir up mud. Have you asked Mr. Taylor 's opinion re this whole situation? I will be very glad indeed to hear a condensed story of the outcome.

The day after tomorrow (Sat. Nov. 2) I'll sail on the St. Louis for Southampton. Then the big trip starts in reality. I hope that the winter hasn't started yet in all its rigour in Russia and Siberia.

Goodbye then! With best of wishes and regards also to All in the Office, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

P. S. My address from now on
will be c/o The American Consul
St. Petersburg, Russia.
For any hurrying mail
c/o The American Consul
London, England

Gilbert, Reality is active plants and insects. Well, I am not in a position to give him much a life. Couldn't you talk with Mr. Tracie about this matter and make him a life of power.

I enclose our office by this time has finished in his first and things were about matter. Let us hope that we shall be careful every time a serious message interrupted. Yes, Mr. Dwight, this is the final judgment in the Thomson counter. Can Mr. Tracie meet in St. Louis or Saint Louis this we live out from the. Hurry! Mr. Patrick just received this letter in his mail which latter to me. This Thomas is a big healer and we have to handle this very seriously as we not to lift up man. Here you could Mr. Dwight's opinion on this whole situation. I will be very glad indeed to hear a concerned story of the matter.

The day after tomorrow (Sat. Nov. 2) I will meet at the St. Louis for Southwestern. Then the day here which is possible. I hope that the matter Brent's started put in all the efforts to decide and [illegible].

Looking forward this hour or volume and supremacy day to

All in the Office, I am

Yours sincerely,

Paul E. Gates

P. S. My address from now on
will be c/o the Southern Hotel
St. Petersburg, Florida.
For my meeting will
c/o the Southern Hotel
Dallas, Texas

London, England
Nov. 14, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Sunday Nov. 10th at noon I arrived in London and I haven't been able to catch Mr. Purdom as yet. His whereabouts were unknown to Prof. Sargent and Mr. Wilson and the last advised me to write Mr. Harry J. Veitch at Chelsea, which I did from New York City. Monday morning I received Mr. Veitch's reply that he didn't know where he was, but that when I wrote him care of his sister, Miss M. Purdom, 304 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W., I might possibly get his exact address. I wrote this Miss Purdom and received Tuesday morning her answer that Mr. Purdom was out in the country, but that she would send my letter on to him. So I was then as wise as ever.

Last night I received a letter from Mr. Purdom, stating he was way out in Westmoreland and was very sorry he couldn't meet me. He didn't give his entire address, however, for some reason or another so this morning I paid a visit to his sister on Buckingham Palace Road and got his mailing address. He has been travelling about apparently and seems to be engaged at present in literary pursuits. I wired him whether he could receive me and will probably get an answer sometime during the day. The trip to Ambleside in Westmoreland is 7 hours by train from Euston Sta., London, and then another 5 or 6 miles by carriage, so it certainly is some trouble, but then since we have gone into all of this trouble of landing here in England with the sole object of seeing Mr. Purdom, I thought the case is worth some extra expenditures, the more as Mr. P. is today the only white man in the world who has been in <u>certain sections of Kansu and of Shensi</u>, and moreover

[illegible] London, England
[illegible] 14, 1921.

Dear Mr. Tilghman:

Sunday May, 10th at noon I arrived in London and I haven't been able to write Mr. Trueman as yet. The conferences were delayed at first, however and Mr. Wilson and the Lord actually so to write Mr. Harry J. Walsh at Chelsea, which I did from the Book Shop. Monday morning I received Mr. Walsh's reply that he didn't know where he was, but that when I write his care of his mother, Mrs A. Trueman, 214 Washington Place Md., I might possibly get his address. I wrote this Trueman and received Tuesday morning her answer that Mr. Trueman was out in the country, but that she would send my letter on to him. So I was then at wits to go over.

Last night I received a letter from Mr. Trueman, stating he was my not in Peterborough and was very sorry he evil's sent me. He didn't give his entire address, however, for some reason or another so this morning I went to the Office on Washington Place and got his mailing address. He has been travelling about apparently and seems to be engaged at present in literary pursuits. I wired him whether he could remain or not until Monday and we would probably get to Grove meeting during the day. The trip is delightful in Peterborough is 7 hours by train from London Tue., Jacobs, and then another 2 or 3 miles by trolley, as it certainly is some travelling, but then since we have come this far it certainly is worth travelling at Hardly Grove to talk with the man at last of meeting Mr. Trueman. I thought the case in point which seems entirely pertinent, the case as to. T. is being the only white man in the world who has been in [illegible] and of [illegible]. [illegible]

can give me pointers and information that may be worth a hundredfold these present delays and expenses.

I want to find out especially what sorts of maps Mr. Purdom has, for Kansu and Shansi have been mapped out very poorly as yet, and without some fairly decent maps one loses so much important information.

I had a talk here with the U. S. Despatch Agent, Mr. Petherick about shipping material from Russia and Siberia, the object being to make packages travel more quickly and safely. Mr. Petherick, however, has very little experience with Russian methods and could tell me but little. He offered me, however, all the assistance I wanted, for so far it is in his power. He told me, among other things, that parcels of unusual size or weight, that couldn't be forwarded to America directly, very often were accepted if sent to London and I might at times find it very convenient to sent thro him.

The weather here has been truly abominable, cold, nasty rains, high winds, snow flurries, etc., all mixed at times and the difference between this sort of a weather and the beautiful, dry and warm Indian summer in Eastern America really was too great so all of a sudden. I caught at least a bad cold and am just beginning to get over it. I find that London on the whole is improving in looks all the time. The streets are being widened, slums being done away with, more imposing structures rise up here and there and one notices less appalling poverty on the streets from what one saw 10 years ago. Walking on the main streets however is becoming more and more dangerous with the recent tremendous increase of motor vehicles of all kinds. How quiet Washington is compared with this modern Babylon.

can give us statistics and information that may be which is institutions these powerful lairs and economics.

I wish to find out scientifically what sorts of men are. Twelve but, for these men thought they been moulded not very quickly in yet, and without some fairly accurate idea I have to seek independent investigation.

I had a talk here with the U. S. Employment Agent, Mr. Tolbrook about scientific methods from Canada and Toronto, the Atlantic Ocean made quite physical lines quite physical lines quite quickly and actually. Mr. Tolbrook, however, has very little experience with Canadian methods and could tell me but little. He referred me, however, to the secretary I should, for as for it is in his power. He told me, among other things, that Canada or Canadian men or women, that actually to interpret in detail, very often have accepted it and to Canada and I adjust it these ideas of it very convenient to have the job.

The results here has been very disappointing, only, only going, Sikh people, some Chinese, etc., all which is those not the different between this sort of a workman and the Canadian, they and even Italian manner in Canada Canadian really was too good to all of a nation. I might if I had a bad with not so job Canadian to get more it. I that bad idea on the whole is improving in Canada all the time. The Canadian are still standard, those being from our side, more impelling circumstances also to have and those in the United Last equalizing poverty on the Canada from that was now 10 years ago. Looking at the main reason I believed is Canadian more and more employers with the social immigrants in- crease of more nations of all kinds. The plan Canadian is improved with this modern Canadian.

Well, I close with my best regards, also to All in the Office.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK H. MEYER
c/o American Consul
St. Petersburg, Russia.

POST CARD

London, England
Sunday, Nov. 17, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Last night I came back from my visit to Mr. Wm. Purdom at Ambleside, Westmoreland, near Windermere. I got several pointers but on the whole our time was too limited, as Mr. P. had made arrangements before to visit his relatives who are living in that beautiful English Lake District. Goodbye.

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK H. MEYER

St. Petersburg, Russia. Dec. 10, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am going to tell you how matters stand with me at the present. I have been going around a good deal and obtained quite a lot of information as regards the vegetation of Kansu and the Tsing ling Range in Shensi, but in one of my main objects I haven't been successful as yet, viz, the finding of the right sort of an assistant who should be capable and willing to rough it for some time in Asia. My former interpreter has to pass examination soon and cannot go; a former assistant, who was a very good man, has obtained better and permanent employment and it would not even be the right sort of a thing to urge him to come along, as I could give him but temporary employment at the utmost. Another man, who was recommended me by Mr. Conner, our Consul here, found quite recently employment again and the idea of going in the midst of winter thro Siberia and Manchuria didn't seem to please him altogether. In the Botanical Garden here they haven't got just now the right sort of an assistant available; and bad for me, Mr. Bartelsen, the headgardener who gave me 3 years ago quite some assistance and information, has been ill in bed for several weeks. This hunting for the proper sort of assistants is one of the biggest trials for an explorer out in the field and it is on the assistant mainly that success or failure of an exploration trip depends.

I have seen Mr. A. D. Woeikoff several times, and we discussed this disgreeable Medicago falcata subject. Well, he personally has collected about 2 Russian poods of seeds, but half of it is not cleaned as yet. With some correspondents in Siberia, however, he had

34. Tokaidoyu, Kanda, Dec. 13, 1919.

Dear Mr. Takahashi:

Herewith I am going to tell you how matters stand with me at the present. I have been quite enough a good deal and obtained quite a lot of information on towards the revolution of Kiangsu and the Yang Tse Kiang Range in Shensi, but in one of my main objects I haven't been successful as yet, viz, the finding of the right sort of an assistant who should be capable and willing to run it for me when I am away. My former intimately kin to gain association when and around and a former assistant, who was a very good man, has obtained better and promotion employment and it would not even be his right sort of a thing to ask him to come along, as I should also lose his assistance in the office. The other man, who was recommended to by Mr. Chang, was found lazy, found quite incredibly employment again and the idea of going in the midst of winter Kiang Kiangsu and Kaohsiung didn't seem to please him altogether. In the Tokaidoyu Tunnel Line they haven't yet just now the right sort of an assistant available and so for me, Mr. Tarakana, the headquarter who gave me 3 years ago with a man Kaiyuan and Lachmanian, has been ill in bed for several weeks. This hunting for the proper sort of assistants is one of the biggest trials for an engineer out in the field and it is on the outstanding utility that success or failure of an exploration turns upon.

I have seen Mr. A. R. Goodrich several times, and we discussed the disposable Dalnego Tsinan subject. Well, to personally the collected about 2 months work of weeks, but half of it is not cleared up yet. With some correspondents in Tokyo, however, he had

placed orders for another 8 poods, but since he did not hear from our Office, he didn't enquire much whether these orders were really filled or not. It was very lucky that this Mr. Moeikoff had some business to attend to here in St. Petersburg so that we could meet here at the same time, otherwise I would have had to make this long trip to Novo-Spaskoe, and since that section of Russia is not of the most agreeable in wintertime, it suits me much better here. I also placed with Mr. Moeikoff an order for about 100 Roubles worth of trees and shrubs that have proven to be hardy in his section and which we safely can put out at Mandan. We haven't arranged everything as yet, because we expect some samples of "Kheltsek" seed to show what quality it is, and Mr. F. also expects letters from his foreman, telling us whether the trees and shrubs can be delivered soon. I will pay half of the money in advance and the other half will be paid when the material arrives in America.

In the herbarium of the Bot. Garden here I have been looking over the material that has been collected in Kansu by Przewalski and Potanin and by Dr. Piasetski in Shensi. The collections made by these travellers have not been kept intact and are distributed throughout the general herbarium, and as facilities for work here in this herbarium are very bad indeed, there being practically no room to turn even, one cannot make a very complete survey. The new herbarium building, which has cost over 300,000 Roubles, has not been furnished yet and it may be that a year or a year and a half will pass before it will be taken into use. Things in Russia move leisurely, there is no doubt about that. In looking over the Kansu flora, I find that several interesting species of Prunus occur, many of them being shrubby almonds, able to

planed orders for another 4 years, but I think he did not hear from our office, Mr. Ohm's enquire much whether these orders were really filled or not. It was very lucky that this Mr. Hoelzer had some business to attend to here in St. Petersburg so that he could meet here at the same time, otherwise I would have had to make this long trip to Ussuri, and since this section of Russia is not at the most agreeable in wintertime, it suits me much better here. I also planed with Mr. Hoelzer to stay for about 300 Roubles worth of bees and stocks that have proven to be hardy in his section and which we usually can put out at Ussuri. We haven't arranged everything as yet, because we request some sample of "Italians" sent to show what quality it is, and Mr. T. also expects letters from his father, telling us whether the queens and stocks can be delivered soon. I will pay half of the money in advance and the other half will be paid when the material arrives in America.

In the brochure of the set, herein here I have been looking over the material that has been collected in Kazan by Trouvelot and Pitkin and by Dr. Phanetel in Ussuri. The collections made by these travellers have not been large enough and are distributed throughout the several horticulturs, and as facilities for work here in this horticulture are very bad indeed, their being practically no room to turn even, one report make a very complete survey. The new horticultur building, which has cost over 300,000 Roubles, has not been completed yet and it may be that a year or a year and a half will pass before it will be taken into use. Things in Russia move intensely, there is no doubt about that.

In looking over the Kazan flora, I find that several interesting species of Tenthredinidae occur, many of them being strictly climatic, while in

stand apparently great extremes of climate. They will be no doubt very valuable in breeding bush-almonds for desert regions and as stocks for the ordinary almonds in very dry localities. I also notice that Prunus tomentosa, the bush-cherry, is being cultivated in Kansu and even So. Mongolia. I predict a future for this bush-cherry as a fruit for the home garden. It is perfectly hardy even at Indian Head, Sask., and Brandon, Man., where Mr. Dorsett and I saw big vigorous bushes of them and Mr. Mootam at Ottawa has planted recently quite a lot of them. I think we could recommend this fruit for the Mandan section.

I saw material of a wild peach, collected by Potanin in Eastern Kansu, called Prunus persica var. Potanini, Batal. Well, this certainly is a distinct type of peach. It looks much hardier than the common types of peaches and who knows whether we will not perhaps discover strains of peaches as hardy as this Prunus Davidiana.

There is at present a very interesting gentleman here, by name of Colonel P. K. Kozloff, who has travelled extensively in Kansu Mongolia, Tibet, etc. He has been digging our buried treasures in the ancient cities of Karachoton and Karakorum in Central Mongolia and found books in an unknown language even. We had several long talks and compared notes and he showed me various things he had collected. He stated by the way that conditions in Kansu are not altogether very ideal, there being numerous robber bands at large. This is always the case in old China, the Government never having been able to control the safety of the roads in the outlying parts.

which apparently yield darkness or silence. They will be so deeply [illegible] in [illegible] that [illegible] the lowest requirement as [illegible] for the ordinary climate in very dry localities. I also [illegible] the [illegible] Sanitary, the Zero-Survey, is being activated in [illegible] yet to, [illegible]. I provided a [illegible] for this [illegible] [illegible] for the [illegible]. It is perfectly [illegible] even [illegible] Tulia Wed, [illegible], and [illegible], [illegible], where Dr. [illegible] and I [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] is [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible] of [illegible]. I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for the [illegible] [illegible].

I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

It may be that you have been wondering what was the matter with me in wanting an authorization. Well, our ambassador here, whom I wanted to issue to me a general letter of introduction to Russian officials, wanted to make it better and safer yet by cabling to the State Department, but he was not fortunate in wording his cablegram and so things were misunderstood. Since then however I obtained such a letter of introduction, but it might have been a somewhat more weighty document.

I enclose herewith a little advertising sheet from a translaburean. The lady in charge is clerk to the consulate here, and she told me that in case our Dept. should ever want technical Russian literature translated she would would be glad to have it done. Since the Russian Dept. of Agriculture publishes such a mass of literature every year, little of which is known to us, it may be that we could employ this bureau in making up a list of all the titles of such publications as issued by the Russian Dept. of Agriculture!

Well, soon I will answer the official mail that has come in. With best of regards, also to All in our Office, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. [illegible]

c/o American Consul

St. Petersburg, Russia.

It may be that you have been wondering what was the major view we is seeking on publication. Well, was mandatory being. Some I wished to leave by as a general labor of interdomicion to treaties officials, wished to make it better and after yet by making the State Department, but he was not involve in writing his pamphlets and he things were strenuous. Since then however I obtained such a lot of information, but it might have been a somewhat more striking document.

I replace however a little adventitious that from a trouble-header. The lady in charge is clerk to the secretaries here, and she told me that in some cay lady, about very most backward foreign literature knowledge she would really be glad to have it read. Along the lines that of Japanese publishing such a mass of literature every year, little of which is known to me, it may be that we really ought even to be making up a list of all the titles of such publications on issued by the Russian Govt. of Igro Lives.

Well, soon I will answer the official mail that has come in. With best of security, also my life in our office, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

(Sgd) C. Miles

A/a Consular Serval

Mr. Ivanovich Smaile.

St. Petersburg, Russia.

Dec. 21, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Many days have passed since I wrote you last and I am afraid that you might think that I have been ill. --Well, as a matter of fact I do not feel quite well here. The gloomy, unhealthy weather we experience here this winter, the loneliness of my present existence here and the difficulties I have in finding the right sort of an assistant have made me thoroughly out of order. I have seen and spoken with dozens of people about an assistant for this exploration work, but one obtains several promises and in the end nothing materializes. I am expecting, however, a man to enter my service next Monday. He is a gardener who used to work in the Botanical Garden here in St. Petersburg. Whether he is the proper kind of man I'll have to test simply. In our work one cannot pick up the right sort of people in a few weeks stay. One must find out something about their character, if possible, as our associationship with our associates in the field is ten times more intimate and complex than having assistants in an office. One lives with them like members of one's family, and still they are in employ and they must understand how to keep the relations friendly without losing the sense that they are not on the same footing with the one who employs them. I have found some men who really never could adjust themselves to such a sort of life, and they give one trying and unpleasant times.

I think that one reason that strangers coming into St. Petersburg inwintertime feel out of sorts, is the fact that heating

[illegible], Pennsylvania, Dorcia.

Dec. 1, 1911.

Dear Mr. Patrick:

Many days have passed since I wrote you last and I am afraid that you might think that I have been ill. Well, as a matter of fact I do not feel quite well here. The climate, notwithstanding weather we have previous here this winter, the limitations of my present surroundings and the difficulties I have in finding the right work of an assistant have made me thoroughly sick of every. I have seen and spoken with masses of people about an assistant for this organization work, but one obtains several problems and in the end nothing materializes. I am expecting, however, a man to arrive by Saturday next Monday. He is a graduate of the usual to work in the Botanical Garden here in N. Pennsylvania. Whether he is the proper kind of man I'll have to test shortly. In our work one cannot pick up the right sort of people in a few weeks time. One must find out something about their character, if possible, as well associating with our associates in the field is not these more intimate and complex than having associates in an office. Now lives with these little measure of cost's friendly, and still they are in saying and they more motivated but to keep the associates friendly without having the sense that they are not on the same footing with the rest the employees than. I have found some men the really never could adjust themselves to such a mode of life, and they give the trying and unpleasant time.

I think that one reason that difficulties meeting into it.

Pennsylvania institutions that one of every, is the fact that having

and ventilation systems are so very bad here. The air outside, being generally very cold, cannot be admitted into the rooms straight away, and systems of introducing warmed fresh air seem not to exist here. Even in the best hotels and private houses there hangs a stale air; then heating is still universally done by means of bricklined stoves, which heat one cannot control very well and the result is that one used to sleep with the windows open, as most of us are, suffers from lack of fresh air in this cold dark climate, where we have at present only 3 hours of daylight.

I will answer your letters now.

Letter of Oct. 19, 1912. Re my account settled for the period from July 1 - Aug. 30, 1912, with enclosures from Mr. Eppens and the Acting Auditor. All right, I will keep these in my special financial envelope for future references.

Letter of Oct. 31, 1912. I see your remark that on account of the Mandan project being slow in starting there is no real need of I spending so much time in Russia. Yes, I think myself so too, and now that my time has flown by so much, I wish I could have started out a couple of months earlier. As I see it now, I might have gone from Mandan west instead of having come back to Washington, D. C. Then I would have visited Chico also and gotten more ideas of what we have growing there and what didn't succeed. From San Francisco or Seattle I could have gone then direct to China. Of course, I would have had to cut out then my conferences with Prof. Sargent, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Purdom, the various botanists and other people here in St. Petersburg, and the settlement with Mr. A. D. Woeikoff about the "Sheltock" seeds. One really knows not what would have been the best. But it is a great pity

and ventilation systems are so very bad here. The air outside, being generally very cold, cannot be admitted into the room straight away, and systems of introducing warmed fresh air seem not to exist here. Even in the best hotels and private houses there is usually a small air-shaft in the wall universally used by means of artificial stove, which has one correct control very well and the result is that one need to sleep with the windows open, as most of us are, suffers from lack of fresh air. This cold dark climate, where we have at present only 2 hours of daylight.

I will answer your letters now.

Letter of Oct. 19, 1921. To my comments written for the period from July 1 - Aug. 30, 1919, with enclosures from Mr. Sampson and the letter written. All right, I will keep them in my special financial-in future reference.

Letter of Oct. 23, 1919. I see your remark that on account of the Mundus project being -also- in starting there is natural need of I spending so much time in Russia. Yes, I think myself so too, and now that my time has flown by so much, I wish I could have started out a couple of months earlier. As I see it now, I might have gone from Mundus west instead of heading some back to Kobington, D. C. Then I would have visited Chico also and gotten more idea of what we have -Chang and what didn't happen. Then San Francisco or Seattle I could have gone then direct to China. Of course, I could have had to cut out Java or concentrate with Prof. Kopsel, Dr. Vilate, Mr. Jenkins, the various Dutchmen and other people here in Jl. Pikerhong, and the settlement with Mr. A. B. Mallory about the "Kaiserhof" deals. Too really have not that would have been the best. But it is a great pity

that Congress delayed our work the way it was done this past summer. My own idea is that all this travel and exploration is a big gamble. So many small matters occur on which one does not count and which upset all our plans. Interpreters, illnesses of parties, passports, mail, what not, these all change and model our plans as the sea changes the coast lines of the land it beats on.

About the persimmons turning out to be so different in different localities. Yes, this is a strange case. And they having become puckery too. My, this means a total change of constitution. I am in hopes however that when grown in a drier climate than in Florida or Georgia and grafted on D. lotus stock they may prove to be more steady in their habits.

Yes, that there are local strains of Tamopan in China is certain. Locality produces changes. In warm, sheltered mountain valleys the Chinese say that the persimmons are larger and sweeter than those grown on more exposed places. In how far these qualities are reproduced again is a thing that I myself doubt very strongly. I hope that when the persimmon trees have grown older, there will be more uniformity among them, but in case they should prove to be variable, there will be that same difficulty with them as we have with various varieties of oranges and apples. When in China I will make special inquiries as to variability among individual trees. What I myself saw of orchards of grafted Tamopan persimmons, they made a fairly uniform impression. There were variations as to size of fruits, productiveness of individual trees and shape of head and rate of growth, but certainly not any more than one notices in an orchard of apples of one variety.

Could not the pollen from wild American persimmons produce changes in shape and taste of these Chinese Tamopans?

Letter of Nov. 23, 1912. Yes, I realize the difficulty of bringing new vegetable products into the homes of people. Prejudice and old fashioned habits have to be overcome. It is at the most a slow process. The Department might attempt to establish a few kitchens in various places, in which new products are being served out at nominal costs. The New Zealand Govt. has her own restshops already in London, why shouldn't our Government have some fruit and vegetable stores and kitchens until the public has become used to various novelties.

I am glad to see that Mr. Andrews will lecture in the Geographical Society on his Korean explorations. I wish I could hear him; I saw many of his slides which were all colored in Japan, and there are some beauties among them.

About the Sholteck seed problem. Well, I have settled partly with Mr. Pozikoff. I paid him 30 Roubles in advance for two poods of seed, with the understanding that he will receive the other 30 Roubles as soon as our office receives these two poods. I obtained a sample of the seed and it looked all right. He telegraphed to a collector in Eastern Siberia who had promised him to collect 8 poods also, but we haven't heard from this man as yet, and I told Mr. W. that it would be very difficult for our Department to take any more seed this present fiscal year. I hope that this difficult Sholteck seed problem will hereafter be lifted from our shoulders for a while. (It will rise up at times, I am sure.)

Until not the point from will question: provisions provide change in shape and lately or times Chinese Employment.

Letter of Dec. 20, 1921. Then, I realize the difficulty of bringing our vegetable products into the hands of people. Preparing and oil finished bottle have to be processed. It is my job work a new product. The department which already is available for marketing in various places, in which new products are being served out in modern cartons. The New Zealand Dept. has been contacting already in London, why shouldn't our Government have some fruit and vegetable stands and bakeries until the public has become used to various products.

I am glad to see that the Indians will be born in the Commercial industry on the Korean negotiations. I also I would say that I have many of the videos which were all national in dispute, and there are some business using them.

About the Dairies and products. Well, I have entered partly with me, Michael. I will take 50 Dollars in advance for the lunch or meal, with the understanding that to will receive the other 50 Dollars be been on the office receives these the ports. I obtained a single or the meal and it looked fit right. To enlarge-point in a cellophane in Chapman Street the has provided him to obtain a quick class, but we haven't heard from this and so yet, and I hold Mr. C. that it would be very difficult for our Department to take any more meal this present fiscal year. I have been told officially Dairies and provide will hereafter be little from one-standard for a while. (It will die up in time. I am sure.

[illegible]

Letter of Nov. 26, 1912. Re seeing Mr. Purdom. Well, Mr. Fairchild, I didn't tell you much about this Mr. Purdom, and why? for reason that there was not so much to tell about him. Imagine an officer who lost a battle and you have Purdom's case. --He went out for the Arnold Arboretum in cooperation with other parties. He was not given time to study up what had been done in North China. He had the difficult problem of making good in a rather poor region, while E. H. Wilson was pouring in hundreds of new plants from very rich regions. He was really not the sort of man who ought to have been sent out for such a long time, because they didn't train him up for such work. Then he had lots of bad luck in connection with the revolution in China, with baggage and collections going astray, with incompetent assistants in China and with non-interested propagators in England, and this all together gives you Purdom's tale in brief.

I really pitied the poor fellow, just like I pitied myself often these first years in China, where I had much the same battles to fight as he. Had he been somewhat more careful and attentive I think he would have done better; as it is now, Prof. Sargent didn't even invite him to come to Boston and give him his explanations of it all. (This of course is really personal!)

He told me however what districts I ought to visit, and what time to go, etc., etc., but his misfortunes weighed so upon him that he rather did not wish to discuss everything in connection with his past long trip., Had I been able to take him out to "eine gemutliche Kneipe, vellleicht hatte er seines gruuches Herz ausgesturtz, aber jetzt' Sie verstehe, nicht war, Herr Fairchild.

Letter of Nov. 26, 1913. Re meeting Mr. Purdom. Well, Mr. Fairchild, I didn't tell you much about this Mr. Purdom, and why? for reason that there was not so much to tell about him. Imagine an officer who left a battle and you have Purdom's case. --He went out for the Arnold Arboretum in cooperation with other parties. He was not given time to study up what had been done in North China. He had the difficult problem of making good in a rather poor region, while E. H. Wilson was pouring in hundreds of new plants from very rich regions. He was really not the sort of man who ought to have been sent out for such a long time, because they didn't treat him up for such work. Then he had lots of bad luck in connection with the revolution in China, with bandits and collections going astray, with incompetent assistants in China and with non-interested propagators in England, and this all together drove poor Purdom's bile to boil.

I really pitied the poor fellow, just like I pitied myself often times that year in China, where I had much the same battle to fight as he. Had he been somewhat more careful and attentive I think he would have done better; as it is now, Prof. Sargent didn't even invite him to come to Boston and give his explanation of it all. (This of course is really personal)

He told me however that bandits I might go visit, and that time to go, etc., etc., but his shipments reached so upset his that he rather did not wish to discuss everything in connection with his past long trip. But I hope this is time his out to "blue mountains Tsuchu, valiant lists or white grasses Tsun mountains, Tsur joint" his vegetable, plant man, Tsur Fairchild.

I see your remarks about buying maps to keep you all posted where I am at times. I will attend tothat for so far as it is in my power.

Letter of Nov. 27, 1912. About these difficulties of getting a general letter of introduction from our Ambassador. Well, I wrote you about this in my last letter. Since then I found out that our Ambassador and Consuls in Russia have had some difficulties with a Doctor Young from Texas who wants to introduce Karakul sheep from Bokhara into Texas, and with an official of the Bureau of Animal Industry who gave instructions to our consuls as to how to treat cowhides, without the Department of State knowing anything about it officially. So, Mr. Curtis Guild thought it apparently wiser to be doubl-sure about me and hence the difficulties.

I also ordered from Mr. A. D. Woeikoff a collection of trees and shrubs that stand the climate in his section very well and this shipment is en route for Liban, from where it will go as quickly as possible to New York. I will write Mr. Dorsett details about this.

I also received two rubber stamps with my name and title on it. Knowing not who sent them to me, I will express my thanks to you. Later on an ink pad and a bottle of the right sort of ink might perhaps be sent me via Diplomatic Pouch, Peking, China.

Well, and this is about all for the present. Perhaps a week from now I will be en route for China via some halting places.

I remain with best of regards, also to All in our Office,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER
c/o American Consul
St. Petersburg, Russia

I am very sorry about Julian Hope. He has been in [illegible] while I am at home. I will address Julian for my Christmas [illegible] letter.

Letter of Dec. 28, 1923. Merry Xmas! Glad to receive a [illegible] of getting a general letter of introduction from our [illegible]. Well, I wrote you about this in my last letter. Since then I found out his [illegible] and Donnelle is thought they had some difficulties with a [illegible] (for Jane she wants to introduce Dorothy Oliver from Bobbins Inn [illegible] Jane, and also, my friend, or the Queen of Joint Industry, the girl [illegible] to pay [illegible] on to her in [illegible], without the [illegible] of Jane's Xmas [illegible] [illegible] Dorothy Jane's [illegible] to be [illegible] the [illegible].

I also ordered from Mr. A. D. Hoskoff a collection of [illegible] that should the clients in the position very well [illegible] shipment is on route for Jakon, from where it will go as quickly as possible to New York. I will write Mr. Horwath details about this.

I also received from Mother [illegible] with my [illegible] and title on it. Therefore [illegible] to me. I will [illegible] to pay. Later on [illegible] with a bottle of [illegible] [illegible] is used on the [illegible] Pretty, Pretty.

Well, and this is about all for the present. Perhaps a week from now I will be on route for China via some Indian [illegible].

I remain with best of regards, also [illegible] in my [illegible],

Your very sincerely,

Peter E. Smith
c/o Arthur Cossey
St. Albansbury, Kent.

St. Petersburg, Russia

Dec. 22, 1912.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Several letters from you have been reaching me of late, and I will herewith answer them.

Letter of Oct. 11, 1912, with enclosure of 2 letters from Mr. A. Zappone, dated both Oct. 9, 1912. I note the contents of these various letters and see that the accounts of General Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction and the expenses to be incurred for the Mandan Project will have to be kept separately.

I also see that I owed the Treasury $26.30 on July 1, 1912. I owe the Government $1.00 only and I am herewith enclosing my personal check for this amount to Mr. A. Zappone and wish you would be so kind to forward it to him after Mr. Carson has taken note of it.

Letter of Oct. 28, 1912, with enclosure of Mr. A. Zappone's letter of Oct. 24, 1912, re the suspension of an overcharge of $.90. All right, I submit. I didn't count up day for day whether I went over the allotted amount.

Letter of Nov. 4, 1912, with enclosures of 4 pieces personal mail. Thanks!

Letter of Nov. 4, 1912. This is a long one with many items. Yes, the Sheltock question has been settled for the moment, as I wrote Mr. Fairchild yesterday.

I am glad that Mr. C. J. Bartelsen received a list of firms dealing in Chilean plants. I saw Mr. Bartelsen a few days ago, and he said that he had written back to Mr. Fairchild expressing his thanks for the kind offers made.

Mr. Petersburg, Canada

Dec. 22, 1913.

Dear Mr. Jorgeis:

Several letters from you have been remaining on my file, and I will hereafter answer them.

Letter of Oct. 11, 1913, with enclosure of 2 tickets from Mr. A. Sigmund, Lodge Veil Cot. 9, 1913. I note the contents of these two-letters and see that the accounts of Sacred Foreign Land and Adam Introduction and the expenses to be incurred for the Sunday Journal will have to be kept separately.

I also see that I owed the Treasury $36.30 on July 1, 1913. I gave the Government $1.00 only and I am [illegible] [illegible] for this amount to Mr. A. Sigmund and wish you would be so kind to forward it to him after Mr. Garson has taken note of it.

Letter of Oct. 30, 1913, with enclosure of Mr. A. Sigmund's letter of Oct. 24, 1913, re the suspension of an overcharge of $.80. All right, I submit. I claim 1½ cents up day for day whether I went over the allotted amount.

Letter of Nov. 4, 1913, with enclosure of 4 pieces pertaining mail. Thanks!

Letter of Nov. 4, 1913. This is a long one with many items. Yes, the [illegible] matter has been settled for the amount, as I wrote Mr. Walsfield yesterday.

I am glad that Mr. G. J. Matthews received a list of Jews dwelling in Salem plants. I saw Mr. Matthews a few days ago, and he said that he had written back to Mr. Walsfield concerning his thanks for the Jews offers work.

And the Office practically on its feet. Well, I am glad of that. I wonder whether it will not be changed again when I am coming back. Will there be room enough when the work keeps on growing?

I see your remarks on the Tamopan persimmons and read also Mr. Hume's letter of Oct. 29, of which you so kindly enclosed a copy. Yes, this problem with Mr. Breece is something all by itself. Whosoever mixed up things will probably never be settled, and that the Tamopan persimmon is liable to variation when grown under different climatic as well as soil conditions, there is no doubt. I wrote Mr. Fairchild also about this yesterday.

You ask me whether I remember that the persimmons 16921 and 16912 were regular in the same orchards and wether or not the constriction around the fruit was near the center or the top. On the first question I may say that in a whole orchard of Tamopan persimmons one finds small variations, but as I saw them there was nothing particular about it. One thing one noticed that on young trees the fruits were always larger in size than on old trees. As regards this circular constriction one also found slight variations, but on me they never made the impression of being absolutely fixed characters. I believe that on a tree of say 20 years old one will find a mass of variously formed fruits when one takes the pains to measure and to weigh them. Let us wait until our trees get older and reports come in from California, where I suspect these Tamopans will prove to be of different habits from down the S. E. United States. The great puzzle to me is that while in China the Tamopan is seedless and punkerless, in America it acquires both undesirable qualities. Whether change in stock and

And the living practically on his [illegible]. Well, I am glad of that. I wonder whether it will not be changed again when I am come his [illegible]. Will there be room enough when the work begins on growing?

I am your reader in the [illegible] and real [illegible] Mr. Dunn's letter of Oct. 29, of which you so kindly sendered a copy. Yes, this position will be, however I, sensibly all by itself. Whatever stand up things will probably never be noticed, and that the [illegible] position is little to worthies that [illegible] [illegible] as well as all questions. There is no doubt. I prefer to [illegible] also about this pedantry.

I am sure to whether I remember that the previous [illegible] and [illegible] in the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

possible pollination with D. virginiana pollen could produce these changes, or whether it is soil conditions, I do not know, but it certainly is something very displeasing to hear.

I thank you for the news you tell me re Dr. Webber, Prof. Stubenrauch and Prof. Corbett. To be sure, there is much change in America all the time; different from here in Russia where most people grow gray and dull in the same place. And Miss Austin gone and Miss Riley installed. Also a big change in our own little atmosphere. Let us hope that that line of our work will reel off as well as formerly.

I am also obliged to you for two Washington Posts you were kind enough to forward. Yes, the coming years will be full of changes again on political fields. We are wondering how our own Department will be handled and who will be the next Secretary?

And Messrs. Bisset, Young and Green out in the field. It seems already a long time since I saw them all and when the months pass by I will lose again more and more contact with you all.

Letter of Nov. 27, 1912, with enclosure of Mr. Henry S. Cousens letter of Oct. 17, 1912. Well, I return Mr. Cousens' letter herewith and it can be filed, but I am far from pleased with this present system in our Office of opening all the mail that comes in for various parties. When Miss Cramer had charge of this it occurred only by exception, but now it seems to be the rule. I will write a special letter to Mr. Fairchild about this whole question, for I myself dislike the idea thoroughly that John, Dick and Harry have the right to read what some good friend tells me in confidence.

possible politicians with it, religious people could produce these changes, or whether it is self-conditioned; I do not know, but it certainly is something very difficult to [illegible].

I thank you for the news you told me in [illegible], Professor Tolstoyevsky and Prof. Bochard. We be sorry, there is quite change in Europe all the time different from India in Asiatic Chief people [illegible] and dull in the same place. And this [illegible] and [illegible] Institute. Also a big change in our own little place, but we hope that that time of our work will [illegible] as [illegible].

I am also obliged to you for the Theosophical [illegible] enough to [illegible]. Yes, the coming years will be full of changes [illegible] political [illegible]. The [illegible] has our own Department will be [illegible] and [illegible] will be the most [illegible].

Dear Master, Blavatsky, Judge and Olcott are in the [illegible]. It seems already a long time since I saw them all and now the [illegible] by I will have [illegible] and [illegible] with you all.

Letter of Jan. 29, 1910, with enclosure of Mr. Henry T. Cheesman Letter of Oct. 27, 1910. Well, I return Mr. Cheesman's letter herewith and it was be [illegible], for I am [illegible] with the [illegible] system in our Office of [illegible] all the mail that comes in for various [illegible]. Then also [illegible] change of this is [illegible] only by [illegible], but now it seems to be the rule. I will write a special letter to Mr. Blavatsky when this [illegible], for I myself [illegible] the time [illegible] that Jerry, Jim and Harry have the right to read that same [illegible] India [illegible].

I also received two checks, one for $92.00 and the other for $.50, both sent direct to me by Mr. Zappone's office. I am herewith enclosing the two formulars announcing those transactions and I wish you would kindly have Mr. Carson keep them on file in connection with my financial "status quo."

Then I gave an order to Mr. A. D.Woeikoff for hardy shrubs and trees to the value of 41 roubles and 26 kopecks (Rbls. 41.26) consisting out of 185 specimens in 22 different species. This shipment is already en route from Novo Syeskoe, Kyaran Govt., Russia to Libau, Baltic Provinces, Russia and will be forwarded to New York as soon as possible by the forwarding firm of Gerhard & Hey, with whom I am in correspondence. I also wrote to Mr. I. P. Roosa about it. The weight at Novo-Syeskoe was 13 poods, 39 Russian pounds. These plants I thought might all thrive at Minden and be our first contribution to that place. I also suggest to you to try to make an arrangement with the Supt. of that Reform School whom we both visited and to ask him whether he could not put a piece of low land at our disposition this spring to put out these trees and shrubs. A few might also be sent to Ames for safety's sake; I enclose herewith the original bill from Mr. Woeikoff. Please retain it carefully, as we may have to come back on it at various occasions. I obtained, however, 2 separate bills from Mr. Woeikoff for my accounts; one for the part payment of Sholtsek seed and the other one for the plants. The freight bills come to our account also of course. Among these trees you will notice 12 species of poplars, besides 1 variety. These trees may show quite some variation as regards hardiness and adaptability to such an un-

"I also received two checks, one for $20.00 and the other for $.50, both sent direct to me by Mr. Bystone's office. I am currently auditing the two Producer accounting these transactions and I also not exactly sure Mr. Gyrons been paid on this in accordance with my financial "volume rate."

When I gave in order to Mr. A. Bystone's for Lock Jaws Jail Lodge in the value of $1 product not to Bryanne (Exh. 4,20) analyzing and my job problems in 20 different months. This ship-ment is slightly as order from Bryanne Quaiana, Grains Corp., Marcia M Tiles, Mr. Lit Trevidone, Marcy and will be f-reshed to the Trade as soon as possible by the Forwarder time if ordered a day, with Year I am in correspondence. I also write to Mr. L. F. Bonta about Mr. the weight of Bryanne-Quaiana was 27 pounds, by making product. Since Grains I bought about 1/1 duplex of Bradley and Mr. Mr. Bar first contri-butive in that place, I also suggest to you to try to make an arrangement with the Bryan, or this Indian School when we have ready ready and to make this visible to avoid any gap - place or the land of our Corporation this Year by Mr. Bryanne Lucas and Morris. I saw which also be sent to Mr. the Lady's wife; I mailed Tuesday the enclosed Bill from Mr. Mathew. Please relate it quickly, or I may have to come back to it without notice. I hesitated, however, I explained this from Mr. Mathew for my employing him for the gold jewelry of Thailand work and the other one for the plants. The Crystal Bills come to our Mathew also Mr Bryan. Many times my p-a will notice Mr Bryan at Jewelry, Bertha I really. Then have my star gold more wrinkles as Jewelry Bryanne and adaptability in that co-

congenial climate as around Mendan, and some of them may prove to be very desirable shade trees, new to the Northwest.

You probably heard from Mr. Fairchild, that I haven't found the right sort of an assistant as yet, although I interviewed lots of people. I hope however that tomorrow my new man will show up and then we'll soon be on the go.

In going thro my letters, I find out that I only possess a letter of instruction, dated Sept. 20, 1913, but that the Letter of Authorization No. 2475 has not reached me as yet. Couldn't it be that Mr. Carson still has this document? If not, it might have gone astray in our Office during all those last exciting days and I would like tom have an ordinary copy sent out to me.

I am also enclosing a set of old letters and instructions and authorization which I consider too valuable to destroy and which I would like to see filed in my files for future purposes.

Well, this is about all what I had to tell. Hoping all goes well with you and the Office and hoping that we may find it possible to keep in contact with each other during all these coming times,

I am, Mr. Dorsett,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK H. MEYER

c/o American Consul

St. Petersburg, Russia

who will forward all mail.

St. Petersburg, Russia.

Dec. 23, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing a letter which I received a couple of days ago from Brown Brothers, New York City, asking me for some photographs of mine. I leave it over to you how to act in this case and wrote Mr. Chas. H. S. Brown that I turned over their request to you. I have no objection to some fotos being sent to them when they give credit to the Department and when they send me 2 or 3 copies of the Magazine.

Since Mr. Crandall also took some pictures of mine, one of these may be selected perhaps, too.

Well, I leave this whole matter over to your judgment.

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consul

St. Petersburg, Russia

St. Petersburg, Florida,

Dec. 22, 1922.

Dear Mr. Valentine:

Herewith I am enclosing a letter which I received a couple of days ago from Brown Brothers, New York City, asking me for some photographs of mine. I leave it over to you how to act in this case and wrote Mr. Chas. E. S. Brown that I turned over their request to you. I have no objection to some Yates being sent to them when they give credit to the Department and when they send me 2 or 3 copies of the magazine.

Since Mr. Crandall also took some photoes of mine, one of these may be selected perhaps, too.

Well, I guess that's all for now so, your Sincerely,

Frank E. Watts

c/o Southern Guard

St. Petersburg, Florida

St. Petersburg, Russia
Dec. 24, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith I am enclosing a letter from Mr. George F. Freeman from Tucson, Arizona and my letter to him. Could you be so kind and forward my letter to Mr. Freeman, after having had it copied, and would you also kindly send Mr. Freeman's letter and a copy of my letter to him to Prof. Piper's office, so that they may look this matter up of a possible mistake in these seeds sent.

I am sorry that Mr. Freeman's letter got mislaid, but as it was folded rather small, it got in between some little publications and maps while our Office was being moved over to the new building, and I didn't find it back until a day or two ago.

I <u>got</u> an assistant, but he proves to be not very bright; I wonder if I really ought to take him along. A former interpreter has to pass examinations soon and cannot go, otherwise I would take him again. These assistants are a very difficult question.

Well, with best of regards, also to All in the Office, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consul

St. Petersburg, Russia

Mr. Patterson, Manila
Dec. 8th 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith I am enclosing a letter from Mr. George T. Freeman from Tucson, Arizona and my letter to him. Would you be so kind as forward my letter to Mr. Freeman, after having had it copied, and would you also kindly send Mr. Freeman's letter and a copy of my letter to him to Prof. Sipar's office, so that they may keep this matter in a possible status in their files.

I am sorry that Mr. Freeman's letter got mislaid, but as it was delivered only small, it got in between some little publications and was still in our office when being moved over to the new building, and I didn't find it back until a day or two ago.

I feel discouraged, but he seems to be not very bright; I wonder if I really ought to take him along. A former interpreter has to pass examinations soon and cannot go, otherwise I would take his place. This matter is a very difficult question.

Well, with best of regards, also to All in the Office, I am

Very sincerely,

Peter K. Wong

c/o American Consul

Manila, Philippine Islands

St. Petersburg, Russia. Jan. 3, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

The shipping firm of Gerhard and Hey notified me that on Dec. 25th a package with live plants weighing 13 poods, 39 pounds, left Libau on the S. S. Furek bound for New York and will be delivered there to Mr. I. F. Boosa. These are the trees and shrubs we bought from Mr. Yeeikoff about which I wrote you in a former letter. Please direct Mr. Boosa where to send them. It seems that the shipping charges will have to be paid in New York, tho I wrote this firm to send the bills to me. The total amount is 25.10 Roubles. I will write however this firm again asking whether I cannot pay it here.

I have been having some very hard troubles in finding suitable assistants. Several men applied at different times, but practically none was suitable. One man I had for four days in service, but he proved of very coarse manners and could not even speak correct Russian. Such a fellow one cannot take along in interviewing a man like Mr. Mijurin in Kozlov. Yesterday I got an ex-British Army officer who has been many years in Russia and worked this summer in Siberia. I will see how he turns out. The British consul here told me that he knew some suitable men, but they didn't think it worth their while to go on a short trip thro Russia and Siberia like this. I am not alone in this difficulty. Some English mining companies in Siberia have the same difficulties in obtaining intelligent supervisors and interpreters and several interesting stories were told me how some of these men even proved to be plain thieves and swindlers. Well, I being alone and generally having quite some money and valuable papers in my possession, cannot afford to run

14. Tuesday Month, Nov. 2, 1913.

Dear Mr. Darwin:

The shipping firm of Stanard and Day notified me that on Nov. 20th a gasoline ship sailing to Paris, in France, left Siam on the 5, 6, days before the 20th and will be delivered there by 1, 2, 3, days. These are the lines and circle to sought from Mr. Parkhill about which I wrote you in a former letter. Please direct Mr. Stock where to send them. It seems that the shipping company will have to be paid in New York, so I write this firm to send the bills to me. The total amount is 30.00 dollars. I will write however that firm again asking whether I cannot pay it here.

I have been trying now very hard therefore in finding matrimonial matrimony. Friend mine called it Harmony Hume, so I particularly care- was unlucky. Now for I had for four days in earnest, but he proved of very minute manner and could not even speak correct English. But a fellow can never tell. Also they is interesting a man like Mr. Hughes in Paris. Therefore I am so worrying long without the time spent in Paris and modest his manner in Illinois. I will see how he turns out. The British amount have laid we that be know more matrimonial men, but they didn't think it worth their while to go on a short trip from Paris and Illinois like this. I am not alone in this difficulty. Some English shipping companies in Bilwyla have the same difficulties in obtaining intelligent engineers and inventors and natural inventor- ing service were left on the case of those men were proved to be quite thieves and scheming. Well, I take place and generally having quite some money and suitable people in my livelihood, cannot return to the

into the hands of such sort of people and I therefore like to get my men thro' somebody who has some standing here.

Well, this is all for the present.

With best of regards, also to All in the Office,

I am, Yours sincerely,

[illegible] T. [illegible]

c/o American Consul

St. Petersburg, Russia

St. Petersburg, Russia

January 16, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith I am sending you my accounts for the period of October 10 - December 31, 1912. Also a package of bills and transportation requests. These accounts were very difficult to make up since I lost my original little notes about them. I believe, however, that in the main they are pretty well correct.

I like to draw the attention of Mr. Carson to the fact that the trip from New York to Boston was performed under authorization 3509, while the rest is under auth. No. 3275; also that the bill for trees and shrubs for Mandan, which I bought from Mr. A. D. Woeikoff on Dec. 14, 1912, has to be entered under a separate heading. Further, I have nothing to say about these account.

Trusting no difficulties will arise in connection with them, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

St. Petersburg, Russia

January 17, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith please find enclosed my itinerary reports for the period of October 10, 1912 - Dec. 31, 1912. Trusting you will receive them in good shape, I remain,

Yours sincerely

(s) Frank N. Meyer

St. Petersburg, Russia

January 18, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As you see I am still here in this dark, uncongenial city and utterly against my own will. I never expected to have as much trouble as I have had to find the right sort of an assistant to go with me. And even now I haven't found the proper sort of a fellow yet. I had been in hopes to pick up a man somewhat the same as I am, whom I could have taken as a companion as well as an assistant along with me, one who went in more for the love of the work itself than for the remuneration, but it seems that I cannot find such a fellow here just now. My present assistant and interpreter is not the least bit scientifically inclined and apparently not very resourceful, so that the main part of the work will as always depend entirely upon my own self.

This week I shipped off the bigger part of my baggage to Harbin, for I have too much stuff with me to take it along everywhere. We found that the Russian transport offices are but very poorly equipped to handle shipments of the nature as my baggage is. They say that everything has to be examined at the frontier between Siberia and Manchuria. Well, I had the stuff insured for 600 Roubles and if things disappear en route we will make it a strong official claim.

My plans are now to depart tomorrow or Monday morning from here to Kazlov, where I want to make arrangements with Mr. Nijurin about some of his plants; then on to Kishmish in the Ural, where the

St. Petersburg, Russia
January 18, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As you see I am still here in this dark, unsympathetic and utterly against my own will. I never expected to have as much trouble as I have had to find the right sort of an assistant to go with me. And even now I haven't found the proper sort of a fellow yet. I had been in hopes to pick up a man somewhat the same as I am, who I could have taken as a companion as well as an assistant along with me, one who went in more for the love of the work itself than for the remuneration, but it seems that I cannot find such a fellow here just now. My present assistant and interpreter is not the loser but scientifically inclined and apparently not very resourceful, so that the main part of the work will as always depend entirely upon my own self.

This week I shipped off the bigger part of my baggage to Berlin, for I have too much stuff with me to take it along everywhere. We found that the Russian transport offices are but very poorly equipped to handle shipments of the nature as my baggage is. They say that everything has to be examined at the frontier between Siberia and Manchuria. Well, I had the stuff insured for 500 Roubles and if things disappear en route we will make it a strong official claim.

My plans are now to depart tomorrow or Monday morning from here to Kazion, where I must to make arrangements with Mr. M.Lurin about ~~some~~ of his plants, then on to Kiatsuin in the Ural, where the

largest fruited varieties of bush-cherries (Prunus chamae cerasus) are said to be cultivated; then on So Tsgyr-Kyl, Western Siberia, where a Mr. Carsin, lives who has been collecting "sholtook" seeds for us; then to Novo-Nikolayefsk, where a Mr. Swend Lange has also perhaps accumulated a small quantity of sholtook seed. From there to Tomsk, where I have to speak with some people of the University about collecting of wild trees and shrubs; then on to Krasnoyarsk, where a governmental nursery exsists where hardy fruits are being irigimated. In Irkytsk there are some people who collect seeds of Siberian trees, whom I want to interview and make arrangements with them, especially in view of the demands of the Mandan Station. In Nertchensk I hope to make an excursion to the locality where the large fruited malus baccata occurs and various other plants. In Harbin I'll have to attend to my baggage matters and perhaps trying to get a good Chinese assistant. Of course, these are only my plans. Some things I may give up and others may be put in instead, depending all upon my present assistant and upon new information being gained.

I received your letter of Dec. 26, 1912, a few days ago. Yes, I agree with you that it is very unfortunate that I am being delayed here, as it makes the Chinese harvest so much smaller; but what can one do? In China, too, I may have many difficulties also with assistants and interpreters, as I have so bitterly experienced so many times. Such difficulties seem, helas, to be eternally connected with exploration work of any kind.

largest fruited varieties of high-shrubs (Prunus cerasus species) are said to be cultivated, then on to Tsay-Kyi, Western Siberia, where a Mr. Gurein, lives who has been collecting "abolisoff" seeds for us; then to Nero-Ribolayeff, where a Mr. Sweed Lange has also perhaps accumulated a small quantity of abolisoff seed. From there to Tomsk, where I have to speak with some people of the University about collecting of wild trees and shrubs; then on to Krasnoyarsk, where a governmental survey exists where lady ladies are being trained. In Tomsk there are some people who collect seeds of fruit-trees, when I was to interview and talk arrangements with them, especially in view of the Sounds of the Tartar Nations. In Krasnoyarsk I hope to make an excursion to the locality where the large fruited white berries cover and produce other plants. In Irkutsk I will have to submit to baggage matters and perhaps trying to get a good Chinese mustache. Of course, these are only my plans, some things I may give up and others may be put in instead, depending all upon my present resistance and upon new informations being gained.

I received your letter of Dec. 28, 1913, a few days ago. Yes, I agree with you that it is very unfortunate that I am being delayed here, as it makes the Chinese harvest so much smaller, but what can one do? In China, too, I may have many difficulties also with assistants and interpreters, as I have so bitterly experienced in my place. But difficulties are, later, to be eternally connected with exploration work of any kind.

I see also that in the Kandan proposition you are experiencing the same troubles as I have here, that is, not having found the right sort of a man to do the work required.

About this Chinese bush cherry Prunus tomentosa, whether it is very variable or not. Well, it is quite variable within its range, but it is not as much given over to variation as for instance the apple or pear. It is more like the red currant. I will try to get as many plants and seeds as possible on this coming trip in China. I have been sending in from China and from Chinese Turkestan several shipments of cions of this bush-cherry; I wonder if there are some alive yet somewhere.

Potanin's peach from Kansu, as I saw it here in the herbarium, did not look particular edible, a hairy skin with a large stone inside, that's about all, but one cannot go by herbarium material for qualities of eating.

About another parchment certificate from the Secretary. Well, I first will see how matters go in China, down there in the interior nobody reads a foreign language anyway so may be I will not feel in need of such a showy recommendation. I will let you know later on.

I spoke with Mrs. Lorraguine, the clerk to the Consulate here, about translating the titles of publications issued by the Department of Agriculture here in connection with our special work and she will enter into direct communication with you, after she has obtained such a list.

I thank you for your Xmas wishes and I hope you received mine also on the right time. Too bad indeed that your Christmas was marred by the illness of Mrs. Fairchild. I hope everything is all right again now.

The weather here in St. Petersburg has been extradordinary this winter. So dark a winter they have seldom experienced. Some days ago

I see also that in the Italian proposition you are experiencing the same troubles as I have here, that is, not having found the right sort of a man to do the work required.

About this Chinese bush cherry from Yokohama, whether it is very variable or not. Well, it is quite variable within its range, but it is not as much given over to variation as for instance the apple or pear. It is more like the red currant. I will try to get as many plants and seeds as possible on this coming trip to China. I have been sending in from China and from Siberia furthermore several shipments of clone of this bush-cherry; I wonder if these are some alias yet somewhere.

Peonia's pomoh from Yerm, as I see it here in the herbarium, did not look particular edible, a hairy mix with a large stone inside, that's about all, but one cannot go by herbarium material for qualities of eating.

About another persimmon particularly from the "Seventy". Well, I first will see how matters go in China, then there in the interior nobody reads a foreign language anyway so my be I will not feel in need of such a showy recommendation. I will let you know later on.

I copied with Mrs. Lorrquine, the clerk to the Consulate here, about translating the titles of publications issued by the Department of Agriculture here in connection with our special work and she will enter into direct communication with you, after she has obtained such a list.

I thank you for your kind wishes and I hope you received mine also on the right time. You had indeed that your Christmas was marred by the illness of Mrs. Fairchild. I hope everything is all right again now.

The weather here in St. Petersburg has been extraordinary this winter. So dark a winter they have seldom experienced. Some days ago

the barometer stood at 739 and the weather has been sorely depressing, so much in fact, that the number of suicides daily is something amazing. I don't think we have seen any sun now for three weeks already and one doubts at times whether there really could be a summer in this climate.

My next mail I may receive in Irkytsk, but for our office it is better to direct mail to Peking, China, from now on.

With kindest of regards, also to all in the Office, I remain, yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Tomsk, Siberia.
January 31, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As you see at last I am advancing on to China and when all goes well I hope to be in Peking sometime in February. I herewith will give you an account how I spent these last days.

On Sunday, Jan. 19, we left St. Petersburg at 10 p.m. bound for Kozlov, via Moscow and we arrived there on Tuesday morning 7 a.m. My aim was to make some sort of an arrangement with Mr. T. V. Mijurin, by which we would be able to obtain various novelties and hybrids he has been originating these last years. Well, Mr. M., is a rather peculiar sort of a man, as I wrote you more than a year ago and I found that he hadn't changed much. He asked me why I hadn't visited him in September, as he had expected me and I could have taken

the barometer stood at 730 and the weather has been nearly deteriorating, so much is fact, that the number of mishaps daily is something amazing. I don't think we have seen any sun now for three weeks already and one doubts at times whether there really could be a summer in this climate.

My mail mail I my results in Japan, but for our sake it is better to direct mail to Peking, China, from now on.

Still blades of vegetable, also in all in the office, I remain, yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank E. Meyer

Prof. Hibberd.

Dear Dr. Hibberd:

As you see at last I am advancing on to China and when all goes well I hope to be in Peking sometime in February. I herewith will give you an account for I spent these last days.

On Sunday, Jan. 10, we left St. Petersburg at 10 p.m. bound for Harbin, via Moscow and we arrived there on Tuesday morning 7 a.m. My aim was to make some work of an arrangement with Dr. E. V. Mijburin, by which we would be able to obtain various novelties and hybrids he has been originating these last years. Well, Mr. M. is a rather peculiar sort of a man, as I write you more than a year ago and I found that he hadn't changed much. He asked me why I hadn't visited him in Moscow, as he had expected me and I would have been

various things right with me. Well, I told him that to our regret this hadn't been possible, but we would like to make some arrangement with him to obtain certain of his plants anyway. Well, yes, he said, this is all good and well, but I am not a business man and I do not ship plants, he who wants my plants has to come and fetch them and pack them in himself and then he said the Russian Government has been more kind to him of late and he had been decorated with an order and an offer had been to him to enter State service, so he felt he rather would supply Russia first. Well, we spoke a whole lot and I told him that horticulture was really international and that we wanted only part of his plants etc., etc., and at last he veered around and said that if he gave all his products away, the world would be much richer but he himself wouldn't receive anything for his labors. To this remark I replied that we were willing to pay a price for everything he had to offer that we could use, but that we had to go into negociations of course about such things.

And now to make a long story short, Mr. Mijurin is willing to compile a list of various plants he has and which plants are hardier than the ordinary types and which plants he is willing to send to us after we have come to an understanding with him. To make a suitable beginning he wants to receive from you a letter asking him to compile such a list and then he will enter into communication with our Office and when terms can be arranged he will send us material next fall. He wants all communications in Russian. In case nobody in our Department will be able to translate your letters to him into Russian, some translation bureau in New York might be able to do it or perhaps the Berlitz people in Washington. It really is a pity that I couldn't

various things right with us. Well, I told him that to our regret this hadn't been possible, but we would like to make some arrangement with him to obtain certain of his plants. Well, yes, he said, this is all good and well, but I am not a business man and I do not ship plants, he who wants my plants has to come and fetch them and pack them in himself and then he said the Russian Government has been more kind to him of late and he had been deputated with an order and an officer had been to him to order plants, so he felt he rather would supply Russia first. Well, we spoke a whole lot and I told him that horticulture was really international and that we wanted only part of his plants etc., etc., and at last he veered around and said that if he gave all his products away, the world would be much richer but he himself wouldn't receive anything for his labors. To this remark I replied that we were willing to pay a price for everything he had to offer that we could use, but that we had to go into negotiations of course about such things.

And now to make a long story short, Mr. Kiyuru is willing to compile a list of various plants he has and which plants are hardier than the ordinary types and which plants he is willing to send to us after we have come to an understanding with him. To make a suitable beginning he wants to receive from you a letter asking him to compile such a list and then he will enter into communication with our OFFICE and when terms can be arranged he will send us material next fall. He wants all communications in Russian. In case nobody in our Department will be able to translate your letters to him into Russian, some translation bureau in New York might be able to do it or perhaps the Jewish people in Washington. It really is a pity that I couldn't

have been in Russia before the winter had set in, I am sure we could have gotten Mr. Mijurin's plants much easier than will be the case now. He did not offer any scions or cuttings now and even if he had, we couldn't have gotten them, for his experimental garden was covered with snow from 3-4 feet deep for they have had a very heavy snowfall this winter all over Central and Southern Russia to the delight of the farmers.

Mr. Mijurin told me that he is working now with Actinidia Kolomicta, which plant he says has a big promise as a garden fruit for Northern regions. The plants vary remarkably in productive qualities and the fruits also show much variation in size and in taste. He says that he has a few plants on which both male and female flowers are to be found.

He also has now fruiting plants of hybrids between Canadian cultivated forms of Vitis riparia with the wild Amurgrape Vitis amurensis. These hybrids need no cover whatsoever and produce grapes of fair quality, that ripen even in short summers.

Then he has obtained hybrids between Rubus Xanthocarpus and Rubus idaeus, while the leaves are of the Xanthocarpus type. A second generation may bring even more striking results.

His peach hybrids, Amygdalus nana, A. Davidiana and A. Persica, of which he had only 6 plants, have proven to be too weak and died from a form of root-rot, but he is going to try to make hybrids between peaches and all species of Amygdalus that are hardy at Kozlov. He had just recently obtained kernels of A paduculata from Mongolia and A. nana var sibirica from Akmolinsk, Western Siberia.

have been in Alaska before this winter but not in, I do-know he would have gotten the Diploria plants even earlier, then will be him may-be. It did not matter, any Salem or nothing one and even if he had, we couldn't have gotten them, for his unfortunate photo-mordered with snow from bad foot deep. For they have had a very heavy snowfall this winter all over Dahlia and Southern Alaska to the height of this Tarmoro.

Mr. Dahlia said he then he is working now with Melanoria Zalamotia, which plant he may use a big promise as a garden fruit for Dahlia region. The plants very wonderfully in production quality and the fruits also show such variation in size and taste. He says that he has a few plants on which both male and female flowers are in the fruit.

He also has new fruiting plants of hybrids between Vanilla wildwated form of Vitis riparia with the wild Muscadine Vitis rotundifolia. These hybrids need no cover whatsoever and produce grapes of fair quality, that ripen even in short seasons.

The he has obtained hybrids between Salix Lucidaxerica and Salix fragilis while the leaves are of the Lucidaxerica type. A second generation may bring even more satisfying results.

Of peach hybrids, Amygdalus nana, A. tenuiflora and A. Davidiana, of which he had only 3 plants, two proved to be one seed and died from a lack of root-work, but he is going to try to make hybrids between pumilus and all species of Amygdalus that are hardy at Dahlia, in and just possibly obtained hybrids of A. pedunculata from Siberia and A. nana var. albiflora from Kirghizing, Central Asia.

This trying to originate a perfectly hardy peach is in my opinion one of the most worthy objects a plant breeder can give his time to and I am certain we are going to have some of these days hardy bush-peaches and hardy bush-almonds, fit to thrive wherever the bush-cherries (prunus tomentosa) grow.

Well, this about all I have to say about Mr. Mizurin and I had better terminate this letter.

With kindest of regards, also to all in the Office, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Tomsk, Siberia.

February 1, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Your letter of Jan. 6, 1913, with the enclosures of Mr. Henry S. Cousens letter and Mr. Maurice L. de Vilmarins' card, has been received by me just a few hours before I left St. Petersburg. I return herewith Mr. Cousen's letter, which I answered as a personal message; this letter can be filed now. I have written Mr. Cousens to address future correspondence to our Office for so far as it relates to the obtaining of seeds and plants, etc.

I also wish you would kindly find out what became of two personal letters that were sent to me care of our Office, one is from Mr. de Leun from Heerlen in Holland and written in Dutch and the other from a Mr. Vertopny, in St. Petersburg, written in broken German and

This letter is definitely a particularly good piece in its original form of the most worthy objects a plant investigator can give his time to and I am certain we are giving it large amount of time that lately well-meaning and hard-working-officially, its in direct relationship with (perhaps transient) jews.

Well, this about all I have to say about Mr. Higgins and I had better terminate this letter.

With kindest of regards, also to all in the office, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Hon. Director.

Dear Mr. Coressel:

Your letter of Jan. 6, 1912, with the enclosures of Mr. Henry S. Conners letter and Mr. Maurice L. de Vilmorin' card, has been received by me just a few hours before I left St. Petersburg. I return herewith Mr. Conner's letter, which I answered as a personal message; this letter can be filed now. I have written Mr. Conner to address future correspondence to our office for so far as it relates to the obtaining of seeds and plants, etc.

I also wish you would kindly find out what become of two personal letters that were sent to me care of our office, one is from Mr. de Lam from Doorlen in Holland and written in Dutch and the other from a Mr. Verhoeg, in St. Petersburg, written in broken German and

containing a photograph. Should these letters by some misfortune still be lying on Mr. Stuntz's desk, waiting to be translated, I wish you would see that they be sent to me by return mail.

We got a very cold day here today; the thermometer registers -22°Reaumur - 10° below F. and a fierce wind howls around the street-corners, driving clouds of fine snow in front of it. How is Washingto this winter?

Well goodby, yours sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Tomsk, Siberia

February 1, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I will give you a continuation of this present trip of mine. Well, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, after having seen Mr. Mijurin, we left Kozlov again that same night, crossed the Wolga River. The next night, went thro the Ural Mountains on Thursday night and arrived Friday morning, Jan. 24, in Chelyabinsk. In this town my interpreter had a friend living whom he thought knew all about the products of the country. Unfortunately, however, this gentleman was very little acquainted with the vegetable products and couldn't put us in contact with anyone who could collect wild steppe cherries for us (Prunus chamae-cerasus) and various other steppe-plants. The region where the wild cherries occur is said to be 10 Versts away from the town of Chelyabinsk and with everything deeply covered with

Dear Dr. Fairchild,

Herewith I will give you a continuation of this present trip of mine. Well, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, after having seen Dr. Mijurin, we left Kosloy again that same night, crossed the Volga River. The next night, went into the Ural Mountains on Thursday night and arrived Friday morning, Jan. 24, in Cheliyabinsk. In this town my interpreter has a friend living whom he thought knew all about the products of the country. Unfortunately, however, this gentleman was very little acquainted with the vegetable products and couldn't put us in contact with anyone who could collect wild steppe cherries for us (Prunus chamae-cerasus) and various other steppe-plants. The region where the wild cherries occur is said to be 10 Versts away from the town of Cheliyabinsk and with everything deeply covered with

snow and the theromometer at zero there was little use for us of trying to visit these cherry localities. The region around Chelyablinsk has suffered now from a two years drought and business was at a standstill; this coming season, however, things are looking brighter, as the melting of this winter's snow will saturate the soil considerably and make the raising of a crop a possibility.

On Saturday morning, Jan. 25, we left by train for Kistim to the North of Chelyabinsk, a place where very large steppe-cherries are said to occur. Here I found a young Englishman, Mr. E. G. Lawford by name, Kistim Mining Works, Perm Govt. Russia, who will buy for us this coming summer 5 pounds of cherries at a maximum of 4 Roubles per pound and will send the seeds to you, together with his bills. These steppe-cherries again do not occur right in Kistim, but come from Kaslinsk, as one old man assured us. Here in Russia and Siberia it is almost as difficult as in China to find out where things really do come from.

Saturday afternoon we left Kistim again and after a tiresome R. R. journey we landed Sunday night at Tsayl-Vul, where a Mr. I. M. Karsin lives, who works on the improvement of native Western Siberian forage crops and grains and who had been asked by Mr. Woeikof to collect 8 pounds of "sholtsek" seeds for us. Well, on Monday morning, Jan. 27, we made the ten versts from the village to Mr. Karsin's home in a sleigh, while a biting cold wind blew across the scantily wooded, snowcovered steppe.

Well, I expected Mr. Karsin to receive me rather coldly as Mr. Woeikoff had not stuck to his offer of buying 8 pounds of Medicago falcata seed from him, the more as Mr. Karsin never answered,

more and the Commandoe at Lwiz there was little one for us of trying to visit them every location. The rajas around Sanjabilunk has suffered man from a bad years drought and Pandaer was at a standstill; this morning however, things are looking brighter, as the melting of this winter's snow will enhance the soil considerably and make the raising of a crop a possibility.

On Saturday morning, Jan. 28, we left by train for Kiatin to the Lwiz of Chinghiang, a place where very large stoppe-dwarfies are sold in summer. Here I found a young Englishman, Mr. E. L. Lawford by name, Kiatin Kiang Lodge, Pwai Lwiz, Russia, who will buy for us this coming summer 5 pounds of dwarfies at a maximum of 4 roubles per pound and will send the seeds to you, together with the bills. These stoppe-dwarfies again do not occur right in Kiatin, but come from Kanjimen, as one old man assured us. Here is Russia and Siberia it is almost as difficult as in China to find out where things really do come from.

Saturday afternoon we left Kiatin again and after a journey E. E. Jowrney on loaded buggy night at Tsagi-Tsi, where a Mr. I. N. Kuzia lives, who works on the Government of native Russian Foreign Affairs and grains and mor has been loaned by M. Sailor to a people or "ainfoxer" seeds for us. Well, on Sunday morning, Jan. 27, we made the two morgis from the village to Mr. Kuzia's home in a sledge, while a biting cold wind blew across the usually wooded, mountainous steppe.

Well, I expected Mr. Kuzia to remain in rather wildly as Mr. Sailor had not sent to his office of buying 6 pounds of Kaliency Pelsels seed from Mr. the seed as Mr. Kuzia never answered,

the telegram Mr. Woeikoff sent him while he and I had our conferences in St. Petersburg this winter about this problem. To my great relief however, Mr. Karsin made his apologies for not having collected any sholteek seed, as the summer had been very bad for the ripening of seed and as the collecting itself was such an immense job. I told Mr. Karsin that for the present we had enough seed and wouldn't need any more for some time to come, the more as M. falcata as it is, is too variable to be recommended as farmer's crop. He agreed with me perfectly on the last and listened with much interest to my telling him of the work of Messrs. Bogdan, at Krasny Koot, Prof. Hansen at Brookings S. D. and of Mr. Oakley at Highmoor, S. D. in selecting and breeding this wild lucerne. Mr. Karsin said that he found out that in a dry steppe climate like Western Siberia, ~~in~~ one has to grow several different plants to supply forage to one's domestic animals; and he finds that the ordinary alfalfa gives the first crop then comes M. falcata and last of all the native form of Sainfain, Onobrychis sativa. He is also working with native Siberian grasses and finds that the Western Siberian Bromus inermis is a far greater hay producer in his vicinity than the European forms are. In wheats he is selecting such durum wheats that need but a short season to ripen and that have the ears dense and full with the individual beacts of a felty or hairy nature so as to conserve the moisture in the plant as much as possible. He also originated these remarkable varieties of pantzer-plated sunflowers, whose seed hulls cannot be penetrated by weevils. It took him 10 years (to) work to accomplish this feat which I take to be one of the most remarkable achievements in selection work.

the telegram Mr. Vavilov sent him while he and I had our conference in St. Petersburg this winter about this problem. To my great relief however, Mr. Jarvin made his apologies for not having collected any sholtsch seed, as the summer had been very bad for the ripening of seed and as the collecting itself was such an immense job. I told Mr. Jarvin that for the present we had enough seed and wouldn't need any more for some time to come, the more as I, Falcata as it is, is too variable to be recommended as farmer's crop. He agreed with me perfectly on the last and listened with much interest to my telling him of the work of Kenaru Fjeldsen, at Kressey Hoeg, Prof. Hansen at Brooksage S. D. and of Mr. Oakley at Highmoor, S. D. in selecting and breeding this wild lucerne. Mr. Jarvin said that he found out that in a dry steppe climate like Western Siberia, in one has to use several different plants to supply forage in such a drought, and he finds that the ordinary alfalfa gives the first crop then comes M. Falcata and last of all the native form of Sainfoin, Onobrychis sativa. He is also working with native Siberian grasses and finds that the Eastern Siberian Crested Wheat is a far greater hay producer in his vicinity than the European form are. In whole he is selecting such forms whole that need but a short season to ripen and that have the corn done and full with the individual heads of a fully or hardy nature so as to conserve the moisture in the plant as much as possible. He also selected some remarkable varieties of purpler-plated sunflowers, whose seed hulls cannot be penetrated by mouths. It took him 10 years (!) work to accomplish this feat which I take to be one of the most remarkable achievements in selection ever.

Mr. Karsin gave me some seed of Medicago falcata; Onobrychis sativa and a few ears of his drought resistant wheat and he would like to enter into exchange with our Department. From us he likes to get hardy, drouth resistant wheats; short seasoned Sorghums; drought resistant forage plants and some seeds of hardy species and hybrids of Prunus. I suggest to send him a few packages this coming spring of various things, for I deem it well worth our while to have a correspondent in Western Siberia, where the climate is so uncongenial and so like the North Western Plains of our own country.

His address is Mr. I. M. Karsin, Sta. Issyl-Kul, Akmolinsk Govt. Siberia.

On that same day, Jan 27. we left Issyl-Kul again and took a train to Novo-Nikolayefsk where we arrived the next Night. On Wednesday Jan. 29, I went to see my former interpreter Mr. Svend Lange about the problem of collecting seeds of wild forage plants for us. Well, he had been in correspondence with several parties but as yet nobody had actually sent in any seed altho' promises had been made. Well, I told him, as I had written him already, that we didn't need any more seed of Medicago falcata and as seed of this plant is to be gotten with great difficulties only and with much persuasion, I do not think people will pester us much anymore with this problem. I also saw Mr. O. H. Wentcher, an American and manager of the Novo-Nikolayefsk branch of the International Harvesting Co. of America, in whose employ my former interpreter is now.

Novo-Nikolayefsk is a widely-spread-out town and does not look too cheerful in the dead of winter with big snowheaps all over and the piercing steppe wind howling thro the naked poplar trees

Mr. Jordin gave me some word of Kuliayya Kalyani, [illegible] activity and a few words of his deeply [illegible] and he would like to notify Luke [illegible] with our [illegible]. Then on to Lima to get Jordy, drunk [illegible] drinking among [illegible] drunk [illegible] places and some words of lordly [illegible] Japanese. I [illegible] in [illegible] a few [illegible] spring of [illegible] Kalyani, for I have [illegible] a [illegible] in Tantra. Oliver, where [illegible] is [illegible] and so like the [illegible] Kalyani [illegible] of our [illegible].

The address is [illegible] Kyoto-shi, Ohmiyaku-Sanjo Nishiyama.

On that same day, Jan 27, we left Kyoto-shi again and [illegible] a train to Toro-Shirikyoku where we arrived the [illegible] afternoon. [illegible], I went to see [illegible] Kyoto place. [illegible] Japan where the problem of [illegible] [illegible]. Well, we [illegible] in [illegible] or get [illegible] actually [illegible] in any [illegible] [illegible] made. Well, I [illegible], as I had written [illegible], that we didn't need any more [illegible] Kalyani [illegible] as [illegible] of this place is [illegible] which [illegible] DIFFICULTIES [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]. I do not think people will [illegible] as much [illegible] with this problem. I also saw Mr. Ik. Shibata, an [illegible] and manager of the Toro-Shirikyoku branch of the International Servicing Co. of Japan, in which [illegible] Kyoto [illegible] is [illegible].

Toro-Shirikyoku is a [illegible] town and they [illegible] the [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] with the [illegible] all over and the [illegible] where [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

and so we left again at night and arrived Thursday afternoon here in Tomsk, where we needed a well-earned bath and changef of clothes.

Here in Tomsk I have to see some botanists and collectors at the University and after that we will leave for Krasenoyarsk where a Governmental nursery exsists where fruit trees are being cultivated. Then on to Irkutsk, then Chita and after that either to Nertchonsk, known for its large wild crab-apples, or straight on to Harbin, from where I am only a few days distance from Peking.

I still have the same interpreter with me, whom I wrote you about from St. Petersburg; it is a great pity he is not the least bit interested in our work!

Well, Mr. Fairchild, this is about all for the present; in Harbin and in Peking I hope to find some mail from you. I received your letter of Jan. 6, 1913, re the request of Brown Bros. for a photo of mine. Allright!

With best of regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Chita, Trans-Baikal, Siberia

February 14, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

The last letter I wrote you was dated Feb. 1, 1913, I believe, from Tomsk, now two weeks have expired again and you find me in far away Chita, close to the borders of Manchuria.

I will relate herewith my experiences with various people I visited here and there.

and so we left again at night and arrived Thursday afternoon here in Tomsk, where we hoped a well-earned bath and change of clothes.

Here in Tomsk I have to see some botanists and collectors at the University and after that we will leave for Krasnoyarsk where a governmental nursery exists where fruit trees are being cultivated. Then on to Irkutsk, then Chita and after that either to Vladivostok, home for the large wild crab-apples, or straight on to Harbin, from where I am only a few days distance from Peking.

I still have the same interpreter with me, when I write you about from St. Petersburg; it is a great pity he is not the least bit interested in our work!

Well, Mr. Fairchild, this is about all for the present; in Harbin and in Peking I hope to find some mail from you. I received your letter of Jan. 8, 1913, re the request of Brown Bros. for a photo of mine. Alright! this box of regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Care, Transcontinental Express,

Tomsk, Feb. 19, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

The last letter I wrote you was dated Feb. 1, 1913, I believe, from Omsk; now two weeks have expired again and you find me in far away Chita, close to the borders of Manchuria.

I will relate herewith my experiences with various people I visited here and there.

In Tomsk I had a conference with Professor P. N. Krylov at the University, about collecting seeds of hardy trees and shrubs for us and about exchange of herbarium material of Siberian trees and shrubs with the Arnold Arbaretum.

Well, Prof. Krylov will try to make it a point to collect expecially seeds from trees and shrubs found in dry and cold localities and he will send such seeds up to Washington; he said, however, that they will be small quantities only and that we must not count on him as being able to handle large amounts.

About the exchange of herbarium material, he and Prof. Sargent will enter into correspondence.

Then I went to see Mr. P. N. Floss, headgardener at the University of Tomsk. This gentleman had promised me in July 1911 to collect seeds of Medicago falcata for us and other wild forage plants. Well, he said he had had no assistants and hadn't been able to do any collecting at all and that the farmers around Tomsk were too lazy and too independent to do any collecting.

To my great sorrow I found that Professor N. F. Kastchenko had left Tomsk for good and had sold his property and was living now in Kief. His neat, little experimental garden, of which I took some photos in the summer of 1911 was now being neglected, as the new owner took no interest in this sort of work. A real pity this is, as Prof. Kastchenko had some very interesting selections of the Siberian bush-cherry in his garden.

Then I visited a Lutheran clergyman, Pastor A. Lesta, by name, who has travelled much in Siberia and who knows many German and Lettish farmers. I gave him your address and told him to send seeds of Siberian forest trees to you. I hope he will be able to obtain some material for us.

In Tomsk I had a conference with Professor P. S. Krylov at the University, about collecting seeds of hardy trees and shrubs for us and about exchange of interesting material or literature from and among the Russian Arboretum.

Well, Prof. Krylov will try to make it a point to collect especially seeds from trees and shrubs found in dry and cold localities and he will send such seeds up to Harbinytsev; he said, however, that they will be small quantities only and that we must not count on him as being able to handle large amounts.

About the exchange of horticultural material, he and Prof. Sergent will have lots of correspondence.

Then I went to see Mr. P. K. Floss, Bandgardener at the University of Tomsk. This gentleman had promised me in July 1911 to collect seeds of Medicago falcata for us and other wild forage plants. Well, he said he had had no assistants and hadn't been able to do any collecting at all and that the farmers around Tomsk were too lazy and too independent to do any collecting.

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Then I visited a Lutheran clergyman, Pastor A. Lutz, by name, who has travelled much in Siberia and who knows many German and Lettish farmers. I gave him your address and told him to send seeds of Siberian forest trees to you. I hope he will be able to obtain some material for us.

While in Tomsk, we also received a visit from a mining engineer, Mr. A. Speight by name, who said that the American Government ought to establish a Consular Agency in Tomsk or Irkutsk, for it often happened that American mining people and American investors were visiting Central Siberia and that there was nobody to guide them or give them advise. The two nearest agencies in Central Siberia being Omsk on the West and Harbin and Wladivostock to the East.

Do you think this information is worth while to communicate to the Department of State? The British Government has a Vice-Consul at Krasnoyarsk, which is also a very convenient central place.

On Feb. 4, 1913, we got up at 4 a.m. and drove to the R. R. Station while it was about 25° Reaumur and there blew a strong wind too; well, Siberia certainly is not very inviting in wintertime. On Feb. 6, we arrived at 3 a.m. in Krasnoyarsk and found the hotels nearly all filled up, many mining people being in town, for there is considerable gold-mining being done in this part of the world.

I went out to enquire for the Governmental Experimental Station, but we heard that it was only being organised and nothing had been done as yet, only the plans were there to do certain work.

We than saw a Mr. Galish, who runs a small flower and vegetable garden, where there wasn't anything of particular interest. After that we went to a Mr. V. A. Kozlovski, who is a private experimenter with all sorts of fruit trees, flowers and vegetables. This gentleman told me that the climate of Krasnoyarsk is very uncongenial to fruit trees at large, as the summers are very hot, the winters quite cold and the rainfall is not always sufficient. Ordinary apples do not succeed at all; only crab-apples and small hybrid crabs. Steppe-cherries (prunus chamae cerasus) Raspberries, gooseberries, red and black currants, sand-thorn

While in Tomsk, we also received a visit from a dashing engineer, Mr. A. Popkov by name, who said that the American Commercial mission to establish a Siberian agency in Tomsk or Irkutsk, had in other respects that American mining, people and American investors were visiting Central Siberia and that there was nobody to guide them or give them advice. The two nearest agencies in Central Siberia being Omsk on the West and Irkutsk and Vladivostok to the East.

Do you think this information is worth while to communicate to the Department of State? The British Government has a Vice-Consul at Tomsk, which is also a very expensive central place.

On Feb. 4, 1919, we got up at 4 a.m. and drove to the R. R. Station while it was about 15° Reaumur and there blew a strong wind too, well, Siberia certainly is not very inviting in wintertime! On Feb. 5, we arrived at Krasnoyarsk in Transbaikalia and found the hotel nearly all filled up, many mining people being in town, for there is considerable gold-mining going on in this part of the world.

I went out to enquire for the Governmental Experimental Station, but we heard that it was only being organized and nothing had been done as yet, only the plans were there to do certain work.

We then met a Mr. Gulkin, who runs a small flower and vegetable garden, where there would anything of particular interest. After that we met Mr. V. A. Konstantinov, who is a private commissionary with all sorts of fruit trees, flower and vegetables. This particular trip to Siberia or Transbaikalia is very important to Russia because, as the country is very dry, the winters quite cold and the rainfall is not always sufficient. Delivery crops do not succeed so well; only cereals and small hybrid maize. Raspberries (Rubus idaeus strigosus) Raspberries, gooseberries, red and black currants, sun-flowers (

(Hippophae rhamnoides var Sibirica) these all succeed, but the people want more variety and especially larger apples.

I also visited a gentleman by name of Lopuchin, who formerly was Governor of the Baltic Provinces, but is exiled now to Siberia. My interpreter was acquainted with him and both he and Mrs. Lopuchin belong to the higher Russian society and are very charming and hospitable people. As Mr. L's crime was of a technical nature, he is in strong hopes that a pardon may soon be forthcoming. Mr. L. gave me addresses of various people.

On Thursday, Feb. 6, we went to see Dr. V. M. Krutofski, a physician, who loves plants and who works on the hybridisation of fruits with the aim to make them hardier and fit to thrive under Central Siberian conditions. I had been informed that he had even pears in his garden. Well, this last bit of news turned out to be not quite correct. He has some specimens of Pyrus sinensis Lindl. var ussuriensis Max. and he stated that in his opinion this is the only pear able to stand Siberian temperatures, but as the fruit is so bad that it has to be frozen or steamed before it can be eaten and even then is not first class, a tremendous lot of work has to be done yet on it to make it a passable fruit.

Dr. Krutofski has some distance away from Krasnoyarsk a small estate, where he keeps his real experimental garden and he told me that he has found a few hybrid crab-apples that are able to stand the climate, one being a seedling of his own; another called "Mijurin's Yeranik" and another Tspanael redchesnika this last one coming from Samara.

He also finds that the Yellow Ussurian plum is very hardy and its fruits possess a fine characteristic aroma, he thinks it ought to be used especially in hybridisation work, to create perfectly hardy plums for cold regions.

(Hippeastrum stamfordianum ability) does all manner, but the people want more variety and especially larger sizes.

I also visited a gentleman by name of Lopezzin, who formerly was Governor of the Salto Provinces, but is retired now in Atlanta. My interpreter was acquainted with his and both he and Mr. Lopezzin belong to the higher Swedish society and are very charming and hospitable people. As Mr. Lopezzin was of a teutonic nature, he is in strong hopes that a peace may soon be forthcoming. Mr. L. gave me addresses of various people.

On Tuesday, Feb. 5, we went to see Mr. H. Brotzat, a botanist, who loves plants and who works on the hybridization of fruits with the aim to make them harder and fit to thrive under tropical climatic conditions. I had been informed that he had over years in his garden. Well, this last bit of news turned out to be not quite correct. He has some specimens of Ferns alocasia lindl, var. variegatis Ham. and he stated that in his opinion this is the only palm able to stand Siberian temperatures, but as the fruit is so bad that it has to be frozen or stewed before it can be eaten and even then is not first class, a tremendous lot of work has to be done yet on it to make it a possible fruit.

Mr. Brotzat has been driven away from Stuttgart a small estate, where he keeps his real experimental garden and he told me that he had found a few hybrid orchids that are able to stand the climate, one being a seedling of his own master mind "Brotzatia Tonsa" and another Epidendrum radicans this last one coming from Mexico.

To also think that the Kaiser Wilhelm palm is very hardy and its fruits possess a fine aromatic aroma, he thinks it might be used especially in hybridizing work, to create perfectly hardy palms for said regions.

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To also think that the Kaiser Wilhelm palm is very hardy and its fruits possess a fine aromatic aroma, he thinks it might be used especially in hybridizing work, to create perfectly hardy palms for said regions.

The man who could supply us with large quantities of this plum is a Mr. Ustil Gudjakoff, Sta. Razdolnaya, Ussuri R. R. Siberia. (This R. R. Sta. is only a short distance North of Wladiwostock F.N.M.)

Dr. Krutofski told me that altho he collected Vitis amurensis way up in Blagoveschensk, where the climate is much more severe than at Krasnoyarsk, still this wild grape does not prove to be hardy with him and he is at a loss to know why. I told him it is probably the dry, hot wind at Krasnoyarsk which robs the plants of their vitality, for this Vitis amurensis is pre-eminently a denizen of the forest.

A shrub which proves to be hardy at Krasnoyarsk is Halimodendron argenteum and I suggest that in case the seeds I sent in from Turkestan have germinated well, to plant a few bushes at Mandan as an experiment.

Dr. Krutsfski assured me that the best nursery in the Government of Yenisseisk is the one of Mr. N. G. Nikiforof near Minussinsk, Siberia, there one can obtain seeds of various native Siberian trees and hardy fruit trees also. Of seeds of the real Siberian crab-apple, Malus baccata var. Sibirica and of Malus prunifolia this nurseryman makes a specialty.

There is also an acclimatization Station in Minussinsk, where a Mr. I. P. Bedro has charge of, they also seem to deal in various hardy trees and shrubs but I could not find out whether they have any particular specialty.

This Dr. V. N. Krutofski, Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, will be very pleased to enter into exchange of seeds with our office. He can supply us this coming year with some plumseeds and perhaps a couple

The man who could supply me with large quantities of this plant is a Mr. Uwil Gudjaloff, Stn. Randolnya, Usuri R. S. Siberia. (This S. S. Stn. is only a very distance north of Nikolaevsk, U.S.S.R.)

Dr. Kruchenkl told me that altho he collected Vitis amurensis way up in Novgorodskoye, where the climate is much more severe than at Krasnoyarsk, still this wild grape does not prove to be hardy with him and he is at a loss to know why. I told him it is probably the dry, hot wind at Krasnoyarsk which robs the plants of their vitality, for this Vitis amurensis is pre-eminently a denizen of the forest.

A shrub which proves to be hardy at Krasnoyarsk is Malus-baccata mandshurica and I suggest that in case the seeds I sent in from Turkestan have germinated well, to plant a few bushes at Harden as an experiment.

Dr. Kruchenkl assured me that his best nursery in the Government of Tomskaya is the one of Mr. V. F. Dikiyeff near Krasnoyarsk. Siberia, there one can obtain seeds of various native Siberian trees and hardy fruit trees also. Of seeds of the real Siberian crab-apple, Malus baccata var. sibirica and M. baccata prunifolia this nurseryman makes a specialty.

There is also an acclimatization station in Minusinsk, where a Mr. I. I. Sadro has charge of it. They also seem to deal in various hardy trees and shrubs but I could not find out whether they have any particular specialty.

This Mr. V. F. Dikiyeff, Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, will be very pleased to enter into mutually of work with our office. In our supply in this coming year with some plumeria and perhaps a couple

of hybrid apple trees and from us he likes to get seeds of our northern-most grapes, plums and apples. It is no use sending live plants, as the Russian Government does not admit live plants any longer, if they come from America.

In Dr. Krutofski I found a man keenly interested in the problem of breeding and selecting hardier fruits and if a man of his type had been only given somewhat encouragement by his own government he would have accomplished certainly much more than he has done now with his limited time and means.

On Friday, Feb. 7, I visited an English fur-dealer in Krasnoyarsk, Mr. H. Peacock by name and I saw the live Sable that he has in a cage. You may have heard that the sable is in process of total extermination and to stave off this calamity the Russian Government has forbidden to hunt or trap sables after Feb. 15, 1913, this period to last until Feb. 15, 1916; by giving these animals a three years rest they hope to increase them again in sufficient numbers so as not to exterminate them altogether. Now I spoke to several people about breeding sables in captivity, like our Canadian friends do blue and silver foxes on Prince Edward Island and the general opinion here among Russian hunters and furdealers is that the sable is not a difficult animal to manage, except that he is remarkably fierce, cruel and bloodthirsty. The prices of sable are rising all the time, varying at the present from 40 Roubles to 500 Roubles per skin, according to color, depth of fur and some minor requirements. With the closing of sable hunting for three years, the prices are bound to leap still higher and I wonder if it might not pay some people out in the Northern Rocky Mountain regions to try to obtain

of hyrid apple trees can then be taken to get seeds of our northern-east crabs, plums and apples. In is not the product live plants, as the Canadian Government does not admit live plants any longer, if they come from Sweden.

In Dr. Fritzfeld I found a man heavily interested in the problem of breeding and selecting hardier fruits and if a man of his type had been only given another encouragement by his own government he would have accomplished materially much more than he has done now with his limited time and means.

On Friday, Feb. 7, I visited an English fur-dealer in Kristiania, Mr. H. Fenood by name and I saw the live cable that he has in a cage. You may have heard that the cable is in process of total extinction and to save of this entirely the Canadian Government has forbidden to hunt or trap cables after Feb. 15, 1918, this period to last until Feb. 15, 1919, by giving those animals a three years rest they hope to increase their stock to sufficient numbers as to be able to stimulate their circumstance. Now I agree to several people about breeding cables in captivity, like our Canadian friends do like and alive here in cities Tomsk Salem and the general opinion here among Russian hunters and furdealers is that the cable is not a difficult animal to manage, except that he is relatively fierce, proud and timeidity. The price of cable was rising all the time, varying at the present from 40 roubles to ten roubles per skin, according to color, depth of fur and some other requirements. With the closing of cable hunting for three years, the prices are bound to jump still higher and I wonder if it might not pay some people out in the Western Canadian provinces to try to obtain

a few pairs of the dark-skinned sables from the Minussinsk district or from the region around the town of Yeniseisk, to the north of Krasnoyarsk; both these regions are in the big province of Yeniseisk, Siberia.

I enclose herewith a photo of this live sable, taken by Mr. A. Y. Tugarinoff, Curator of the Krasnoyarsk Museum and should there be any publication in the United States willing to publish something on this matter I have no doubt this photo could be used when due credit was given and copies of the publication send to both Mr. Peacock and Mr. Tugarinoff.

After having seen this interesting sable we went to the museum of Krasnoyarsk, where the afore mentioned Mr. Tugarinoff showed me the collections and the herbarium. In this last we spent several hours.

I heard that in the Minussinsk district there occur several rare berries, one is called "Kazirkan" and seems to be Ribes procumbens, it only grows on moist places, in the shade and the berries make a preserve that is famous for its delicious taste.

Then there is the polar-raspberry, Rubus arcticus, also coming from the Minussinsk district, which is a delicious little berry with a pine-apple-like taste. In Russian it is called "Knaishenika". (also "Namura", which is Finnish)

In the northern parts of the Yeniseish Gov't there grows a berry, which in Mr. Tugarinoff's opinion is the queen of all berries, it is called in Russian "Maroshka" (Rubus chamaemorus) and possess a most delightful aroma. All of these three berries might be grown in Alaska, I surmise and I wish you would draw Mr. Georgeson's attention

a few pairs of the dark-colored moths from the Tinnevelen district, or from the region around the town of Tuticorin, in the south of Madras, particularly both these regions are in the dry portions of Peninsular India.

I enclose herewith a piece of this lime moth, taken by Mr. E. T. Copeland, Doctor of the Transjordan Mission and should have be any publication in the United States willing to publish something on this matter I have no doubt this photo could be used when due credit was given and copies of the publication sent to both Mr. Pearson and Dr. Copeland.

After having seen this interesting moth in some of Pennsylvania, does the also mentioned Mr. Copeland about the collections and the herbaria. In this land we spend several hours.

I heard that in the Hinnenkak district there occur several rare species, one is called "Pariklum" and seems to be Pilos procedens. It only grows on moist plants, in the shade and the herbs have a property that is from the its medicine uses.

This there is the pilosprocedens, Pilos medicus, also could from the Hinnenkak district, which is a delicious little berry with a pine-apple-like taste. In Tamlan it is called "Pariklum", [also "Ramma", which is Tamlan]

In the northern parts of the Tamlanlak Gov't there grows a berry, which in Mr. Copeland's opinion is the queen of all berries, it is called in Tamlan "Parvoto" [Pilos demonstrus] and possess a most delightful aroma. All of these three berries might be grown in Alaska, I believe and I wish you would give Mr. Copeland's address.

to these fruits. (that is if he is still at Sitka).

Then I heard that the berries of the Siberian bird-cherry, (Prunus padus var. Sibirica) called "Chirunga" in Russian, are in great favour in Siberia as filling for little cakes, pastries, etc. The berries are first dried and are then ground up fine, like flour, then hot water is added and as a sort of dough they are used as filling in pies and various pasties. Mr. Tugarinoff said that in regions where fruits of any kind are so scarce as in Siberia, these "Chirunga" berries are not among the worst.

I obtained a few seeds of this "Kazirkan" berry, Ribes procumbens, and Mr. T. is willing to collect seeds of trees and shrubs for us, whenever, he is out on some expedition. I assured him that we are willing to reimburse him for the outlays he makes in employing some hired help and for postage, as long as it were small amounts and I trust he will send us some material this coming autumn.

On Feb. 8, we left Krasnoyarsk again at the unholy hour of 3 a.m. and the next day we arrived in Irkutsk at 3 p.m. where the cold was not as excessive as we had experienced at Tomsk, where my interpreters ears got frostbitten.

Well, in a next letter some more about this trip. As you see, actual material one obtains but little here in Siberia, but some of the addresses may prove to be of great value later on.

With best of regards to everybody, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

so those fruits (that is if he is still at Gifu).

Then I heard that the berries of the Siberian strawberry, Fragaria yezoensis var. ussuriensis (Hirata) called "Tsurumogo" in Japanese, are in great favour in Siberia as filling for little cakes, pastries, etc. The berries are first dried and are then ground up fine, like flour, then hot water is added and as a sort of dough they are used as filling in pies and various pastries. Mr. Tsuruhoff said that in regions where fruits of any kind are so scarce as in Siberia, those "Tsurumogo" berries are not enough for sweets.

I obtained a few seeds of this "Sunshine" berry, Ribes procumbens, and Mr. F. is writing to Leland seeds of three and stocks for us, however, he is not so sure specialities. I assured him that we are willing to replenish the for the coming Xmas in spite of supplying even Island help and for yourself, as long as I have small amounts and I trust he will send us some material this coming autumn.

On Feb. 5, we left Kawaguchiko again as the weather been of 3 a.m. and the week day we arrived in Tokyo at 2 p.m. where the cold was not so excessive as we had experienced at Tomai, where my temperature sure got frostbitten.

Well, in a week rather some more about this trip. As you see, actual material was obtain but little here in Siberia, but some of the substance may prove to be of great value later on.

Kiss best of regards to everybody, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Kenji K. Hara

Chita, Trans-Baikal, Siberia

Feb. 15, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I will continue my letter on this recent trip. As I stated we arrived in Irkutsk on Sunday Feb. 9, 1913.

On Monday Feb. 10, we hunted up Mr. A. F. Schreiber, a botanist, newspaper-editor and collector, all combined. This gentleman we found at last and he certainly made a strange impression with his long hairs, long bony face and his remarkable absent-mindedness. Thro Mr. W. J. Kesselring at St. Petersburg, I had asked this gentleman to collect seeds for us of Siberian trees and shrubs, but I never had received any answer. Now when we were face to face, Mr. Schreiber told us that the season had been very wet and that what little he had collected he had left in Chita. Well, it was another case of finding collecting easier to write about than to do it and we left almost as wise as when we came. We then went to the Museum at Irkutsk, but the collection of plant-material they have there is very ancient and there is apparently no botanist connected with the museum. In the parks and city squares of Irkutsk one notices how severe the climate is, for there are only a very limited number of trees and shrubs that thrive. Populus laurifolia is one of the most common trees, then there are birches (Betula verrucosa) Pines, (Pinus Sylvestris sibirica) Siberian Crab-apples (Malus Baccata) bird's cherries (Prunus Padus) var sibirica) Caragana arborescens, Crataegus sanguinea, Cotoneaster acutifolia, Spiraea sp. and Sorbaria sorbifolia.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I will continue my letter on this recent trip. As I stated we arrived in Iquitos on Sunday Feb. 9, 1913.

On Monday Feb. 10, we hunted up Mr. A. Schubloom, a botanist, newspaper-editor and collector, all combined. This gentleman we found at home and he certainly made a strange impression with his long hair, long bony face and his remarkable eloquent-sounding voice. Mr. H. J. Tessmann at St. Petersburg, I had asked this gentleman to collect seeds for us of Siberian trees and shrubs, but I never had received any answer. Now when we were face to face, Mr. Schubloom told us that the season had been very wet and that what little he had collected he had left in Pisco. Well, it was another case of finding collecting easier to write about than to do it and we left almost as wise as when we came. We then went to the Museum at Iquitos, but the collection of plant-material they have there is very meager and there is apparently no botanist connected with the museum. In the parks and city squares of Iquitos one notices the palms, the palms is, for there are only a very limited number of trees and shrubs here-ports. Iriartea deltoidea is one of the most common trees, then there are Euterpe (Euterpe precatoria) Palm, (Palm Sylvestris stricta) Silverian Cashew-apple (Anacardium occidentale) Lipia chorrita (Prunus Pedra) var. silvicola) Cordia alliodora, Ceiba pentandra, Cordia sagotiana, Cordia nodosa, Spondias mombin, and Inga edulis.

On Tues. Feb. 11, we received a visit from Mr. Schreiber and this time he had a little list prepared of what seeds he had collected. It was mostly wild flowers and when I asked for the few treeseeds that were among them he said that it were only a few seeds and he had received them from the Caucasus and St. Petersburg. I have wondered since whether this Mr. Schreiber is entirely normal, for not only in this seed-business he acted queer, but he also gave us absolute wrong information as regards stopping off in Chita and he made us therewith spend a miserable night in a dirty little railway station, while the town of Chita II was only a very short distance away, but as it was after midnight we couldn't obtain a cart any more to take us to town.

After our visitor had left we repaired to the Department of the Management of the Imperial Domains in Siberia, where we found Mr. F. F. Meyer, who is in charge. This gentleman, like Mr. Schreiber, altho both possessing perfect Teutonic names, does not speak a word of German, altho they can both read some.

Well, Mr. Meyer stated that he had charge over several millions of desertines of Imperial properties there in Central-Eastern Siberia and that he could have his foresters collect seeds in quantities. I gave him an order for

1 pound of seeds of	Larix sibirica,	costing about	50 rbls.
1 " " " "	" dahurica	" "	50 "
1 " " " "	Pinus sylvestris var sibirica		40 "
½ " " " "	Behila verrucosa	" "	30 "
		Total	170 rbls

He will write you within a reasonable time whether he will be able to get such seeds and expects the money in advance. He will also

On Tues. Feb. 11, we received a visit from Mr. Vorstober and this time he had a little list prepared of what seeds he had collected. It was mostly with flowers and when I asked for the few vegetable that were among them he said that it were only a few seeds and he had received them from the Gemeene and St. Petersburg. I have wondered also whether this Mr. Vorstober is entirely equal, for not only in this most-business no actual queer, but he also gave us absolute wrong information as regards shipping off in Lifts and he made us therefore spend a miserable night in a dirty little railway station, while the town of Chirk is was only a very short distance away, for as it was after midnight we couldn't secure a cart any more to take us to town.

After our visitor had left we received an the Department of the Management of the Imperial Institute in Gilbert, where we found Mr. T. Thyer, who is in charge. This gentleman, like Mr. Vorstober, also has photographs perfect fashion men, dress and speak a word of German, altho they can both read some.

Well, Mr. Thyer stated that had charge over several millions of hectares of Imperial properties there in Central-Eastern Africa and that he could have his foresters collect seeds in quantities. I gave him an order for:

1 pound of seeds of Lacine sativa, seeding about 10 yrs.
1 " " " " Sabina " " 30 "
1 " " " " Pinus pyrenica var elderica 40 "
1 " " " " Melia azedarach " 30 "

Total 110 yrs

He will write you within a reasonable time whether he will be able to get such seeds and expects the money in advance. He will also

send a list of seeds that he may be able to furnish. In case you find it difficult to send money in advance from Washington, I can take that matter on up from Peking. And in case these afore-mentioned quantities of seed are too large to be handled thro our office, please remember that the Forestry Department is keenly interested in these things and they they will buy from you whatever we cannot use. In connection with Mendan, however, we surely can use 10 pounds of seed of each good tree. Mr. Dorsett will remember how well the Larise sibirica and the Betula alba from Siberia looked at the Forestry farm at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, when Mr. Ross was showing us over that place.

Correspondence with Mr. F. F. Meyer, Manager in charge of Imperial Domains, Irkutsk, Siberia, should be in French or in German as English is practically an unknown language in these parts of the world.

On wed. Feb. 12, we left Irkutsk again and after travelling thro a very picturesque country where mountains and valleys interchanged, we arrived after the unpleasant delay at Chita [1], on Friday morning 8 a.m., Feb. 14, here in Chita. After having washed, breakfasted and rested awhile we went to see Mr. M. M.Timogowitsch, a collector of wild plants here in Chita and we spoke for many hours about plants and things of interest in this part of the world.

Well, I heard several interesting points. Mr. T. says that there is no part on the globe where temperatures vary as much as they do in Chita. In mid-winter it may go down to 45 Reaumur with no snow covering the ground, while in July it is so hot that one can hardly breathe. Often in early June there are still severe frosts

send a list of seeds that he may be able to furnish. In case you find it difficult to send money I should from Washington I can take that matter on my own from Boston. And in case these above-mentioned quantities of seed are too large to be handled thro our office, please remember that the Forestry Department is heavily interested in these things and they may will be here you whatever we could use. In connection with Kendan, however, we surely can use 10 pounds of seed of such good trees. Mr. Peters will remember he will the Lakin district and the Tetis site from Sierra Madre in the vicinity near at Indian Head, Santa-Cruz, also Mr. Ben was showing us from this place.

Correspondence with Mr. F. F. Meyer, Manager in charge of Imperial Domain, Irkutsk, Siberia, should be in French or in German as English is practically an unknown language in these parts of the world.

On wed. Feb. 12, we left Irkutsk again and after travelling thro a very picturesque country where mountains and valleys interchanged, we arrived after the unpleasant delay at Chita L. on Friday morning 8 a.m., Feb. 14, here in Chita. After having washed, breakfasted and rested awhile we went to see Mr. M. Timofeev, a collector of wild plants here in Chita and we spoke for many hours about plants and things of interest in this part of the world.

Mr. T. had found several interesting plants. Mr. T. says that there is no part on the globe where temperatures vary as much as they do in Chita. In mid-winter it may go down to 45 degrees with no snow covering the ground, while in July it is so hot that one can hardly breathe. Often in early June there are still severe frosts

and on the 10th of June a few years ago the flowers of Rhododendron dahuricum got all frozen. Then the dust and sandstorms in summer are often so severe as to make travel impossible at times. Mr. T. was formerly connected with the Imperial Domains and was connected more particularly with the Forestry Department of these domains and he has travelled much over Siberia. Just fancy, Mr. Fairchild, that this Russian Imperial Family possesses 40,000,000 desertines of land in the Altai and 22,000,000 desertines here in Eastern Siberia, an area larger than the whole of France and in these areas valuable forests occur and metals of all descriptions, even radium and irridium.

Mr. Timogonitsch was very shy in giving the exact localities of plants or of minerals and he being a collector himself now has his reasons of course. He gave me a list of seeds he will be able to collect, with their prices and in case we agree, he would like to have the money depositied with the Siberian Bank of Commerce at Chita, to be drawn by him upon the shipment of seeds. I wonder in how far we can do this, but no doubt an arrangement can be made. I herewith give you his list :

Pyrus baccata genuina vera	1 lb.	5 Rbls;	1 pood	180	Rbls.
Armeniaca sibirica	1	3	1	110	
Amygdalus pedunculata	1	6	1	300	
Hippophae rhamnoides sibirica	1	90 Kop.	1	32	
Ribes glabellum	1	14 Rbls	1 lot	50	Kop.
" procumbens	1	14 "	1 "	50	"
" diacantha	1	6 "	1 "	30	"
Prunus padus sibirica(dr.berries)	1	30 Kop.	1 pood	6	Rbls
Crataegus sanguinea " "	1	30	1	8	
" "(cleaned seeds)	1	46	1	14	
Rosa dahurica	1	1 Rbl.	1	35	
Lonicera coerulea edulis var.	1	14	1 lot	50	Kop.
Larix dahurica	1	2.35	1 pood	70	Rbs.
Juniperus "	1	2.50	----		
Rhododendron dahuricum	1	14	1 lot	50	Kop.
Pinus sylvestris sibirica	1	1.75	1 pood	55	Rbls
Ulmus pumila var.	1	2	----		

and on the 10th of June a few years ago the flowers of Rhododendron dauricum got all frozen. Then the dead and moribund in general also often go across or to main tunnel impossible to close. Mr. L. was formerly connected with the Imperial Russian and was connected more particularly with the Forestry Department of these Amoles and he has travelled much over Siberia. Last Sunday, Mr. Fairchild, that this Russian Imperial family possesses 65,000,000 dessyatines of land in the Ural and 22,000,000 dessyatines here in Eastern Siberia, an area larger than the whole of Prussia and in these areas valuable forests occur and metals of all descriptions, even platina and iridium.

Mr. Kinosmitsch was very shy in giving the exact localities of plants or of minerals and he being a collector himself now has his reasons of course. He gave me a list of seeds he will be able to collect, with their prices and in case we agree, he would like to have the money deposited with the Siberian Bank of Commerce at Chita, to be drawn by him upon the delivery of seeds. I wonder in how far we can do this, but no doubt an arrangement can be made. I herewith give you his list:

Pyrus baccata genuina var	1 lb.	0 Rbls	1 pood	150	Rbls.
Amygdalus nibrica	1 "	3 "	1 "	110	
Amygdalus pedunculata	1 "	8 "	1 "	300	
Hippophae rhamnoides sibirica	1 "	30 kop.	1 "	20	
Tilia glandifolia	1 "	14 Rbls	1 lot	30	kop.
" procumbens	1 "	14 "	1 "	30	"
" dasystyla	1 "	6 "	1 "	20	"
Pyrus malus sibirica(crab apple)	1 "	30 kop.	1 pood	8	Rbls
Crataegus sanguinea " "	1 "	30	1 "	8	
" " (olivacea mook)	1 "	60	1 "	14	
Ribes diacrium	1 "	1 Rbl.	1 "	30	
Euonymus coenlae monilis var.	1 "	14	1 lot	30	kop.
Lilac Josikea	1 "	1.20	1 pood	70	Rbls.
Syringa "	1 "	1.20			
Rhododendron dauricum	1 "	14	1 lot	30	kop.
Pinus cembra sibirica	1 "	1.70	1 pood	20	Rbls
Pinus pumila var.	1 "	0			

Betula nigra	1 lb. 50 Rbls.
" fruticosa	1 " 60 Kop.
Caragana microphylla	1 " 1.50 Rbls.
" pygmaea	1 " 50 Kop.
" spinosa	1 " 75 "

Now I'll come to the dissection of this list.

Pyrus baccata genuina vera = Malus baccata var. Mandshurica, the native Siberian crabapple, an excellent hedge-plant in dry, cold countries, also good as a stock for slow-growing apples For Mandan we could use 5 lbs. -- 25 Rbls.

Armeniaca sibirica = Prunus sibirica, a wild Siberian and Mongolian apricot. Fruits are of no value, but the shrub, sometimes growing into a small tree, is of value as an ornamental garden shrub for dry cold regions and also of promise as a factor in breeding experiments. 2 lbs. are sufficient for the present -- 6 Rbls.

Amygdalus nanaulsia, a rare dwarf almond, occurring in the mountains near Nertschensk and here and there in North Mongolia. Of value in breeding experiments so as to create a hardy dwarf almond, also possibly of value as a hardy stock for peaches and almonds in cold but dry countries. 1 lb. sufficient for the present --6 Rbls.

Hippophae rhamnoides v. sibirica; the Siberian form of the sea-buckthorn or sandthorn, of great value as hedge material in dry, cold regions, also good for windbreaks and as an ornamental shrub around the home. Much used by Prof. Hansen at Brookings, S. D. The fruits supply a rather poor sort of preserve. 10 lbs. can be safely used esp. for Mandan -- 9 Rbls.

Swiss Alpine
" Exercises
Economic geography
" Climate
" Climate
Climate

The 5'11" mine is the discovery of late 1928.

Good Economic geography = Vidal Blanche 190.

Geographical, the Swiss Alpine geologists, on economic geography, lay in city, rail contrasts. Also good on a study for economic-geography course for Sweden on rails use & lay. — JC 1911.

Economic climatology = Prince ethicist, a mild Scandinavian and temperate climate. Study-use of on climate, but the words: economic climatology is small term, is of value as an elementary general study for daily values and also of people as a field in travelling economics. 2 lec. are activated for the present — 1 vol.

Climatology economic, a more short class, consisting in the economics with Sweden and have and there is there regular, of value in travelling economics so as to create a fairly short class. Use provisio of value as a short class for people not planned in rail and/or coal-mining. 3 lb. are fixed for the present — 1 vol.

Economic Geography c. climatology the different view of the economics or problem, of good value on Swiss climatologist to city, rail regions, also good for climatologists and to my economic class. Study-map of lect. Course of Economics, 3, 2. The field supply, rather poor map of pressure. 10 lec. has a valid book map. For Swiss — 2 vol.

Ribes diabellum. A native eastern Siberian current. 1 lot of seed -- 50 kop.

Ribes procumbens, a native rare current, making fine preserves, growing on boggy places, loving shade. Good for Alaska and the higher mountain regions in the West. 1 lot sufficient --50 kop.

Ribes diacantha, a native Siberian gooseberry, sometimes found growing to a height of 10 feet; berries small, good for preserves; can also be used for breeding purposes; stands lots of drouth, cold and adverse conditions in general. May be useful at Mandan. Need 5 lot-- 1.50 Rbls.

Prunus padus sibirica, the native Siberian form of bird-cherry, called in Russian "Ximuga," a very hardy tall shrub or small tree, the fruits of which are dried, ground up and used as fillings in cakes, pies and pastry. Also quite an ornamental shrub around the home Need ½ pood --4 Rbls.

Crataegus sanguinea (cleaned seeds) The common Siberian hawthorn, much used for hedges in Siberia, also a good shrub around the home. The ripe fruits are eagerly eaten by children. 10 lb. of cleaned seeds are sufficient - 4.50 Rbls.

Rosa daburica, a native Eastern Siberian rose, very hardy, can be used as a stock for more tender roses in cold countries, may also possibly be used in breeding experiments. 1 lb is quite sufficient --1 Rbl.

Lonicera caerulea edulis var. an eastern Siberian var. of bush-honeysuckle, bearing blue berries that are edible an of which a good jam and preserves can be made. There is much variation among the

[illegible] a native western [illegible] [illegible]. I lbs of meat — 20 lbs.

[illegible], a native [illegible] current, making fine preserves, growing on large plants, having [illegible]. Used for [illegible] and the higher mountain regions in the West. 1 lbs sufficient —50 lbs.

[illegible], a native [illegible] gooseberry, [illegible] from growing to a height of 10 feet; berries small, good for preserves; can also be used for brewing purposes; stands lots of drought, cold and adverse conditions in general. May be useful at Hudson. Seed 1 lb— 1.50 lbs.

[illegible], the native [illegible] "[illegible]" cherry, called in Russian "[illegible]," a very hardy full [illegible] tree, the fruits of which are dried, ground up and used as FILLING in cakes, pies and pastry. Also yields an aromatic [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] Seeds ½ pint —4 lbs.

[illegible] [illegible] (Planted [illegible]) The [illegible] [illegible] lawnlawns, much used for hedges in Sweden, also a good [illegible] around the home. The ripe fruits are eagerly eaten by children. 10 lb. of cleaned seeds are sufficient - 6.50 lbs.

[illegible], a native Russian [illegible] tree, very hardy, can be used as a stock for more tender trees in cold countries, may also possibly be used in [illegible] [illegible]. 1 lb is quite sufficient —1 lb.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], an [illegible] [illegible] var. of [illegible], bearing fine berries that are edible — of [illegible] a good jam and preserves can be made. There is much variation among the

bushes and possibly some good selections can be made. Of value especially for the colder regions and higher altitudes in America. Sow on a somewhat shady spot, keep the soil damp. Needed 2 lot -1 Rbl.

Larix dahurica, a native larch from eastern Asia, supplying good poles for building purposes, stands dry air very well, but loves moist soil. Good especially for the most northern regions of America. Seeds are very hard to obtain. Needed in connection with the Forestry Bureau, ½ pood --35 Rbls.

Juniperus dahurica, a low-growing , spreading juniper, limited apparently to a few localities only in eastern Siberia, of value as a decorative garden evergreen in cold and dry regions. To be tested especially at Mandan. 1 lb. sufficient for the present - 2.50 Rbls.

Rhododendron dahuricum, probably the hardiest Rhododendron in existence, withstanding temperatures where the mercury freezes. Flowering in early summer with masses of small bluish-purple flowers. May be used in hybridization work. Sow out on peaty, moisture-retaining soil, in a semi-shady place. 1 lot is sufficient --50 Kop.

Pinus sylvestris sibirica, a native form of the well-known timber pine, apparently much hardier and needing less moisture to form heavy trunks than the ordinary Scotch pine. Of value esp. for the drier cold regions of N. W. America. Needed in connection with the Bureau of Forestry. 1 pood of seed --55 Rbls.

Ulmus pumila var. a native form of this hardy elm, able to withstand remarkable extremes of temperatures. Of value esp. in practically treeless regions like the N. W. plains. 1 lb. being sufficient for the present --2 Rbls.

Washes and potably when good selections can be made. Of value especially for the milder regions and higher altitudes in America. Has up a somewhat stody soil, hence the well drag. Needed 1 lbs -1 ozs.

Lady Slipper, a native lands from eastern Asia, supplied pal palms for building purposes, stands dry air very well, but lavum avial well. Good especially for the more northern regions of America. Seeds are very hard to obtain. Needed in connection with the Forestry Bureau, ½ pound —35 Mils.

Tuberous Sunflower, a low-growing, spreading perennial, introduced apparently in a few localities only in eastern Illinois, of value as a honeybee pasture plant, in cold and dry regions. To be tested especially at Bozeman. 1 lb. sufficient for the present - 2.00 Mils.

Tomatillos, Mexicans, probably the hardiest husk-tomatoes in existence, withstanding temperatures above the average freezes. Flavoring is mildly sweet with masses of small black-purple flavors. May be used in spaghettiline sauce. Are not as juicy, maintaining-flavoring well, in a semi-dry place. 1 lb is sufficient —50 Mls.

Ulmus pumila Siberica, a native form of the well-known elmer elm, commonly used in shelter and windbreaks in Dom hardy climates than the ordinary Scotch elm. Of value esp. for the later soil regions of E. U. America. Needed in connection with the Bureau of Forestry. 1 pkt of seed —35 Mils.

Ulmus parvifolia, a native form of this hardy elm, this to although considerable attention of shortcomings. Of value esp. in pomo-logically involves regions like the E. U. Prairie. 1 lb. Seeds sufficient for the present —2 Mls.

Betula nigra, an Eastern Siberian birch, able to withstand great extremes of temperatures. May be tested especially at Mandan. 1 lb. of seed being sufficient for the present - 1.50 Rbls.

Betula fruticosa, a small birch, native to Siberia, may be tested at Mandan, probably fit to form belts of shelter from winds. 1 lb. sufficient --50 kopeks.

Caragana microphylla, a native shrub, growing to medium heights only; very hardy and drouth-resistant, of value as a low hedge material in dry, cold regions. Of special use probably at Mandan. 1 lb. of seed sufficient for the present 1.50 Rbls.

Caragana pygmaea, a very low growing shrub, very hardy and drouth resistant; of special use as a lining shrub along pathways in gardens. Valuable for Mandan. 1 lb. of seed sufficient - 50 kop.

Caragana spinosa, a very spiny shrub, occurring on extremely dry and sandy places. To be tested for its usefulness at Mandan. 1 lb. of seed being sufficient --75 kop.

In connection with these Russian weights, I may explain that 1 Russian lot - 0.45 Oz. English weight

1 " lb. - 0.9 lb. " "

1 " pood - 36.11 lb. " "

In case you agree to the way I made out this list, please write so to Mr. Timogewitsch, and in case you do not agree please make such changes as you deem necessary. When I can arrange money matters from this side of the globe, I will be willing to do so.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

There is in Chita also a branch of the Russo-Asiatic bank and there is also a branch in New York City, so you might be able to arrange financial matters thro this New York branch and notify Mr. T. to that effect, correspondence to be in German, as Mrs. T. speaks and writes this language. It may also be that he cannot get the quantities of seed desired and in that case might perhaps make arrangements to deposit in the bank only one half of the money desired. Anyway I also like to be kept informed roughly whether you are able to do business with him, as in all of these matters my own personal prestige and that of our Department at large enters a good deal more, in fact, than we at times suppose, as I noticed already in my dealings with Mr. Woeikoff and Mr. Mijurin.

Today has been a big holiday here and everything was closed up; tomorrow I hope to see a Mr. Tolmatchof, a botanist at the local museum here. After that I will be thro with Chita and hope to advance on to Harbin, where I may get some mail, if all goes well. At the end of next week I may be in Peking, perhaps, and then quickly on to Shantung to get the seedless jujubes and other things.

The weather here in Chita is cold - -20° to -30° Reaumur but the sky is beautifully blue, the sun shines all day, the mountains are all covered with pine forests, and the air is exhilarating; all so different from dreary, gloomy, brooding St. Petersburg, which is situated in one of the most rotten localities for a capital. It beats even Washington or Madrid.

In case I had an interpreter with me who knew something about plants and about this section of the country I would be tempted to run over to Nertschensk and look for the large-fruited crab-apples, which are said to occur wild in the neighboring mountains. I suppose, however, I better cut that out and go more speedily to Peking, where fresh troubles await me with new assistants, etc.

Well, from Harbin I'll let you hear again.

I remain, Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation

Peking, China

Harbin, Manchuria. Febr. 25, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Your letter of Jan. 16, 1913 was forwarded to me up here and I see therefrom that Prof. Sargent has sent me some seedbags c/o American Legation, Peking, China. All right, I hope to find them there when I arrive some days from now. --No, I was not in need for any bags while on the road, as there was mighty little indeed to collect in Siberia in this time of the year. --This whole trip has been started too late and with the failure of getting competent assistants has become worse yet. I ought to have left in early August instead of early November.

In case I did an laboratory with in the same morning
above plates and about fifty samples at the morning I really is
inspired in rap over to laboratories and look for the lumpy-looking
crab-apples, which are well to cover dill in the quickening
mountains. I suppose, however, I believe that that and go home
exactly to Indian, where there trouble small in this are mulberries,
etc.

Well, then thanks for the you have again.

I remain, Yours very sincerely,

FRANK C. ERTON

Public Talks

Dover, Massachusetts, July, 20, 1924.

Mr. Donnell:

Your letter of June 16, 1923 was forwarded to me by Dave
and I too interested that you, Sargent Jan meet us some meadows of
Appleton Laughing, Public, Tuna. Dill plants, I have to Eliot time
there when I arrive some days from now. --Oh, I was not in such the
any huge still on the road, or there was slightly little indeed to
million in Illinois in this time of the year. --This what this has
been started for late and with the History of getting acquainted
mulberries Jan Jerome cause you. I might to have left in early Sep-
tember looked at early Dromedary.

I received a personal letter from Mr. A. D. Woeikoff at Novo-Spaskoe, Syzran Govt., that while cleaning the Medicago falcata seeds, he found out that there was so much sand and waste material in between that instead of having two poods, he only has 27 pounds. He asked me whether the money I had paid him in advance (80 Roubles) could be returned partly to me. I have written him to try to collect the remaining 13 lbs. of seeds this coming summer and if he could not do this, to send us later on a collection of native willows from his section or a collection of various varieties of Steppe-cherries (Prunus chamaecerasus). Both such collections we can very well use in this Mandan proposition.

I also had a talk some weeks ago with a former interpreter of mine, Mr. Svend Lange, in Novo-Nikolayefsk, Siberia, and this gentleman told me that he never received an answer upon some packages of apple seed that he had forwarded to our Office. Did we receive such seeds? This same Mr. Lange wrote me since and told me that in case we should be in need of more seeds of Medicago falcata, his chief, Mr. O. H. Wentcher, Manager of the Novo-Nikolayefsk branch of the International Harvester Company, would be willing to lend us the assistance of his company. I suggest, therefore, that his name be listed in connection with such a possible request.

The General Forwarding Agency of Gerhard and Hey at Libau also wrote me, stating that the shipping charges on the shipment of live trees sent by Mr. A. D. Woeikoff, from Novo-Spask, Syzran Govt., to Mr. I. F. Roosa, New York City, will amount to Roubles 36.10 and will have to be paid at New York. In case it is deemed advisable, I

I received a personal letter from Dr. A. D. Mehlhorn of Pyro-Plastics, Pierre Dorf, that while admiring the machinery Pilsnia works, he found out that there are no shoes made and sewing material is difficult that there are no shoes made and sewing material is difficult that Lustrol at Dewing's are poorly, he only has 27 pounds. He offered to exchange the money I had paid him in advance (Do Hoskins) could be returned partly to me. I have written him to try to obtain the residue in 1Dr. of which this vanishing machine and if he could not do this, to send me Lutrol on a collection of notes without from his sending me a selection of various workings of [illegible] (Pierre chemocrature). Both such collections we can very well use in this Mundan proposition.

I also had a talk from Dr. Lyle Dorf, the Pyro-Plastics Chemist of Pierre, Dr. Bruce Lodge, in Bro-Chemicals, Chicago, and this gentleman told me that he never received in answer your case [illegible] people need that he had forwarded to our Office. Did we receive such model. This case Dr. Lodge made me claim and told me that in case we should be in need of more masks or Medicine Talents, his chief, Dr. H. E. Thielmann, Manager of the Chemi-Biological Work of the Pyro-Plastics Perrier Company, would be willing to lend me the medicines of his company. I suggest, therefore, that this matter be linked in connection with such a possible request.

The Second Performing Agency of Samuel and Jay at Eden also wrote me, stating that the missing showed on the shipment of five times sent by Dr. A. D. Mehlhorn, from Pyro-Plastics, Pierre Dorf., is Mr. L. F. Hoch, New York City, will assume to Hoskins Co.10 and will have to be paid at New York. In case it is Samuel Chrisfile, I

I could pay this money out of my expenses, so as to facilitate finan-administration in connection with the Mandan Garden.

I see from your letter that Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild left for Florida to try to restore Mrs. Fairchild's good health again. I certainly hope that this may be accomplished.

Mr. Fairchild wrote me about this awful freeze in California. My heavens, I hope that Chico escaped somewhat, anyway. I suppose the damage must be immense all over the state. Let the Californians learn their lesson now and move further south. Mexico and Central America are the regions we need, and ill-advised sentimentality ought not to stand any longer in the way to put a protectorate over the regions south of us clear down to Panama. The tropics are bound to become more and more important as sanitary science moves along.

Well, a few days from now I will move down to Peking, where passport and assistant matters will require a good deal of my attentions.

With kindest regards also to All in the Office, I am

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation

Peking, China

I could pay this money out of my expenses, or in my facilities (Dis-
ability-wise) in connection with the Boston Bureau.

I saw from your letter that Dr. and Mrs. McIntyre left for
Florida to stay to return Mrs. McIntyre's good health again. I cer-
tainly hope that this may be accomplished.

Mr. McIntyre wrote me about this letter there is difference
my business, I have that Office received somewhat, recently. I believe his
change that he learned all over his study. But the Gettysburg Times
Daily Lesson for not more further truth. Should our United America
are the problem we need, not Ill-sighted assistantship might not be
stand any longer in the end to put a protestants over the religious
world at the close down to Rome. The Pastor are which is Roman
more and more important in military matters more also.

Well, a few days from now I will move down to Dallas, where
parents and maintenance members will receive a good deal of my time
there.

With kindest regards also to all in the Office, I am

Faithfully,

Frank G. Wells

c/o American Legion

Dallas, Texas

Harbin, Manchuria

Febr. 25, 1913

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

The last long report I wrote you was from Chita, and was dated I believe Febr. 12, 1913. Well, we struck some Russian holidays there in Chita and everything was closed up, even foodstores.

On Monday, Febr. 17, I paid visits to Mr. P. M. Tolmatchoff acting director of the local museum and arranged with him to see the botanical collections the next day. Than I hunted up a Mr. A. M. Suvari, who is the Governmental agronomist for the Chita district. This last gentleman speaks German very well and we spoke about a good many topics. The Russian Govt. is going to establish an experimental station near Petrofski Savod, to the west of Chita, as the soil immediately around this last town is too sandy to be of any use for agriculture. Mr. S. himself does not know very much as yet about local Eastern Siberian conditions, as his field for many years was the Steppe-territory of S. W. Siberia, which he knows very well. He told me that way off of the beaten tracks one finds that in old Kirghiz settlements varieties of grains are being cultivated, like wheats, barley and millets, which are quite different from any sorts he ever saw. Especially in the dry Karakalinsk district one finds them, this is to the southwest of Semipalatinsk. Mr. S. also told me that the Government was intending to experiment with local wild grasses, but that they find it almost impossible to obtain seeds enough to work with, the native people being too indolent and too dull; Mr. S. had offered as much as 10 Rbls. for a tumbler full of wild lucerne seed and not even a nimblefull had been

[illegible] Quarterly

[illegible], 20, 1932

Dear Dr. Palmovitch:

The last long report I wrote was from Delhi, and you asked I believe Mr. [illegible], 22, 1932. Only an average man Indian politics there is quite not overcome one cannot by, from [illegible].

On Monday, Feb. 27, I paid visits to Mr. [illegible] Secretary, acting director of the Land Revenue and Irrigation, his is one the intended collections the next day. Then I talked to a Mr. A. [illegible], who is the Governmental Accountant for the Delhi District. This last gentleman speaks Tamil very well and is quite about a good year Indian. The Tamils here, in order to establish an organization which is quite different from any other Tamil Association in the Indian Union, so the work of Delhi, as the only Tamil-speaking Association, [illegible] Dr. T. [illegible] that has very much to do with Tamil Station [illegible] conditions, so his visit to Delhi was the [illegible] [illegible] of Dr. T. [illegible], which is [illegible] well. The Indian that was off at the Indian Bureau [illegible] Tamil is all [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible], which are quite different from my [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Especially in the Jaffna Tamil-speaking district [illegible] [illegible]. This is to the [illegible] of Tamilpalaitham. Dr. T. also said to that the Government was [illegible] to [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible], but that they that it [illegible] [illegible] possible to [illegible] [illegible] to work with. The [illegible] [illegible] the Indians and the [illegible] Dr. T. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

brought in. I asked about this Amur wild rice, Zizania latifolia, but Mr. S. did not quite know it; we have written now to the Agricultural Society at Blagowestchensk, where this grass occurs. You may remember that Mr. Scofield wanted it for his experiments.

I also wentto the office of the International Harvesting Company and heard that agriculture is slowly spreading over the whole of Siberia and that more and more machines are sold every year. To obtain, however, native grasses and forage plants is a thing one would have to go after himself in that short season, called late summer, which is very short indeed in Siberia.

On Febr. 18, I went again to the Museum and having waited for a couple of hours, Mr. Tolmatchoff showed up; but when we wanted to have a look at the botanical collections, I saw to my disgust that they had not even been unpacked and that Mr. T. himself did practically know nothing whatsoever about them.

I found the material stored in a loft, where dirt and dust were rampant and where the thermometer hovered about at zero Fahrenheit. It then came out that the real botanist, a Professor Stukoff, had quite recently died, that the museum had had a fire, and that everything was up set for the moment. Well, what can one do here in such a land; so few people seem to take life serious there in Siberia.

I saw Mr. Suvari also again; he had promised me some samples of a good rye that grows some distance away from Chita. He had not been able, however, to obtain it, but he will send it to you at

at Washington. Mr. Suvari likes to obtain from us names of firms dealing in grains and forage plants from the most northern parts of America. I suggest to open up correspondence with him, especially when the Agri. Expt. Sta. there near Petrofski Saved will be estsblished, as he may supply us then with seeds of local foddergrasses.

His address is Mr. A. M. Suvari, Agronom, Chita, Trans-Baikal, Siberia. (Correspondence to be in German)

Well, the next day, Febr. 19, I left Chita, which possesses a fine, sunny, dry winter climate and we took our tickets to Harbin, or rather to the Sta. Manchuria, as for some reason or another they would not sell us thro tickets, apparently in connection with delays at the Manchurian frontier. And we were delayed for many, many hours, but on Frid. Febr. 21, we arrived here in this town. Both my interpreter and myself caught bad colds and we do not feel too well. Then I have some trouble with the bulky baggage that I sent up from St. Petersburg. They have the most nonsensical arrangements here in sending things to Peking; they will for instance not insure the stuff when it is sent by the quickest way; sending it, however, by rail to Dalny and then by water and rail again to Peking, then they can insure it. What purpose there is in this seems rather obscure, unless the clever Japanese want to develop trade at Dalny at any price. I haven't found a fellow as yet who might act as an interpreter from here to Peking, where one with much baggage, like I have, almost needs somebody to look after things while en route.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Well, this is about all for the present; with best of regards also to all in the Office, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

[illegible]

c/o American Legation

Peking, China

POST CARD

Mukden, Manchuria, Mar. 9, 1913

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

A few minutes ago I arrived here from Harbin, all alone, as I couldn't get a suitable interpreter in Harbin. I also have been laid up there with a bad attack of fever. I hope things will move more smooth in Peking. Goodbye. Best of regards to All.

Yours very sincerely,

[illegible]

c/o American Legation

Peking, China

Peking, China, March 19, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As you see, I am at last here in old Peking, after all these delays in Russia and Siberia. I arrived last Friday night, March 14th, and when I called next day at the Legation, a big stack of mail, coming from all quarters of the globe, was handed to me. As the number of my acquaintances increases, so the bulk of my correspondence grows, too; a thing one cannot always be quite at ease with.

I have been hunting here for some good interpreter andif possible a white companion, and strange to say I have found both. The white companion is a young Hollander who is out here in China on his own hook and probably will get in position with the Chinese government soon of these but for the present he rather will travel a little while with me and learn more about the Chinese and their ways. The interpreter I have now is a stranger case yet, for the he is the same one I had before in eastern China, whom I lent to Mr. Sowers and whom I had again in Russian and Chinese Turkestan. He deserted me in Kashgar, which is not a point in his favor, but then his English and Chinese is so good that I decided to take him again, the more as I had some meetings with others who were far inferior to him in knowledge. This interpreter, whose name is Chow Kai Ting, has been around this globe a good bit and knows well hot to get in different dilemmas. The pity is, that he wants to go with me, for the present at least, to Shantung only; he says Kansu is too far and too bad. Perhaps he will change his mind further on.

[illegible] Tientsin, China, March 30, 1914.

Dear Mr. McIrvoldt:

As you see, I am at last here in old Peking, after all these delays in Russia and Siberia. I arrived last Friday night, March 14th, and when I called next day at the Legation, a big stack of mail, coming from all quarters of the globe, was handed to me. As the number of my correspondences increases, so the bulk of my correspondence grows, less a thing one cannot always be quite at ease with.

I have been hunting here for some good interpreter and if possible a white companion, and strange to say I have found both. The white companion is a young Dalmatee who is out here in China on his own book and probably will get a position with the Chinese government some of these but for the present he rather will travel a little while with me and learn more about the Chinese and their ways. The interpreter I have now is a stranger case yet, for the he is the same one I had before in eastern China, when I left to Mr. Bowers and when I had again in Russian and Chinese Turkestan. He deserted me in Kashgar, which is not a point in his favor, but then his English and Chinese is so good that I decided to take him again, the more as I had some meetings with others who were far inferior to him in knowledge. This interpreter, whose name is Chow Wei Ting, has been around like quite a great bit and knows well how to act in different climates. The only is, that he wants to go with me, for the present at least, to Shanhaikuan only; he says Kansu is too far out for him. Perhaps he will change his mind further on.

I have been at the Legation several times, talking about a new passport. There are some difficulties in sight about western China, as the country is very unsettled. I hope, however, that all things may pass off well.

I have been visited these last days by several old acquaintances here in Peking, also newspaper correspondents have hunted me up and I suppose some stories about out work will crop up here and there. It has also been intimated to me that the Chinese Government might make me some offers to act as an advisor in matters relating to forestry and general agriculture.

Then you remember Dr. Ming Kwai Fung, who worked with Mr. Swingle; well, he is here and had a long talk with me; he expects a big position as soon as the new Council of the Republic has settled down to business. China has changed immensely since I was here last. The people are beginning to imitate us in all possible ways. One notices Chinese walking about in black evening suits, with high silk hats on, with lacquered American shoes, etc., etc. The queues have gone for a great deal and Chinese gentlemen are beginning to live in European hotels and eat our food. They even have brass bands of which the members are soldiers, dressed in scarlet jackets and wearing bright blue trousers, and these bands play our own music. The changes are so great as to make us rub our eyes and say, "What next?" The attitude of the people, here in Peking, at least, toward us foreigners is very sympathetic, and our manners are commented upon as something the Chinese want to learn, so different from a few years ago, when shouts of

I have been at the Lomalita [illegible] building about a [illegible] months. There are some difficulties in right about matters [illegible], as the country is very mountain. I hope, however, that all things may pass off well.

I have been visited three times by several old acquaintances in Peking. The newspaper correspondents have [illegible] to go [illegible] anywhere some stories about me and I will [illegible] to have [illegible]. It has also been intimated to me that the Chinese Government might [illegible] me from [illegible] to [illegible] in [illegible] relating to foreign [illegible] questions.

Then you remember Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who [illegible] with us. Intellectual will, he is [illegible] and has a long talk with me concerning a [illegible] position as [illegible] in my [illegible] of the Republic [illegible] here in business. Dates [illegible] immediately since I was here last. The people are beginning to realize as in all possible ways. Use as-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible], with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], etc., etc. The [illegible] have [illegible] a good deal and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to live in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. They [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of which the [illegible] are [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"foreign devil" grated one's ears at times. I only hope the Chinese will retain some of their old good habits and customs and not throw away the good with the bad.

I am in receipt of three letters from you, which I haven't answered in full, as yet.

Letter of Jan. 9, 1913, with enclosure of a copy of an interview you had with Messrs. Gillespie and Chopp about the woodnut oil problems. There is quite some interesting information in this interview. I should say that a company ought to be formed to grow woodnut oil trees in Mexico, as there are regions both in western and eastern Mexico that must suit this Aleurites Fordii simply to perfection.

Imgaw your remark re Prof. Hansen wanting to go again after alfalfas. I wonder in what region of the world he wanted to wander. I suppose the Caucasus and Asia Minor where numerous good things still may be found.

You say that Mr. Grosvenor wants me to bring back from Lanai a magnificent collection of fotographs. Well, also fotos of non-agricultural matters, like towns, monuments, ruins, etc.? I like to hear somewhat more about this.

I am very sorry that some of my old films have gone bad already. I wonder how we are going to stem this process. The water here in China is not always pure; here in Peking, for instance, it is charged with salts; perhaps this might cause the deterioration.

"foreign devil" greeted one's ears at times. I only hope the Chinese will retain some of their old good habits and customs and not throw them to the wind.

I am in receipt of three letters from you, which I haven't answered in full as yet.

Letter of Jan. 8, 1918, with enclosure of a copy of an interview you had with Mayor, Citizens and Chamber of Commerce all present. There is quite some interesting information in this interview. I should say that a company ought to be formed to grow wooden oil trees in Mexico, as there are regions both in western and eastern Mexico that need this kind of crop. Only simply a speculation.

Have your remarks re not. Smoking working in cycle-driver affair. I wonder if some region of the world is making an analyzer, I analyzed the Chamberlin oil and it is quite expensive and things may be found.

You say look to chemistry since am in going back from Chinese a magnificent collection of tetany-ore. Well, also letter of Jan. intelligent matters, like horse, commercial, etc. I like to hear about every about life.

I am very sorry that some of my old films have gone bad already. I wonder how we are going to give this people. The water here in China is not always good here in Peking, for instance, it is charged with gulfed pyrite that which cause the diarrhoea.

I thank you for the address of Mr. K. P. Chen at Shanghai. I hope to call on him whenever I go to that busy town.

Letter of Jan. 13, 1913, with enclosure of a carbon of an interview with Mr. Geo. Campbell, of Kia ying, China. Yes, this region Mr. C. speaks about must be very interesting; it seems, however, to be decidedly semitropical, more so than either our own southern states or California. The absence of mountains, or rather ranges, running from coast to coast make both North and South America regions where hot waves and blizzards have such free play; while China is full of ranges running in very direction, cutting up the country in so many different districts each having its own special climate and often its own local flora even.

I have not the least idea whether we will be able to do much good work in Fukien and neighboring regions. The question of establishing these semi-tropical fruittrees, like Lychees, Longans, Carambolas and others is certainly no child's play. All such plants first have to be grown for at least a year with confined roots before they can be shipped to America and it must mean the establishment of a temporary nursery somewhere in S. E. China.

Letter of Febr. 14, 1913. Yes, our good wishes and good hopes about obtaining a real competent assistant in Russia have not been materialized. Since Russia has been paying much more attention to matters agricultural these last years than formerly, it seems that almost every available man is being taken into the Russian Governmental Service and apparently very few men worth having can be gotten by a traveller like I am. Well, I feel more at home here than in Russia

I thank you for the kind wishes of Mr. T. T. Chen of Formosa.

I hope to call on him whenever I am in that busy town.

Dalton at Jen, Jr. 1913, with enclosure of a copy of an interview with Mr. Chu, President, of the ping Chiao. Yes, this Prince Mr. C. quite seems good to write interesting it seems, however, in the Lunatic asylumes, more so than either the pseudo-sane states or Politicals. The element of immortality, or rather reason, making Chu seek to reach some high Truth and teach heavenly wisdom that never yet Dictators have made from clay. While Chen is full of rosy feeling in very diversion, writing on the memory in so many different directions keep to show the Imperial Edition and the Imperial Lines were.

I have not the Least idea whether we will be able to be good pal with in future and religious regions. The questions of astrologing Gods and religious traditions, like Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus Dalton and others is certainly an ability play. At such plain time have to be given for at least a year with confused people before they can be obliged to decide and it must mean the establishment of a temporary method adaptive in N. E. Chen.

Dalton of Mon. Ja. 1911. Yes, our good wishes and good hope about obtaining a pool companion qualified in Theosis have not been satisfied. Since Theosis may have quite some entirely to achieve qualified Chen- Lab pray some Journey, it seems that almost every reliable man is being taken into the Theosis Imperial Service and apparently very few men with Saving can be gotten by a traveller like I am. Well, I feel sure at some time Mr. Theosis

and since the Chinese are learning more and more western methods I can perhaps obtain good assistants again, even if my present ones should desert or refuse to go too far away from the coast.

I met Mr. Moore already. He knows much about our work; we didn't speak very long, as I met him at Mr. H. T. William's home, our present Charge d' Affaires here, with whom I spent many a pleasant hour in the years from 1905 to 1908.

It was a great pleasure indeed to hear that Mrs. Fairchild has improved so much there in So. Florida. I would almost suggest to establish there a branch of "In the Woods." It takes only a 24 hours now to run down there, isn't it?

Well, in another letter I will state a few things yet that I noticed while in Harbin and Mukden.

With kindest of regards, also to All in the Office, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK W. MEYER

c/o American Legation

Peking, China

and since the Chinese are in-taker with mobsity wanters unplugs I
can guarantee which good satisfactory speaks, even if my present man
should demand or ritual to go are for your time the count.

I say to, there already. Ha Jacey much about our with
an dialect speak very long, as I was his at to. L. G. Gilliam's home,
for proved Chinese of Mistaken Jerry, only that I would hear a pleasant
hour in the years from 1936 to 1950.

It was a great pleasure talked to have lost Eva. Tabrolla
has improved so much there in Mo. Pindo. I would almost suggest to
establish there a branch of "in are voice." It takes only a 24 hours
ay to run down there, isn't it?

Well, in another letter I will state a few things you that
I noticed while in Harbin and Mukden.

With kindest of regards, also to all in the office, I remain,

Mr. Pelmohlid,

Yours very sincerely,

Paul C. Wong

c/o Another Location

Peking, China

Peking, China. March 20, 1913

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Of late I have come into the possessionship of quite a pile of letters from you, there are eight all told, and I herewith will try and answer them chronologically.

Letter of Jan. 18, 1913, telling me about you having sent Mr. Freeman and Prof. Piper the correspondence about those beans. Thank you!

Letter of Jan. 20, 1913, with enclosure of a copy of my Authorisation for the present fiscal year. Merey bien!

I also see your suggestion of not sending any money back until I am being requested to do so. O. K.

And Prof. Hansen wanting to go out again after Medicago falcata. Well, I suppose he meant nothing but the trip, for surely where I have been instructed to cancel orders for seeds of this plant, he certainly could not get after it again. What an impression such an affair would make on our Russian friends!

About this persimmon problem. Wel l, I will see what I can do about it. It seems strange indeed that fruits should become full of seeds in America while in North China they are devoid of them. Grapes and oranges don't change that way, for so far as I am aware. I am interested in these experiments of comparison between plants grafted on Diospyros lotus and on D. virginia. For California I hold that D. lotus will be much better suited than D. virginiana as the first is used to protracted droughts and to saline matter in the soil.

Peking, China, March 20, 1913

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Of late I have come into the possession of quite a pile of letters from you, there are eight all told, and I herewith will try and answer them chronologically.

Letter of Jan. 18, 1913, telling me about you having met Mr. Freeman and Prof. Piper the correspondence then ceased. Much pro!

Letter of Jan. 30, 1913, with enclosure of a copy of my authorization for the present fiscal year. Very kind

I also see your suggestion of not sending my money back until I am being requested to do so. O. K.

And Prof. Hanson wanting to go out again after Yellowstone Colorado. Well, I suppose he meant nothing but the trip, for surely when I have been instructed in several orders for goods of this kind, he certainly could not get after it again. What an impression such an effair would make on our Russian friends!

Here this previous problem. Yet I, I will see what I can do about it. It seems strange indeed that Prof. Hand<< became ill of weeks in Australia while in North China they are devoid of them. Cholera and cholera don't always hit way, for so far as I am aware. I am interested in these coordinates of connections between places prefixed on Yellowstone Lake and on S. Mirabelle. Yet indicate I will that S. Lake will be much better evolved than S. Mirabelle as the first is used to potential circuits and to utilize water in the well.

And this cold there in California truly something appalling. I wonder how many groves will recover. I suppose Chico has suffered severely.

About the opening of private mail; well, this is a sore topic, and has reached of late such dimensions, when even a letter is being opened that was addressed to my former home-address, that I have taken it to be a desire to look into my private affairs. Who does this sort of a work I do not know, but I have appealed to Mr. Fairchild personally to try to stop such a business. If I were at Washington, I probably would have a conference about such affairs, for I hold mail rather sacred; it may be an old-fashioned idea, but I was brought up that way, and even my parents respected our mail, when we lived at home. In my own case, that of a wanderer, I cannot always have a home address, and many of my acquaintances may keep on addressing me care of the Department.

Then I see that Mandan is slowly advancing, even if only slowly. I hope you will be able to arrange with the Supt. of the Mandan Reform School to take care of material until you have the situation well in hand.

Letter of Jan. 22, 1913, informing me that the trees and shrubs Mr. Woeikoff shipped, reached you in very good condition. I am glad to hear so, the more as I told Mr. W. to pack them in especially good, as they might have to be shipped way out west.

Letter of Jan. 24, 1913, with several clippings enclosed about the undersigned. Whether I am a subscriber to the Argus Bureau? Well, once I believe I did subscribe, but of late I suppose they sent

And this oil lease is definitely truly something exciting. I wonder how many grews will recover. I suppose Dixie has declared severely.

About the opening of private mail; well, this is a sore topic, and has resulted of late much discussion, when even a letter is being opened that was addressed to my Ivorson kom-mikrom, that I have taken it to be a device to look into my private affairs. Who does this sort of a work I do not know, but I have appealed to Mr. Tricklit personally to try to stop such a business. If I were at Washington, I probably would have a conference about such affairs, for I hold mail rather sacred; it may be an old-fashioned idea, but I was brought up that way, and even my parents respected our mail, when we lived at home. In my own case, that of a soldier, I cannot always have a home address, and many of my correspondents may lack an understanding of the Department.

Then I am that Kodak is giving exception, even if only slowly. I hope you will be able to arrange with the Post, or the Mardan Reform School to take care of material until you have the situation well in hand.

Letter of Jan. 22, 1918, informing me that the trees and shrubs by Toklitt cottage, needed pre in your mail conditions. I am glad to hear so, the more as I tell Mr. T. to pass them in a suitably good, as they might have to be replaced my and work.

Letter of Jan. 24, 1918, with several allotments enclosed about the materials. Further I am a subscriber to the Lemon Summer Tell, one I believe I did mentioned, but if like I suggest they send

such things to me for charity's sake or some unknown friend might have sent in a subscription for me. I am always interested in such clippings, even if all is not correct what is stated.

About this test of Jujube fruits at the National Geographical Society's banquet, I see that a few points crept in that were not quite so. For instance, it is stated by Mr. Fairchild that the great Chinese Encyclopedia was presented to the Library of Congress in 1908; that Mr. Swingle found therein the descriptions of this old industry; and that I, guided by notes abstracted from this Encyclopedia, obtained material for the introduction of these jujubes. Now, as a matter of fact, the notes abstracted by Mr. Swingle from these big books reached me in Shanghai in the spring of 1908 just a few weeks before I sailed. The material I introduced came in the years of 1906, 1907 and early in 1908, and I had not received many notes about them, beyond translations that Dr. Barchet in Shanghai had made for us. The thing is that the Jujube made a big impression upon me, after I had seen how remarkably resistant it was to drought, heat and alkali, and how the preserved large varieties compared favorably with the ordinary dates. I also have stated that in general only the so-called seedless Jujube is ringed every year, the common kinds are nearly always left alone. --Our first thoughts about this jujube industry came by reading Dr. Bretschneider's books where he describes how large jujubes are yearly brought into Peking from Shantung. Mr. Fairchild had also stated that while crossing over from Japan to Shanghai, he had been served with fine jujube fruits while aboard.

end, things be in the charity's hole or some unknown friend might have sent him anonymously for us. I am always interested in such situations, even if all is not answered that is stated.

Does this fact of Rajahs funds of the National Conservatory's Budget, I can find a few points that are not seen by quite so. For instance, it is stated by Mr. Patrolli that the great Chinese Encyclopedia was presented to the Library of Congress in 1908; then Mr. Bringle found therein the description of this old Encyclopedia and that I, guided by notes obtained from this Encyclopedia, obtained material for the introduction of those Rajahs. Now, as a matter of fact, the notes obtained by Mr. Bringle from the Encyclopedia, as he is thought in the spring of 1902 just a few weeks before I sailed, the material I subscribed also in the years of 1906, 1907 and early in 1908, and I had not received any notes from them. Never mind Bringle did, Mr. Bringle thought had been for us. The thing is that the Rajahs made a big impression upon us, after I had read the Encyclopedia it was to Bringle, that and Mr. Bringle, and for the received large writings obtained finally from the Library Congress. I also have stated that in regard only the so-called wealthy Rajahs is charged every year, the person that are really always left alone.

--One first thought about this Rajahs Encyclopedia was by reading Mr. Bringle's books there is description for large Rajahs are really/ late feeling from Kashmir. Mr. Patrolli had also stated that while crossing was from Japan to Shanghai, he had been served with fine Rajahs tea in white China.

Letter of Jan. 28, 1913, with enclosures of a letter from Mr. A. Zappone and a returned personal check for $1.00. All right. I am returning herewith Mr. Zappone's letter, which may be filed or destroyed after Mr. Carson has notified Mr. Zappone that I received my check and thank him for his troubles. Yes, I will retain in the future any money that I owe the Government until they call for it, but-- I receive every year a letter that I have to return into the United States Treasury any money which I did not spend up until July 1st. --This year I suppose there will be a surplus, they may telegraph me the amount I have to return, after my accounts, up to July 1st, have been settled.

Letter of Feb. 4, 1913, with enclosure of a newsletter of our Office. Yes, these interpreter troubles in St. Petersburg were something fierce, nobody at all to be gotten. Since Russia is paying so much more attention to Agriculture now of late than she did formerly it seems almost impossible to obtain the right sort of assistants. The coast towns of China seem to be much better to find decent help. I don't hope to go back to Russia very soon any more; there are too many difficulties there. Thank you for your good words expressed in this case. I do wish one could get along with one or two languages only, then all these interpreter matters would fade away like snow before the sun.

About this Chinese bush-cherry. Prunus tomentosa, I will try to obtain a bushel or so of seeds here in North China this early summer, then you can make some big tests with them at Mandan and Ames.

Letter of Jan. 20, 1913, with enclosure of a letter from Dr. A. Sapiro and a returned project slip for $3.00. All right. I am returning herewith Mr. Ramsdue's letter, which may be filed or destroyed after Mr. Gerson has notified me. Do you know that I saw Mr. Gerson and talked him for his interview. Yes, I will return it to the Pioneer as soon as I see the Government until they call for it, but-- I promise every year a letter that I have to return into the United States Treasury any money which I did not spend by April 1st. --This year I suppose there will be a surplus, that my belonging on the second I have to return, either my receipts, up to July 1st, have been settled.

Letter of Feb. 6, 1913, with enclosure of a member's or our letter. Yes, those interpreter problems in St. Petersburg were something fierce, nobody at all to be prices. Since Pierce is going to make more attention to Jewishness now or late than she did formerly it seems almost impossible to obtain the right sort of assistants. The coast lines of Cuba seem to be much better to find decent help. I don't know to go back to Russia very soon, my dear; there are too many difficulties there. Thank you for your good words expressed in this case. I do wish one could get along with one or two languages only, then all those interpreter writers would find they like some better to do.

Then this Chinese Bookkeeper, Jewish Immigrant. I will try to obtain a permit if he is my kind here in Paris. Then his early friend, that you did make some 1913 letter that is Russian and does.

And you say in case I require a parchment certificate from the Secretary, you will procure it. Well, for the present, I think I won't need it, as in the interior of China my Chinese passport is sufficient.

I notice your remarks re the big freeze in California. Well, it must have been a sorry sight in some places. The radical remedy will be to move various industries further South.

You ask me to say something about this Plant Introduction News Letter and to make some suggestions. Well, to begin with, its name suffers from the same inconvenience as your own title, viz., it is too long. Make it the Plant-Hunter, the Plant Immigrant, Agricultural Explorer, or any other "catchy" title; then put behind it: A monthly news letter, etc., etc. For so far the contents are concerned, I should say "it fills a long felt want," especially now that our office has grown so much and that so many of us have little or no opportunity to search the files and see what is being done. I for instance found a mass of news in it that I certainly would never have gitten in any other way, like the movements of former associates of our Office, and this interesting letter of Mr. Rideout about the frost damages at Whittier, California. My advice is: Keep it up, as it beings all of us more together and makes us more interested in all the good work that is going on.

2d letter of Feb. 4, 1913, with enclosure of a letter to me from Dr. N. S. Hopkins, at Peking, China, informing me that he had shipped off a box with Jujubes to Chico. Well, I saw Dr. Hopkins the other day and he said he expected the material would have arrived

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

already. I haven't settled expenses as yet with him, for I suppose we will soon know how matters stand. He told me he had received your letter about these affairs.

Letter of Feb. 5, 1913, telling me that both my accounts and itinerary report up to Dec. 31, 1912, have been received. I am glad you sent me the correct expenditures in advance, as it may take several months before the Treasury Department sends me the final settlements.

Then I received a letter from a Mr. Durnford in Canada, who asks me for a new wheat and some bulletins. I am enclosing this letter to you; please put him in contact with the right parties. I am also advising this Mr. D. that I have put his letter in your hands.

I am also in receipt of a personal letter from you which I will answer later on. As I wrote Mr. Fairchild already, I have been quite lucky in getting assistants; only my old interpreter wanted to go to his home in Tientsin to prepare himself for the journey and left me now for a couple of days. With my passport, however, there seem to be a few difficulties, as the Chinese Government tells us that we have to travel at our own risks in the interior, on account of the still disturbed conditions in the country. Part of my baggage which I sent off from Harbin to Peking hasn't arrived yet, althe the Japanese forwarding company promised us to have it delivered within a week. We shipped it Feb. 27, 1913. This is the way things go all over the East; promises are made only to be broken. I have written to Harbin for explanations and hope to

already. I haven't initial agreement as well with him, for I suppose we will soon have two matters about. He told me he had received your letter about these affairs.

Letter of Feb. 5, 1932, building me back on my accounts and literary rights up to Dec. 31, 1932, have been received. I am glad you used on the current supplies in advance, as it may take several months before the Treasury Department meets my tried settlements.

Then I received a letter from a Mr. Harmford in Canada, who asks me for a few words and some bulletins. I am enclosing this letter to you please and he is anxious also the right place. I am also enclosing this to. H. that I have put this letter in your hands.

I am also in receipt of a personal letter from you which I will answer later on. As I wrote Mr. Rockhill already, I have been quite busy in getting assistants only my old interpreter assisted to go to his home in Tientsin to prepare himself for the journey and left me now for a couple of days. This my secretary, however, there seem to be a few difficulties, as the Chinese government tells me that we have to travel at our own risks in the interior, on account of the still disturbed conditions in the country. Part of my baggage which I sent off from Berlin to Peking hasn't arrived yet, altho the Japanese transporting company promised me to have it delivered within a week. We shipped it Feb. 27, 1932. This is the our things go all over the Pacific; prices are much only to be broken. I have written to Berlin for replacement and hope to

get a speedy answer. Even if my baggage doesn't arrive within a day or two I will leave anyway for Shantung to obtain jujube scions, which still may arrive in good shape at Chico, as jujubes bud-out very late. As large, however, we won't get much any more this year; I ought to have been here earlier, but then again the problem of safety in the interior; now it is slowly getting better, altho in faraway Kansu things seem to be burning yet.with garrisons in mutiny and robberbands all over the roadside.s. Let us hope things clear up there before another year has passed. I am packing in seeds now and hope to send you a number of bags within a couple of days.

With kindest of regards, also to All in our Office, I remain

Yours sincerely,

[illegible]

c/o American Legation

Peking, China

Via Siberia

Peking, China. Mar. 23, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Tomorrow morning I will deliver to the American Legation here 10 parcels, containing seeds, samples and some botanical books. I herewith will enumerate some things. There are 38 different lots of seeds, bearing the numbers 1782a - 1809a, incl.

There are 3 Botanical samples and there are 11 publications (separate pieces); also 25 small empty seedbags and 10 large empty ones, these to be sent to the Arnold Arboretum when material has been put into them. And now some details.

No. 1782a, the wild Zizyphus vulgaris var. spinosa, 3 bags; they may be given a trial on some very dry or alkaline land. They are a weed, however; let people be careful with them.

No. 1783a. Corylus mandshurica, 1 bag, to be tested especially at Mandan.

No. 1784a. Pinus cembra sibirica, 2 bags. Send a handful of seeds to Prof. Sargent; the Forestry people may also want some of it. Send some to Alaska and the mountains of New Hampshire.

No. 1785a. Pinus cembra sibirica, 1 bag. Send some to Prof. Sargent. See fotos I took in the Altai in June, 1911, in case anything should be published about it in the bimonthly bulletin.

No. 1786a. Pinus koraiensis, 1 bag. Some of it to be sent to Prof. Sargent and perhaps to the Bureau of Forestry.

No. 1787a. Pinus koraiensis. A few seeds may go to Prof. Sargent.

Peking, China. Nov. 22, 1933.

Dear Mr. Darrell:

Tomorrow morning I will deliver in the Peking Legation here 32 pounds, net-like weight, Chinese art rugs tightened works. I Darrell will remember some things. There are 23 different lots of work, beside the modern 1933 - 1934 lot.

There are 3 Bokhara rugs and there are 11 pollution (separate pieces); also 20 small empty weaving and 10 large empty ones. These to be sent to the Fourth Exposition when material has been put into them. And are some details.

To. 1933. the old Chinese relics are, silver. 2 boxes, they may be given a total in some very far or eligible land. They are a most, however, let people be acquired with them.

To. 1934. Chinese embroideries. 2 boxes, to be tested especially in London.

To. 1934. Silver screen cabinet. 2 boxes. Need a landlord of weeks to find, Darrell Mr Treasury people may also need some of it. Need some to already via the exposition of the Bungalows.

To. 1934. Silver screen cabinet. 1 box. Need some to find, Darrell. The rules I took in the latest in Paris, 1933, in some -erything should be published about it in the Friendship Bulletin.

To. 1934. Silver Jardinerie. 1 box. Some of it go to and to find, Darrell and perhaps to the Bureau of Treasury.

To. 1934. Silver Jardinerie. 2 few weeks may go to find, Darrell.

No. 1788a. Pinus densiflora. A few seeds may go to Prof. Sargent.

No. 1789a. Pinus thunbergii. A few seeds may go to Prof. Sargent.

No. 1790a. Larix leptolepis. A few seeds may go to Prof. Sargent. Test a few at Mandan.

No. 1791a. Abies firma. A few seeds may go to Prof. Sargent. Send Mr. Hicks some at Westbury, Nassau Co., L.I.N.Y.

No. 1792a. Cryptomeria japonica. May be planted at Brooksville, Fla., to form dense evergreen windbreaks around the bamboo garden. Send also some to Avery Island, La. Plant in dense groves in such places down south where severe washouts are being experienced; the Chinese use them for that purpose in central China.

No. 1793a. Chamaecyparis pisifera. Plant down south for evergreen windbreaks.

No. 1794a. Chamaecyparis obtusa. Treat same as above.

No. 1795a. A coniferous tree. Test down south. Send Prof. Sargent some seeds.

No. 1796a. Calocedrus decurrens. Send Prof. Sargent a few seeds. Test here and there down South, especially along the coast in Texas. It supplies fine lumber for carts, tool-handles, furniture, etc., etc.

No. 1797a. Rhus verniciflora. Test with care down south. Keep away from sensitive people!

No. 1798a. Juglans mandshurica. Plant these at some point on the Pacif Coast. Perhaps Chico might do, altho they enjoy cold, dry climate. See that cost of a stock it makes for ordinary walnuts.

Mr. 1970a. Place Jerrilline. A few people may go to Prof. Sargent.

Mr. 1970b. Place Tomlinson. A few people may go to Prof. Sargent.

Mr. 1970c. Lyric Jerrilline. A few people may go to Prof. Sargent. Will a few at Boston.

Mr. 1970d. Jaine Lyre. A few people may go to Prof. Sargent. Send Mr. Blake some of Westbury, Massam Co., I.L.S.V.

Mr. 1970e. Jerrilline Tomlinson. May be planted on Bowdoin-ville, Vla., in view during everyone attributes around the Massachusetts. Send also some to Navy Island, Ia. Plant in Jesse Lyre in such places deep woods where serious moderate are being experimented; the Chinese may blame for that purpose in central China.

Mr. 1970f. Jerrilline Jaine. Plant deep woods for everyone stalfrooks.

Mr. 1970g. Jerrilline Lyre. Plant some at stove.

Mr. 1970h. A Jerrilline Lyre. Take down south. Send Prof. Sargent some seeds.

Mr. 1970i. Jaine Jerrilline. Send Prof. Sargent a few seeds. Take here and there deep South, especially along the coast in Texas. It supplies fine timber for ships, toolsandAxe, furniture, etc., etc.

Mr. 1970j. Lyre Jerrilline. Take with some deep south.

Kear some Jerrilline Jaine!

Mr. 1970k. Jaine Jerrilline. Plant there at some point on the Pacific Coast. Perhaps Chico might do, either they really soil, dry climate deep woods of a place it makes the problem minute.

No. 1799a. Pyrus sinensis Lindl. var. mandshurica Max. Test at Ames and Mandan, treat with care. I have put some fruits in alcohol which I will send us later on and in which Prof. Sargent and Mr. Alfred Rehder are very much interested.

No. 1800a. Sorbus aucuparia, var. fructi dulcis. May possibly find a good home on the North Pacific Coast. You told me you never saw mountain-ashes finer than in the city of roses. (Portland, Oreg.)

No. 1801a. Vitis amurensis x V. riparia. Probably a good vine for Ames, St. Paul, Minn., possibly Mandan. By sowing out these hybrid seeds, breaking up into different strains is bound to follow.

No. 1802a. Amygdalus davidiana. Nothing need be said about this. How many pounds can you use next year? If I make a secret contract now, that is, within a month or so, I can corner the market here in North China. I probably could get as much as 500 lbs. when the season is good, at a cost not over 100 or 200 American dollars, the stuff to be delivered in September or October, 1913. Let me hear re this matter.

No. 1803a. Ribes sp. This to be sown out at some northern point. Treat with care. Prof. Sargent ought to get a few seeds, too.

No. 1804a. Ribes procumbens (?). May be sent to S. Alaska and to some parties in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, etc.

No. 1805a. Juniperus dahurica. A very hardy juniper. May thrive well at Mandan. Sow out on a somewhat sandy soil.

No. 1806a and 1807a. Mallotus falcata. Too well known to

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

say much about; only in the last lot, No. 1307a, there is a species of Siberian cuscuta; let them be careful with it; some girl in the seed office may clean this lot.

No. 1308a. Onobrychis sativa var. Siblrica. This plant is not looked upon with much favor in America. Some of it may be tested at Mandan.

No. 1309a. Triticum durum melanopus. A valuable dry land durum wheat. I hope it falls in the hands of the right people. I have never as yet heard whether any of the cereals I send in were of any value! Strange, indeed! I suppose, however, some things must have been of use.

A botanical sample: Cones of Pinus sylvestris sibirica from Chita, Transbaikal, Siberia. I would like to see these cones being sent to Prof. C. S. Sargent, who makes a special study of these things.

A botanical sample: a rosary, made from stones of a wild peach, Amygdalus davidiana. I wish you would kindly have a fotograph made of this curio and in case our Office cannot retain it, to send it to the Botanical Museum at New York or to some other worth institution. It is too interesting to be lost, like several of the things I brought with me or send in from time to time.

A botanical sample: 3 fresh seeds of a Chinese olive, Cabarium pimela (?) for the seed collection of the Dept. of Agriculture.

Some seedbags to be sent to the Arnold Arboretum after seeds have been placed into them. Now that I am not allowed to send seeds directly, the Office in Washington can just as well fill us these

No. 1[illegible]. [illegible]

Hey music classes; only in the Elmer Iowa, No. 1[illegible]; there is a question of [illegible] 1[illegible] then do a-[illegible] with Hy were gird in the [illegible] office my [illegible] Hair 1[illegible].

No. 1[illegible]. [illegible]. This place is not London [illegible] [illegible] Hair [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

as that I do it here, for should any insect be discovered among the material, the fact will be that certain material will be destroyed and it causes me nothing but extra work. From now on I only will suggest which seeds to send to Prof. Sargent and which not, then you may act upon these suggestions without always implicitly sollowing them up. In case this should not quite agree with your own ideas, please tell me your thoughts and we will barter about this matter.

There are also some books in this lot, viz., 6 volumes of the Flora Altaica, which are a present from Prof. P. Krylov at Tomsk to Prof. C. S. Sargent at Boston; would you please reforward them to Prof. Sargent?

Vol. No. 6 of the Flora Altaica, which is a present from Prof. P. Krylov to the undersigned. Would you kindly ask Mr. Stuntz to put this volume in file with the 5 other vols. I left on the shelf in my room? The books are open to all who may want to peruse them, as long as they are being returned.

2 Russian Bot. publications, issued at Chita, Siberia. These also may be put up in my room.

2 Chinese books, presented to me at the Agricultural Exp. Sta. at Mukden, Manchuria, being the report of that institution and presented to us by the clerk who received the American Consul and I when we went there on March 10, 1913. The Departmental Library may get these.

Well, I trust this information will help you in disposing of the material. I hope the whole lot will go in the Diplomatic Pouch, then we pay no postage and it is safer, too.

as that I do it here, for should my labors be discovered among the initiated, the foul will be that previous attempts will be destroyed and it would be another the labor work. Thus not as I only will suggest which cases to send to Prof. Sturgeon and which not, then you my ask some there multiplication without change logistically solving them up. In case this should be quite novel with your own ideas, please tell me your thoughts and we will invite some more motion.

Today are also some books in this lab, too. I welcome at the Tuesday Clubs, which are a pleasant time that, C. Taylor is tonight to Prof. G. T. Sturgeon at Dorking would you please returned then to Prof. Sturgeon!

Yes, Dr. I'm the Tuesday Clubs which is a pleasant time that. C. Taylor is the mathematics. Would you kindly ask Mr. Stevens to bring white volume in this case his a value vols. I left on the shelf in my room. The books are open in all the my work to pages was lines, as long as they are being returned.

I thanks Dr. politicians, Sturgeon and which not, then you my ask some there multiplication without change logistically solving them up. In case this should be quite novel with your own ideas, please tell me your thoughts and we will invite some more motion.

I cannot book, provided it is in the instructions tip. Yes, my dashes, Mathematics, bring the papers of that institution and presented to me by the class who received the Benjamin Journal and I then to work Sunday the March 12, 1883. The Mathematical Society may put there.

Well, I read this information will help you in discussing of the m circle. I hope the data is well as in the physics Tuesday, then we play the prologue and it be video, too.

I received from Prof. Sargent 4 packages with seedbags; I will acknowledge them to him. There was no letter with this shipment.

I also enclose herewith 28 inventory notes and 3 sample notes, giving information about this aforesaid shipment.

Trusting everything reaches you in good condition, I remain, with kindest regards to everybody in the Office,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation

Peking China, Via Siberia

Peking, China, March.24, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This morning my assistant delivered to the American Legation here 10 packages, containing seeds and books, which will be forwarded to our Department via Diplomatic Pouch. I wrote Mr. Dorsett details about this shipment, so as to relieve you of all this routine matter. I enclose however a set of inventory notes in duplicate, in case the letter to Mr. Dorsett should be miscarried.

I have been paying the penalty of late of becoming well known. Many old friends and acquaintances have been paying me visits and occupying my rather valuable time, but of course one simply has to submit to such inconveniences, especially here in China, where time has not got exactly the same value as in hurrying America.

Well, I have one duty to fulfill yet, viz., a report on my journey from Mukden, or rather Harbin to here.

I believe I wrote you that we arrived in Harbin on Feb. 21, 1913. Well, I have not been feeling very well there in that city and I got an attack of fever that put me to bed for almost a whole week, and I had some moments that I felt really downright bad, which means in the words of an explorer that I really was pretty ill. Well, I got over it again, by taking quite some quinine and hot tea and bu making up my will not to let this thing keep me away from reaching Peking.

Tientsin, China, Mar. 26, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

While in Peking I had several people interrupting me and as I left in the afternoon for this city here, I will continue my letter this morning. In Harbin I called on Febr. 26 on a Mr. V. F. Ladigine, who is a specialist in Oriental languages and who had been the main assistant of Col. P. Kozlov whom I met in St. Petersburg and who gave me a letter to this gentleman. Mr. Ladigine has been in Kansu, Tibet, Turkestan and and practically all points in Northern and Central Asia and has roughed it more perhaps than

I have been paying the penalty of late of becoming well known. Many old friends and acquaintances have been paying me visits and occupying my rather valuable time, but of course one simply has to submit to such inconveniences, especially here in China, where time has not yet usually the same value as in manufacturing America.

Well, I have one duty to fulfill yet, viz., a report on my journey from Shanghai, or rather Dairen to here.

I believe I wrote you that we arrived in Dairen on Feb. 12, 1912. Well, I have had been feeling very well there in that city and I got an attack of fever that put me to bed for almost a whole week, and I had some concern that I had really dengue fever bad, which means in the words of an engineer that I really was pretty ill. Well, I got over it quick, by taking quite some quinine and not been and be making up my mind not to let this fever keep me away from reading Dairen.

Dairen, China, Sun. 24, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fulwood:

While in Dairen I met several people interesting to me. I met in the afternoon for this city here, I will continue my letter this morning. In Dairen I spoke to Prof. M. de Ly. T. T. Dalgleish, who is a specialist in Oriental languages and who had been the main assistant of Dr. T. Bailey when I met in St. Petersburg and also gave me a letter to this gentleman. Mr. Dalgleish has been in Dairen, Tibet, Turkestan and and practically all points in Northern and Central Asia and has studied it more perhaps than

most other explorers, having made for instance journeys on camels that lasted months and sometimes with only 1 native companion. He studied botany in his younger days and did the collecting of plants for Col. Koslov, but he is not a botanist, however.

Well, Mr. Ladigine insisted, with true Russian hospitality that my interpreter and myself should make his home our own, and he entertained us for practically two days without giving as many details about his travels as I would have liked to have heard, which is also typically Russian again. The gist of our conversations is this: Kansu is a very interesting land, but-- very wild, also; there are tremendous regions that haven't been mapped out yet; there are quite some robber bands in existence, and I was advised to be careful as there are some bad fellows in these lands who haven't got the respect for a white man like the Eastern Chinese robbers have. As a whole there is little arboreal vegetation in Kansu, with the exception of the Southwest; some of the northern mountains are quite barren, but here and there there is lots of low, stunted shrubbery. The genus Prunus is especially plentiful, and Mr. Ladigine said he is very certain that many new species can still be brought out. In the higher mountains one finds beautiful alpines, poppies, primroses, gentians, orchids and many others; some of these are undoubtedly valuable. To obtain food supplies is at times exceedingly difficult, as the country is here and there very sparsely populated. The question of getting reliable local guides and assistants also is very difficult. Mr. L. advised me to get men thro the mediumship of the higher Lama priests, to whom one has to

more clear as Lorena, being sent to Lorenzo Jimenez to secure that Juarez would be evacuated with only I active supporter. In similar history in his grandfather Alex and his collecting of giants for Gil, Hadley, but he is not a soldier, however.

Well, Mr. Dodgins Lorena, who was making inquiry by that by interpreter and spread should make his lower one and, and be entertained as for y-effect to the days without drying or many matters when all towards as I would have liked to have lunch, which is also typically Mexican again. The gift of our observations in that Juarez is a very interesting land, but— our will, also have the lamentable problem that Juarez's been mapped and yet there are quite some Juarez bands in existence, and I was advised to be careful as there are some bad fellows in those lands who haven't got his respect for a white man like Mr Dodgins Juarez mighty sure. In a whole town is little enforced vegetation in Juarez, with the exception of the Instituto; some of the northern mountains are quite barren, and here and there there is lots of ice, frosted accidentally. The people Juarez is especially plentiful, and Mr. Dodgins said he is very certain that many are speaks. He still is strength and. In the higher mountains are Flora beautiful cliques, poppies, primroses, gentians, orchids and many others; some of these are medicinally valuable. To obtain food supplies in it time extremely difficult, as the country is bare and there very sparsely populated. The matter of getting reliable local guides and assistants also is very difficult. Mr. L. advised me to get one from the mountains of the higher Juarez people, as then can be so

make presents of smaller or greater value. Well, at large it seems that Kansu is not as easy as we would like it to be, but we willsee how things move there.

On Febr. 27 I shipped my surplus baggage from Harbin and the now a month has passed, the stuff has not turned up yet, which is quite inconvenient to me, as the bulk of my photographic outfit and notebooks are in it. I have written already to Harbin and will write again today.

On Febr. 28 I visited in Harbin the grain firm of Clementoffski and Bateson, and inspected samples of grain they had. The results were negative. Mr. Clementoffski explained that the wheat trade in North Manchuria moves along entirely different lines from the wheat trade in the other parts of the world, for, while in America and Europe the highest prices are paid for the best quality of wheat, in Manchuria it is just the high-priced wheat that is <u>not</u> wanted. Quality counts for very little; cheapness is <u>the</u> thing. The wheat growing is practically entirely in the hands of Chinese farmers, who practice no selection and pay no special attention to secure a better quality of wheat. Then in the last six years the prices of the three staple crops in Manchuria, viz., Soy beans, wheat and Sorghum, have all been doubled, and the wheat is 1.07 Rbl. p. pood, soybeans 66-67 kop. p. pood and Sorghum only 40 kop. p. pood, still the profit per acreage is to the Chinese farmer exactly the same, and now with the big demand for soybeans it only means a few kopecks more p. pood and our Chinaman cuts his wheat acreage to a minimum and Russian milling factories have to stop work, and wheat must be imported from

make provision of qualified or remedial writers. Well, at least it seems that Tunes is not as easy as we would like it to be, but we utilize the things we have there.

On Film, if I adapted my articles largely from novels and the new a month then passed, the story has not turned up yet, which is quite inconvenient to me, — the bulk of my photographic equipment and notebooks are in it. I have written already to Dublin and will write again today.

On Film, we I started in Novels the gentle film of Clemenceau and Dreyfus, and important articles of gentle city life. The results were magnificent. Mr. Clemenceau explained that the whole trouble in Dreyfus's career came entirely without fault from the Jewish journalists in the other parts of the world, Ter, while in Russia and Europe the highest prices are paid for the best quality of work, in America it is just the high-priced work that is not wanted. Really needs the very little; Gongorra is fine Film. The work needed is practically entirely in the hands of Tunes Journal, who receive no salaries and pay no special attention to secure a better quality of work. Then in the last six years the price of the three single copy is Monthly, viz., Ty Sunny, Short and Delight, have all been doubled, and the cost is 1.67 ISL. p. pick. Novels 0-67 Ldp. p. pick. and Pictures only 40 Lop. p. pick. still the profit per account is in the Chinese Farmer exactly the same, and now with the big demand for Pictures it only costs a few hundred more p. pick and our Chinese pile lab. work amounts to a million and Jewish philing-Publication has to stop work, and about must be imported from

other parts of the world. So Mr. Clementoffski said that unless really the Chinese should change their ways, there was not much hope of Manchuria ever becoming a big wheat-growing country. He even went as far as saying that of late many Russian farmers are moving away from eastern Siberia and depart for Australia as they find competition with the Chinese farmer too keen.

Such things give certainly food for thought for us white races.

I looked around some parks and gardens in Harbin and I herewith will enumerate the trees and shrubs I noticed:

Ulmus pumila (big specimens)
Populus simonii " "
Fraxinus mandshurica (medium sized)
Phellodendron amurense " "
Cladastris amurensis " "
Syringa " (vigorous)
Rhamnus dahurica (fine specimens)
Malus baccata mandshurica (some very old ones)
Pyrus ussuriensis (vigorous young trees)
Tilia mandshurica (small, few specimens)
Quercus " " " "
Salix sp. (rather stunted)
Sambucus racemosa (vigorous)
Corylus mandshurica (medium only)
Spiraea sp. (small shrubs)

Strange to say, I did not see a single conifer in the whole of Harbin and environs, tho I suppose that Larix dahurica could perhaps be cultivated. I took some fotos of a few trees which I will forward one of those days when I have a few more accumulated.

While in Harbin I tried hard to obtain a decent Chinese assistant, but luck was against me; then there areso many rascals there that one almost does not dare to take a mere stranger into one's service. The whole atmosphere of Harbin is not quite right;

other parts of the world. So far, disappointed and lost values modify the Chinese about change their ways, there are not many lines of Buddhists ever becoming a fly charlatan society. So even was as far as saying that at late many Buddhist Chinese are moving away from western ethics and desert for morality as they find compatible with the Chinese former egg farm.

Such things give artificial food for thought for me using Buddha.

I learned several some points and problems in Buddhism and I thoroughly will summarize the three and stories I noticed.

Time quality (bit questions)
Buddha stories "
Tantrism questions (nation aimed)
Tantrism questions " "
Confusion morals " "
Gyatage " [Algorism]
Chinese geniuses. (Can questions)
Mine Buddha meditation (some very old sons)
Tyan meditation (algorism power trees)
Title meditation (merit, the speedness)
Gurus " " " "
Bills up. (robber stamps)
Sentence reports (algorism)
Confusion meditation (medium only)
Lightness up. (small stories)

Strange to say, I did not see a single author in the whole of Buddha and mystery, the I suppose that Lucky Chinese would perhaps be criticized. I took some notes of a few times which I will forward one of these days when I have a far more concentrated.

While in Buddha I tried hard to obtain a decent Chinese assistant, but luck was against my; then there seems many reasons there that was almost does not dare to take a more stranger into early service. The whole atmosphere of Buddha is not quite right;

something sinister, something suspicious broods over that whole town.

On Sat. March 9, 1913, I felt sufficiently better to leave my room and took the train to Mukden, where I arrived the next afternoon, all by myself.

On Monday, March 10, I called upon the Acting Am. Consul-General, Mr. Wyri S. Myers, whom I well knew from Peking several years ago. We went together to the Mukden Agricultural Experiment Station and were received by a clerk, for the Director and asst.-director were both in Peking. There are no foreign advisors there any longer, so we missed the chance of hearing some good information, as our clerk was of a very dense nature, and practically knew nothing at all about practice.

Well, one notices the ordinary equipment of an Expt. Sta., some instruments, some collections of seeds, a few implements, class-rooms, students loafing about, some bulls, cows, horses, pigs, a stray dog and then the plantations. W saw experiments on a modest scale of afforestation; Japanese larches, Larix leptolepis has been mainly used, also American yellow locusts (Robinia pseudacacia). The last ones seem to enjoy themselves here in this dry climate and some of the trees had made a remarkable growth. The larches were slightly stunted and I am not so sure that they can be made into paying timber trees there in Central Manchuria.

[illegible] distance, remaining [illegible] over that [illegible] [illegible].

On [illegible] 9, 1918, I felt [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ulmus pumila was being experimented with as a hedge material and for windbreaks; planted in a double row with 2 feet space in between the outer and the inner row, they had made a fine windbreak in 3 or 4 years time, but they seem to grow so fast that considerable cutting-back may have to be performed. We may test this Ulmus pumila at Mandan for windbreak purposes.

Mr. Parker had set out many American apple trees; they were all wrapped up in straw and I doubt if our best varieties will ever become big trees here. Manchuria will have to breed her own strains. There are also many varieties of pears and these in the main look very vigorous. There was also a plot with American grapes, but they were all buried, like the Chinese always do with their grapes in North China; the clerk told us that the Chinese didn't like the flavor of the American grapes. It is rather a pity they couldn't have retained a white man at the head of this station, at least for a somewhat longer time than Mr. Parker was kept. By the way, the white people I met in Manchuria all had the highest regard for Mr. Parker and they say that stories thrown out from a certain Chinese side as to some dishonest practices said to have been indulged by him just fall back upon a certain Chinaman who wanted to benefit by certain orders and who found out that Mr. Parker did not agree with him on this point.

On March 11, a Mr. Faulkner, constable of the American Consulate, and myself called upon a Dr. Nishimura, a naturalist connected with the South Manchurian R. R. I looked over the manuscript of a new book that he has written, concerning the South Manchurian Flora, saw some herbarium material, spoke about aforestation experiments the

Chow-mein was being accompanied with as a baby mater-
nal and far wishfulness; planted in a double row with 2 feet space
in between the water and the inner row, they had made a fine windbreak
in 2 or 4 years time, but they seem to grow so fast that considerable
cutting-back may have to be performed. We may but take Chow-mein
as binding for windbreak purposes.

Mr. Parker had set out many Burbank-made trees; they were
all wrapped in straw and I doubt if our hot weather will ever
become My-trees here. Bamboos will have to breed her own strains.
There are also many varieties of pears and these in the main look very
vigorous. There was also a plot with American grapes, but they were
all curled, like the Chinese always do with their grapes in North
China; the clerk told us that the Chinese didn't like the flavor of
the American grapes. It is rather a pity they couldn't have retained
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discovered practices said to have been indulged by him just fall back
upon a certain Chinaman who wanted to benefit by certain orders and
who found out that Mr. Parker did not agree with him on this point.

We took it, a Mr. Wolliner, secretary of the American Con-
sulate, and great called upon a Mr. Tiddiman, a returning commercial
with the Dodd Manufacturing Co. I looked over the manuscript of a
new book that he has written, concerning the Dodd Kanchuria Plots,
and some interesting material, upon which aforementioned experiments the

Japanese Government is carrying out all over Korea and in South Manchuria, and I obtained from this Dr. Nishimura a collection of 12 different kinds of seeds, which are now enroute to you. Dr. N. will probably write you and obtain seeds or information. The Japanese there in South Manchuria certainly are hustlers. They have transformed the whole country and imposing buildings and model settlements have arisen, where formerly Chinese hovels and garbage-heaps were found.

Since I was last in Mukden, that is, in Jan., 1907, a city park has been established and I noticed these the following trees and shrubs:

Robinia pseud. acacia (fine specimens)
Catalpa bignonioides (full of fruits)
Ulmus pumila (vigorous)
Acer negundo "
" tataricum (small)
" ginnala "
" truncatum (small, slow-growing)
Tamarix sp. (Resistant to alkali)
Prunus armeniaca (vigorous)
Pyrus sinensis (thriving)
Populus simonii (Stunted and with galls)
Larix leptolepis (small)
Fraxinus hungarica (vigorous)
Salix sp. (Dragon's claw)
Lonicera tatarica (somewhat stunted)
Rosa rugosa (thriving well)
Pinus densiflora (poorly)
Thuya orientalis "

Well, this is about all I have to report this time. To-morrow we hope to leave for Laoläng to get the seedless jujube, and after that more varieties of jujubes and other fruits I have to obtain in Shantung; a few weeks from now I hope to come back again, either here or in Peking. This is more or less of a trial trip with my new

[illegible] Immanuel Ja [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

personnel; in how far they do not agree among each other this trip will teach me some and then changes will have to be made again. We are having here very cool weather and I am in hopes that it will stay so for a while, giving me a chance therewith to get some material yet.

With kindest regards, also to All in our Office, I remain,

Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation,

Peking, China, via Siberia

Tsinanfu, Shantung, China,

April 4, 1913.

Dear Mr. Beagles:

This morning I delivered to the Chinese Post Office in this city 3 parcels containing together 10 bundles of scions and cuttings, bearing the numbers 1021-1030 incl. - I also enclose a duplicate set of inventory notes, which, later on they may want at the main office at Washington. Upon receipt of this shipment I wish you would kindly telegraph Mr. Dorsett about it and ask him whether he wants part of the jujube scions sent to various addresses in Texas as we have some very successful cooperators there in regard to jujubes. Of course should these jujube scions arrive in bad condition, then nothing further need be

personnel; in how far they do not agree among each other this body will teach us some and then changes will have to be made again. We are having here very cool weather and I am in hopes that it will stay so for a while, giving us a chance thereby to get some material work.

With kindest regards, also to All in our Office, I remain,

Mr. Matrohlid,

Yours very sincerely,

Frank W. Lutz

c/o American Legation,

Tallinn, Estonia, via Stockholm.

Tallinn, Esthonia, Pla.

April 4, 1923.

Dear Mr. Langley:

This morning I delivered to the Chinese Test Office in this city 3 pounds containing lacquer 30 handles of tools and utensils, bearing the numbers 1708-1710 incl. - I also enclose a duplicate set of inventory notes, which, later on they may send at the main office in Washington. Upon receipt of this shipment I wish you would kindly telegraph me. Journal about it and ask him whether he wants part of the Japanese notes not to be written additional in Tokio is we have some very commercial correspondence there to respond to Japanese. If memo should there Japanese notes arrive in bad condition, then nothing further need be

done about it. I hope that the jujube stocks you possess there at Chico still admit being worked and that these scions also have not sprouted en route.

With kind regards to everybody, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation,

Peking, China.

Tsinanfu, Shantung, China,

April 5, 1913

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

This morning I delivered, after several difficulties with the Post Office had been overcome, 3 parcels to the local Chinese P. O. here. Those 3 parcels contain 10 separate packages with cuttings, bearing the numbers 1021-1030, incl. and I addressed them to Mr. R. L. Beagles, in charge of the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden at Chico, California. I sent Mr. Beatles also a letter, telling him to telegraph you about this shipment when it arrives in good shape, because you may think it advisable to send part of the jujube scions to some of our Texas cooperatores, some of whom were quite successful in saving some of the rarer varieties of former shipments.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

This morning I delivered, after several difficulties with the Post Office had been overcome, 3 parcels to the Local Chinese P. O. Date. Three 3 parcels remain 10 copies be packing with critics, namely the members ECIL-ICCC, Lord, and I addressed them to Mr. J. L. Douglas, in charge of the P. O. Dept Intercontinental Lodge of China, California. I need Mr. Douglas also a letter, telling him to interrupt your chapter 1 of Chinese Lodge if it arrives in good shape. Because you may delay it unlawfully to send part of the Chinese Lodge matters to some of our Chinese correspondent, some of them are quite unnecessarily in writing some of the same matters of former chapters.

as Mr. Green several times informed us. I enclose herewith a set of Inventory notes belonging to this shipment, while I sent Mr. Beagles a duplicate set, which, I informed him, may be wanted again later on at the Main Office.

I do hope that this shipment reaches Chico O. K. and that the stocks there are not too far advanced, for there are among this lot the interesting seedless jujube, No. 1021, 1022 and 1028, and a large-fruited variety, No. 1023, the size of the fruits being like small hen's eggs. I suppose that, even if the scions of the seedless jujube should not succeed, the one root, No. 1028, will surely grow and put us into possessionship of this highly interesting variety.

I have also been getting some interesting varieties of vegetables, like a variety of the eggplant with large, round white fruits, a great rarity apparently; also fine muskmelons and cucumbers. These seeds I hope to send shortly.

The weather all of a sudden has become very warm here, and poplars and willows have already good-sized leaves, while lilacs, ornamental crabapples, apricots and plums are in full bloom. I am afraid that scions cannot be set any more for that long distance to America and several things will have to be gotten this coming winter. With my present interpreter and assistant I am getting on the track of several things of which I had heard nothing before and as I probably have another two years before me here in China, I suppose I will be able to bag the major part, as time advances.

A week or so from now I hope to return to Peking, and after having finished accounts and reports , prepare myself for the big trip

as Mr. Brown several times informed me. I enclose herewith a set of laboratory notes bearing on this subject, which I sent to Dr. Sneider a duplicate set, which, I believe she, may be needed again later on at the Bois Jerome.

I do hope that this diamond palmetto Cliva n. s. and that the stocks there are not too far advanced, for there are many like let the interesting seedlings grube, No. 1001, 1002 and 1003, and a large-footed variety, No. 1003, the size of the fruit being like small hen's eggs. I suppose that, even if the seeds of the seedlings grube should not succeed, the one root, No. 1008, will surely give and you an idea concerning of this highly interesting variety.

I have also been getting new interesting varieties of varieties, like a variety of the eggplant with large, round white fruits, a fruit truly spectacular like the mangoes and papayas. These seeds I hope to send shortly.

The weather all of a sudden has become very warm here, and peaches and willows have already put-out leaves, while lilacs, ornamental crabapples, quince and plum are in full bloom. I am afraid that orange cannot be set out here for real long distance in America and several things will have to be gotten this coming winter. With my present interpreter and assistant I am getting on the track of several things of which I had heard nothing before and an I probably have another two years before we have in China, I suppose I will be able to do the major part, as time advances.

A week or so from now I hope to return to Peking, and after having finished accounts and reports , prepare myself for the big trip

to Honan, Shansi, Shensi and Kansu which will last perhaps up to January, 1914, after which time I have to return again to this rich province of Shantung. I will write Mr. Fairchild, however, more fully about these matters. I remain, with kindest regards, also to All in the Office,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking China

Via Siberia

Tsinanfu, Shantung, China

April 11, 1913

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

A few hours ago I sent by Chinese parcels post 1 tin box, addressed to the Department. This box contains 1 Chinese quince (Cydonia sathayensis) which the Chinese use as room perfumers; I would like to see the seeds being sown out at Chico; 2 pears (Pyrus sinensis, var. Ma hung li, of which the seeds also may be sown and the fruits preserved if they are still in good condition. Then there are a number of fruits of this beautiful, large fruited Chinese Haw, Crataegus pinnatifida. I would like to see these fruits being fotographed, and some put in alcohol. This Chinese haw is in my opinion of very great importance and certainly will rank in the future with the Chinese jujube. For preserves it is of special value, as it possesses a flavor all of its own which is appreciated straight away by us Cau-

[illegible]

[illegible] January, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

Asians, without we first having to cultivate a taste for it.

Tomorrow I will return to Peking by rail and ship off some more things.

Well, trusting you will receive this shipment in good condition, I remain, with kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N MEYER

c/o American Legation
Peking, China
Via Siberia

Peking, China, May 6, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via Diplomatic Pouch, 2 small packages, containing fotos and films.

Package A contains 37 films and 37 prints, size 9x12 and bearing the numbers from 861 to 897, incl.

Package B has as contents 14 films and 14 prints, size 4x5 inches and being numbered 898-911, incl.

There are a few interesting pictures among these 51 fotos and I do not doubt that many can be used in our work in one way or another. There are a few which are not strictly botanical, but maybe they will come in handy for lanternslide work.

reason, although we first hoped to initiate a trade for it.

Tomorrow I will return to Paris by rail and ship off some more things.

Well, trusting you will receive this shipment in good condition, I remain, with kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Frank E Ritter

c/o American Legation
Peking, China
The Orient

Peking, China, May 5, 1917.

Dear Mr. Patrick:

Herewith I am sending you, via Chinese Post, 2 small packages, containing films and films.

Package A contains 37 film and 37 prints, size 9x12 and bearing the numbers from 801 to 837, incl.

Package B has as contents 11 films and 36 prints, size 4x5 inches and being numbered 838-911, incl.

There are a few interesting pictures among these. I love and I do not know that many can be used in our work in one way or another. There are a few which are not strictly national, but maybe they will come in handy for international work.

Of some subjects, like the Bamboo project, for instance, we are acquiring little additions all the time in the fotogr phic line and after some years there will be material enough to be of great v lue to the one who is going to write a practical book on this whole difficult Bamboo subject.

The ice-house pictures, Nos. 904 and 905, I consider very interesting, showing how cleverly the Chinese manage such things in such crude ways. I am collecting more of the fotos, as one of the cold-storage companies asked us some time ago for pictures.

In case you want a few pictures enlarged, I recommend foto 881, this row of tall Chinese poplars, reminding one so much of Meindert Hobbema's celebrated oilpainting of the Avenue of Elms at Middelharnis, Zeeland. The garden pictures, Nos. 908,909, 910 and 911, may offer suggestions to you and otherd whose houses are of more or less Oriental style and where certain features of Chinese garden architecture might be taken notice of with reward.

The fotos of Prunus triloba in bloom , Nos. 864, 865 and 866 give but little idea of the beauty of this early flowering shrub and of the immense variation there exists in colors and masses of color of the flowers and of the many sizes;ways the flowers are grouped; earliness, lateness, gracefulness, relative stiffness, etc., etc. When grafted or budded on Amygdalus davidiana, it ought to become of special value to the more arid sections of the United States.

There are many fotos of this lot which are of interest to dendrologists and should you still exchange with the Arnold Arboretum, then I suggest to send copies of the following numbers to Professor Sargent:

[illegible] of our subjects, this the Jerome project, for instance, as you understand little additions all the time in the photographs and after some years there will be enough people to be of great value to the one who is going to write a practical book on this very difficult humor subject.

The Ice-house pictures, Nos. 000 and 000, I consider very interesting, showing how cleverly the Chinese manage such things in such crude ways. I am collecting some of the photos, as you of the cold-storage companies called me some time ago for pictures.

In case you want a few Chinese subjects, I recommend the 001, this year of full Chinese projects, something one to much of Chinese's celebrated difficulty of the drawn of film of Chinese Jerrie, Ireland. The gardens pictures, Nos. 000,000, 010 and 011, may offer suggestions to you and arrange some Chinese men of today or less individual style that where available footwear of Chinese gardens crudely [illegible] in Chinese methods of with garment.

The forms of Chinese Children in Nicen , Nos. 000, 000 and 000 give the little idea of the Chinese of this family clothing [illegible] and of the Chinese [illegible] Chinese [illegible] and manner of [illegible] of the Chinese and of the [illegible] the Chinese are grouped; [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], etc., etc. Some profound or [illegible] suggestive [illegible], to point to Chinese of special value to the [illegible] and [illegible] of the United States.

There are many films of this lot which are of interest to [illegible] you will [illegible] with the [illegible] [illegible]. Once I suggest to send copies of the Pictorial members to Professor [illegible].

Nos. 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 884, 890 and 903.

I wonder whether you received the fotos of the chestnut bark fungus already and what the opinion is about them. It is too bad that it takes over two months before one's messages are answered.

We are having here a remarkable heat, so in fact that one cannot work steady at a thing and as Peking has such a high wall around it and the Foreign Quarter is right close up to the wall facing the South, we are being baked here.

Well, we will get thro with all of this.

With kindest regards, also to All in the Office, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation
Peking, China
Via Siberia

Peking, China. May 9, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

This morning I shipped, via Diplomatic Pouch of the Legation here, three parcels, addressed to the Department and containing 14 samples of Chinese jujubes. They are numbered 10 - 14b incl. I enclose herewith a set of inventory notes relating to them and also 14 yellow slips with the Chinese characters on them.

Pua, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984 and 985.

I wonder what's you involved from Tokyo at the electrical back course already and only the pilotine in every town. It is the bad luck it lose over the media before one's message was received.

Is our having here a remarkable luck, or is that this are passed with steady as a flying and as feeling how such a high well. Indeed it and the Jesuiga device is right alone up to the well flying like Duff, or one today's bad here.

Well, we will get flow with all at this.

With broker regards, also to all in the OFFICE. I remain,

Mr. Faiwell.

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK X. CURTS

c/o Jardine Lagrelle
Tokio, Japan
Via Siberia

Peking, China, May 9, 1923.

Dear Mr. Dorrell:

This morning I saw, the Chinese Trade of the Jardine here, three planes, addressed to the Department and during taking 14 months of Chinese Jardine. They are mentioned 19 - 3&9 last. I believe Dorrell a set of inventory data relating to them and also 14 pilots ships with the Chinese discussions on them.

I have come to the conclusion that it is very desirable at times to give detailed information about samples and also to retain a copy of such information for myself, and therefore I have come to design all samples with a small b, in distinguishment with the small g for seeds and the lotterious number for fresh material.

I have some special suggestions to make as regards these jujubes. 1st. I would like to have them fotographed, then they might be sampled, and after that a good sized sample of each kind might be put up into show-bottles and be kept at a place where visitors may see them. You also might offer perhaps a few samples to the New York Botanical Garden for their Museum and to Prof. C. S. Sargent for his collection. Mrs. Meagles might perhaps be sent one or two specimens of this large "Mi tsao" to show here how the Chinese, too, understand the art of making fine preserves.

Of this famous "Wu ma tsao" or seedless jujube, I suppose the Kew Museum might even be willing to get a small sample and perhaps also a few fruits of a large variety to show what sizes they attain.

When the seedless jujubes are being fotographed, I wish a few fruits would be cut open lengthwise and a few adtoss, to make their seedless characteristics come out.

Of late I have received quite some mail, among which also two letters from you, but, ever since returning from Chentung, I have not been well and the last two weeks I have had some serious attacks of fever. For many nights I haven't been able now to sleep and I do not know how long this will keep up. Medicines do not help me, but as soon as I am somewhat stronger, I will try to move to a Chinese temple

I have come to the conclusion that it is very desirable at times to give initial instructions about samples and also to provide a copy of such information for myself, and therefore I have come to deal all samples with a small p. in distinguishment with the small g for sample and the Brightwire number for first moisture.

I have been special suggestions to make or regards these options. Yes, I would like to have them triplicated, then they might be samples, but after that a good clean sample of such kind might be put up into sub-boxes and be kept at a place where anyone can get them. You also might after packing a few samples in the two boxes forward them for their inspection and to find, i. e. judging for the collection. Yes, Douglas might perhaps be such one as by knowledge of this lumber you have to view their lack the division, and understand the art of making fine preparations.

Of late there was in Europe or another Exhibition, I believe the Dor Museum might even be willing to get a small sample and prepare also a fir trees of a large variety to show what alone they yields.

When the swallows Exhibitions are being triumphant, I also a fir trees would be not even Exceptional and a fir album, to make their swallows characteristics come out.

Of late I have received quite some mail, among which also the letters from you. Not, ever since returning from Florida, I have not been well and the last two weeks I have had some sudden thoughts of fever. For many nights I haven't been able are to sleep and I do not know how long this will last.

Nothing is not only my, but as soon as I am somewhat stronger, I will try to move to a Chinese hospital

high up in the mountains. Then I have this baggage trouble, that is, the baggage I forwarded from Harbin on the 27th of February hasn't turned up yet and the bigger part of fotographic apparatus, all my books and many other things are in it, and the worry about this all has made me so bad, that at times one's mind is simply not normal any longer. Things are not lost, however, I have been assured, simply delayed somewhere, and with all the tracing we have done of late, I have been told by the agents here in Peking that matters will be straightened out within a week. It seems at last that they have located most of it at Tientsin. Well, we will see.

Trusting that some other day I will be able to report more cheerfully, I remain, Mr. Dorsett, with best of regards, also to All of yours,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation
Peking, China
Via Siberia

Peking, China, May 10, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith I am enclosing my long delayed financial accounts for the past quarter, also a bundle of bills which belong to it. Hadn't I been so unwell all these last weeks you would have no doubt received it several weeks ago, but in matters of sickness one cannot control everything as usual.

Life on in the mountains. Then I have that bumper crop, that is, the bumper I harvested. Then my-life on the life of Jedwood Lorch's turned up yet and his bumper-part of Schyzophrenic experiments, all my books and scrap-album things are in it, and the many shows side all that made me so bad, that my fellow-men's what is strictly not normal my longer. Things are not lost, however, I have been searched, simply different somewhere, and when all the training we have lose of life, I have been lost by the scientist have to testing that activism will be rehabilitated not within a week. It sound as that that they have be-called much of it at Timbola. Well, we will see.

Feeling that some other day I will life be return more successfully, I remain, Dr. Jarrell, with best of regards, also 38 All of years,

Yours sincerely,

"Jim", Arthur

c/o American Legion
Tabac Cline
Via Timbola

Tabac Cline, Mar 30, 1933.

Dear Dr. Jarrell:

Jarrell I am enclosing my long delayed financial analysis for the past quarter, also a bundle of bills which should be in. Didn't I have to submit all other list which you should have to begin posited in several weeks ago, but in between of sickness was unable analyzed everything as usual.

As you see, the total amount is quite large, viz: Rbls. 1122.25, which is roughly $565.00; then 335.73 in Yuan dollars, which is roughly $130.00; and then last not least my own salary and subsistence amounting to $1000.00. Together roughly $1695.00.

You will notice that excess on baggage and handling of same occupies a very large item. This is to be regretted, as it is so profitless, but on such an immense stretch of territory as I have covered these matters cannot be prevented. I did ship the bulky baggage, like herbarium paper, books, most of the packing materials, etc., direct from St. Petersburg, where I had things stored for nearly a year, to Harbin, otherwise the amount would have been much greater yet. In the Transbaikal region, that is between Irkutsk and Station Manchuria, they charge still more on baggage than in Western Siberia, for what reason I do not know, except that there is very little local traffic as the country is but sparsely settled.

You will also notice that the sleeping car charges are but very small. Well, we didn't use the regular sleeping cars, but simply had a whole bench for ourselves on which one spreads out one's own bedding.

Now with these later large expenditures I will have to face the first time in this exploration work a deficit. Mr. Fairchild asked me in a letter of March 22, 1913, to let you know as quickly as possible whether I will have a balance left or whether not. Well, the last is the case.

As you see, the total amount is quite large, viz: Rds. 1,12,38, which is nearly $500.00; then 372.32 is Two dollars, which is roughly $130.00; and Loan Land and Land by you money and additional Loan-ing to $100.00. Together nearly $1000.00.

You will notice that costs as Passage and Handling of Bags include a very large item. This is to be regretted, as it is to profit-less, but we must as Lessees should of Portsby as I have arrived there matters cannot be prevented. I did only the baby buggy, like Sur-bates piece, Bates, part of the photos materials, &c., direct from Ia. Jocasbong, where I had things stored for nearly a year, so doubt, otherwise the amount would have been much greater yet. In the Trans-Nubal region, that is Between Ingato and Ginsing Sumbuvile, they charge still more on baggage than in Western Nigeria, for what reason I do not know, except that there is very little local traffic as the country is but sparsely settled.

You will also notice that the sleeping car charges are but very small. Well, we didn't use the regular sleeping cars, but simply had a whole bench for ourselves on which one spread out one's own bedding.

We will close later I for accumulations I will have to face the first time in this miserable week's traffic. Mr. Pritchitt asked me in a letter at Kuab it, 1918, to let you know as quickly as possible whether I will have a Bulkhead Lift or whether not. Well, the last is the best.

As you wrote me under date of February 5, 1913, the balance due to the United States was $3605.63; $578.75 of which is Mexican money, which we may distrust, also there was left $[illegible]26.86; now this last account amounts to roughly $1688.00, therefore there is left for this present quarter roughly $1341.88.

This amount will not be large enough, as my own salary and subsistence eats up the major part, so I estimate I will be short of about $200.00. I am willing however to stand for this myself, as my salary is quite sufficient and even more than that, so the Office need not worry about this, only there will be no balance left this year.

On this last journey through Russia and Siberia I put down for my interpreter 75 Roubles per month as subsistence, but it cost me much more, of course, as Siberia is by no means cheap, and especially not hotel life. I also did not charge any medicines or special clothing, as I rather pay these things out of my own allowance.

Trusting you will receive these accounts in good shape, and apologizing that there will be nothing left this time in the shape of a balance, I remain, Mr. Dorsett,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK [illegible]. MEYER

c/o American Legation
Peking, China
Via Siberia

In your copy of your date of February 5, 1915, you indicate that to fix further if you [illegible] at which is [illegible] with my distress, also there are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Peking, China

May 12, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Enclosed please find my itinerary report for the past quarter (Jan. 1 - March 31, 1913). My yellow sheets gave out and so I put the March report on ordinary white paper. I think it hardly necessary however to send me out more of these yellow sheets as they are quite heavy and add but weight to my too bulky baggage already. I received news that my baggage has arrived in Tientsin and is now in progress of passing thro the customs and the hands of the forwarding people. I suppose it will be here within a few days. This news has relieved me considerably and I have slept this night for the first time in a couple of weeks.

I will send this letter and also the one with the accounts by Diplomatic Pouch for greater safety sake. Trusting you will get it in good order, I remain with best of regards, also to All in the Office,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation
Peking China, Via Siberia

Peking, China, May 15, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

This morning my assistant delivered at the American Legation here 7 parcels, containing seeds, samples and envelopes. The seeds consist out of 49 different kinds, and are numbered 1810a-1857a.incl. The sample are 8 all told, and they are numbered 15b-22b incl. (I also

Peking, China

May 31, 1921.

Dear Dr. Lorenzi:

Enclosed please find my itinerary report for the past quarter (Jan. 1 - March 31, 1921). My yellow chrome gave out and so I put the March report on ordinary white paper. I think it hardly necessary however to send me out more of these yellow sheets as they are quite heavy and add but weight to my too bulky baggage already. I received news that my baggage has arrived in Tientsin and is now in process of passing thru the customs and the hands of the forwarding people. I assume it will be here within a few days. This news has relieved me considerably and I have almost this night for the first time in a couple of weeks.

I will send this letter and also the one with the newspaper by Christmas train for greater safety sake. Trusting you will get it in good order, I remain with best of regards, also to ALL in the OFFICE,

Yours sincerely,

Frank L. Ritter

c/o American Legation
Peking China, Tientsin

Peking, China, May 31, 1921.

Dear Dr. Lorenzi:

This morning we received delivered to the American Legation here 7 p-rings, containing beds, sheets and curtains. The sheets consist of 42 different items, and are numbered 1800-1807, incl. The rings are 6 all told, and they are numbered 1808-2020 incl. (I also

and herewith 8 small yellow slips with the Chinese characters on them and which belong to these samples.

There is one package containing 100 large envelopes, 250 medium ones and 250 small ones. These all belong to the Arnold Arboretum and may be kept at Washington to put seeds in that have to go to said Arboretum. I have still retained a sufficient number for my own use here in case I am short of envelopes. There is also a little box with brass fasteners among the envelopes I sent you.

I have a few things to say in regard to this shipment. The Persimmon samples 15b, 16b and 17b might perhaps be fotographed and then put into bottles for preservation. Some day a big industry will spring up in the southern United States in connection with these dried persimmons, which are a wholesome food, that is easily shipped, kept and handled.

The seedless Diospyros lotus 18b is very interesting on account of this being a wild seedless form.

Trapa natans (?) might be analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry. I suppose it will turn out to be almost pure starch.

Eureale ferox, 20b, may also be analyzed.

The hulled proso, 21b, might be boiled by someone, together with some jujube fruits and those in charge might pass their opinion about the outcome.

Of the walnuts, 1810a, 1811a, 1812a, and 1813a, one or two nuts of each number may be sent to Prof. Sargent for his collection, especially a few nuts of the flat walnut, No. 1812a.

and burnish a small yellow stone with the Indian characters on them and which belong to these amulets.

There is one package containing 100 large amulets, 300 medium size and 500 small ones. These all belong to the Jewish idolatrous and why to keep in Washington is you know as well as I do it is not advisable. I have until Monday's activities commence (as my wife has been in ill health I am there at meetings). There is also a little bag with Indian Tobacco among the articles I send you.

I have a few things to say in regard to this document, the Freemason Secular 33°, 32° and 18° which perhaps is Theosophical and then the Indian Indian ceremonies. Perhaps a big laboratory will equal to the modern United States in connection with these ancient amulets, which are a Chinese fund, then is easily shipped, kept and handled.

The medical Phenolic Lotus 33° is very interesting as without it one being a pile radiator here.

Tuner volume (?) might be analyzed by the person or chemistry. I suppose it will turn out to be almost pure vinegar.

Pineale Cycle, 33°, may also be analyzed.

The boiled grass, 33°, might be boiled by someone, together with some Jujube fruits and there is always might pass their opinion about the medicine.

Of the minerals, IRON, ZNIN, IRON, and IRON, one or two pats of each sample may be sent to me, through the Navigation, especially a few pats of the first volume, on IRON.

Of Pinus densiflora, 1814a and Pinus koraiensis, 1815a, Prof. Sargent might also receive small quantities, also one or two pods of Gleditsia sinensis 1816a may be his share.

To Prof. Freeman, at Tucson, Arizona, some small samples might be sent of Dolichos lablab, 1821a and of the Mung beans 1829a, 1830a and 1831a, also some of the Adzuki-bean 1832a.

The round, white-fruited eggplant, No. 1833a I would like to see treated with special care; it is a rarity.

Pyrus sinensis, 1837a, might be sown out at Chico and later on the trees might be allowed to bear fruit. There surely will come some interesting varieties out of this lot.

The Chinese quinces, 1839a, should also be sown out at Chico immediately, like the pear-, apple- and haw-seeds and they all may lie dormant for a full year.

1840a is a small, sweet cherry, rare and deserves special treatment.

The cucumbers, Nos. 1843a and 1844a are rare, local cucumbers and may be given extra care.

The melons, Nos. 1845a-1857a, I obtained thru the assistance of the magistrate of Loeling, Shantung. There are rare, local varieties among them, which may turn out valuable varieties for the drier sections of the United States. No. 1854a has ridiculously small seeds, of which some may be kept in the seed collection.

I am enclosing herewith a set of inventory notes covering this shipment, also 63 a little yellow slips belonging to the samples, and I trust you will receive everything in good shape.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

My baggage at last has come into my hands, viz., yesterday, and I feel much better now. My health has been slowly by steadily on the improve these last days and after a short while I'll be my old self again.

Well, this is all for the present. With best of regards, also to All in the Office, I remain

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation
Peking, China, Via Siberia

Peking, China, May 17, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find enclosed one package containing 32 fotographs, numbered 011-042 incl. In another letter I will send you the films. While in Washington you made the suggestion to me to work out a certain subject and then send a report on it, well illustrated with fotos. Well, I would like to do so, but as I am a travelling man the risks are very great that, should I retain all fotos and descriptions of a certain subject and some calamity befall me, that everything will be gone then, while now, altho it does not make such an impression, I am on the safer side by transmitting information and fotos as I go along. I have the examples before me of Dr. Merzbacher, as Asiatic explorer, who kept all his exposed plates with him and would not send them off, and behold, one day the horse which carried this precious load fell into a wild mount in torrent and the work of two years was gone.

My business is just too soon into my hands, viz., yesterday, and I feel much better now. My health has been slowly but steadily on the improve these last days and after a short while I'll be my old self again.

Well, this is all for the present. Write best of reports, also to all in the office, I remain

Yours sincerely,

ROOK C. HILL

Rio de-Janeiro Legation
Peking, China, Pin Ethnica.

Peking, China, May 17, 1913.

Dear Dr. Ketchum:

Herewith please find material for publication concerning Mr Fitzgerald, numbered 011-BCD inc. In another letter I will send you the films. While in Washington you made the suggestion to me to work up a certain subject and then send a report on it, well illustrated with films. Well, I would like to do so, but as I am a travelling man the video are very great that. Should I receive all films and descriptions of a very-in reports and some similar material, that everything will be your time, while now, while it does not make much an impression, I am on the water side by transmitting information and films as I go along. I have too examples before me of Dr. Tsuchihashi, as mainly explorer, who had all his expensive films with him and would not send them off, and behold, one day the news which marked this previous last fall came & with manuscripts burned and the work of two years was gone.

And Mr. Purdom also lost a whole lot of stuff that he couldhave sent off. Then, to work out a problem here in China is something immense, unless one takes a very local problem. For instance those jujubes, one comes all the time across new varieties and one hears of others in various parts of China and I myself do not think that one man will ever get hold of all the various varieties that are scattered over this immense land. With Persimmons it is the same and with Bamboos, too, each one of these three projects will take a man a lifetime and even then one will hear again something new the moment one thought one knew the subject pretty well. I suppose you will in the main agree with me on this point that it is perhaps safer to send in information every so many months as to wait and run the risk of perhaps losing all.

Miss Cramer wrote me in a recent letter whether I had any interesting pictures from Russia and Siberia which could be published in the bi-monthly Bulletin. Well, no, these two countries offer in summer even relatively little and in winter still less. Trees and plains covered with so many feet or so many inches of snow offer but very little of scientific interest, unless it makes the observer, who sits in a warm room, feel good that he isn't in it. Then the ridiculous regulations about taking fotos do not permit travellers to take fotos at and around the Railway stations in Siberia and there are always gendarmes enough to give one an uncomfortable times.

Among the pictures sent now I suggest for publication Ulmus pumila, 812 and 813, especially since you have a fair supply of plants and as it has proven to be so universally hardy.

And so, Russian also lost a whole lot of stuff that he could turn out of. Then, to work out a problem here in China is something tremendous, unless one takes a very local problem. For instance take Fukien, one sees all the sides across are verdant and one hears of others in various parts of China and I myself do not think that one can all over get hold of all the various varieties that are scattered over this immense land. With Szechuanese it is the same and with Yunnan, too, each one of these three projects will take a man a lifetime and even then one will hear such something new the moment one thought one knew the subject pretty well. I suppose you will in the main agree with me on this point that it is perhaps safer to send in information every so many months as to wait and run the risk of perhaps losing all.

Miss Graham wrote me in a recent letter whether I had any interesting pictures from Hunan and Hupeh which would be publicated in the Newspaper Bulletin. Well, my issue the opposite side is even relatively little and in short -- all. There are plenty covered with so many foot or so many inches of snow but very little of scientific interest, unless it makes the observer, who sits in a warm room, feel glad that he isn't in it. Then the difficulties regulations about taking films in out private travelling at this time of and around the Battle stations in Siberia and there are always questions enough to fill one so uncomfortable then.

Among the pictures sent me I enjoyed the pictures Tibetan Lamas, Nos. 212 and 213, especially since you have a fair supply of them and as it has proven to be so universally lovely.

The the dried persimmon pictures are not bad for publication. The jujube pictures also can be employed and a few added from thesedried jujube fruits that I sent off a week or so ago.

I also suggest that copies of the following numbers be sent to Prof. C. S. Sargent for his collection: Nos. 812, 813, 814, 815, 824, 825, 829, 830, 831, 833, 834, 835 and 836. (14 pieces)

I am enclosing herewith a number of duplicate inventory cards for safety sake. Mr. Dorsett received the first lot, I hope. My interpreter has been busy these last days in trying to make contracts for the supply of several hundreds of pounds of wild peach stones but what do you think we are running up against? Something unexpected. Namely, the Chinese government, thro Chinese who have been in America, has heard of our success with the wild peaches as grafting stocks, and they are planning to make big experiments with them. My interpreter also tells me that some foreigners are buying these stones, he didn't know whether they were French or German. I suppose it must be the French for this Amygdalus davidiana is the very stock they could use in the south of France and in North Africa. We are also busy trying to make a contract to supply me with several bushels of seeds of the Chinese bush cherry, Prunus tomentosa, which will soon appear in the market.

Well, this is about all for the present. With best of regards, also to All in the Office, I remain, Mr. Fairchild

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER
Peking China

c/o American Legation
Via Siberia

[illegible] the two total problem pictures are not bad for politics. The Jujube photos also can be employed and a few added from theatrical Jujube fruits that I sent off a week or so ago.

I also suggest that copies of the following numbers be sent to Prof. G. S. Sargent for his collection: No. 812, 814, 816, 824, 826, 829, 830, 831, 832, 834, 836 and 838. (It pleases)

I am noticing lately a number of Chinese inventory trucks for sale, etc. Is, lately receive the first lot, I hear, by interpreter has been busy there last day in trying to make contracts for the supply of several thousand of such of will push about but what do you think we are running up against? Something unexpected. Lately the Chinese government, via Chinese who have been in America, has heard of our success of the rickshaw in Jujube stands, and they are planning to wire big arrangements with them. My interpreter also tells me that the Jujubeers are buying them alone, so don't look cheaper than ever. I suppose it must be the French for this Jujube business is the very stock they could see in the south of France and in North Africa. We are also busy trying to make a contract to supply me with several hundred of each of the Chinese hand cherry, Prunus tomentosa, which will soon appear in the market.

Well, this is about all for the present. With best of regards, also to all in the Office, I remain, Yr. Faithful

Yours very cheerily,

Frank N. Meyer
c/o American Inter- Peking China
Stock
Via Siberia

Peking, China. May 18, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

All told, I have 14 letters from you in my possession which I haven't acknowledged yet, but herewith I will tackle this task and answer all these messages chronologically.

Letter of Febr. 26, 1913, about Mr. Mijurin. Yes, if some one could visit him in the late autumn, perhaps one might obtain many things by having them dug up, packed in and shipped straightaway. You must, however, send a man who is somewhat diplomatic in his ways, as Mr. M. is peculiar, not to say anything stronger.

About the Actinidias: First, many thanks for your interesting paper on this subject. Yes, there is a future for some of these species as fruiting vines, but at the present they are nearly all too unwieldy, too rank, to be of great value. Grafting upon some near-related genus might dwarf them, like the pear is being done, when put on quince stock or the Lilac, when on privet root.

Letter of Febr. 26, in duplicate. This chestnut blight! I received the specimens, too. I will do my level best on this subject. Chestnuts are not too common in North China and one only finds them here and there in the mountains. I think I will make some special trip shortly trying to discover any fungi that might be found on those chestnuts. Have these two Chinese chestnut trees on your place "In the Woods" proven to be immune to this blight?

Letter of Feb. 27, 1913. Whether I obtained seed from this Western Siberian strain of Bromus inermis, selected by Mr. Karsin at Issyl-kul. No, Mr. Karsin had but very little seed left from last summer. I am writing him however telling him to send the seed straight to you, if he has any to spare this summer.

Tabing, Cuba, May 12, [illegible].

Dear Dr. [illegible]:

Oh yes, I have it before from you in my protestation about Dorn's philosophical pet. But Dorothy I will bundle this back and answer all those messages [illegible].

Letter of Feb. 26, [illegible] about Dr. [illegible]. Yes, if man can could what's his in the Lord's-[illegible], perhaps we might get things by Sunday Does his [illegible] in our [illegible] circumlocution. Yes [illegible], however, such a [illegible] would diplomatic if [illegible] way, as Dr. [illegible] is particular, not to say anything stronger.

About the [illegible] Plan, many thanks for your interesting paper on this subject. Yes, there is a future for some of these people on [illegible] plans, but at the present they are mostly [illegible] material, not really to be of great value. Quoting your [illegible] related [illegible] about them, like our [illegible] is being done, when [illegible] anything about or the Bible, does no point [illegible].

Letter of Feb. [illegible], in [illegible]. This [illegible] I evaluate the [illegible], too. I will do my level-best to [illegible] [illegible] Chesterton [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] in the [illegible]. I think I will write [illegible] [illegible] trip [illegible] trying to discover my [illegible] to found [illegible] Have there [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] "prayer [illegible] to immune to this [illegible]?

Letter of Feb. 27, [illegible]. Whether I [illegible] [illegible] from this [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible], [illegible] by Dr. [illegible] [illegible]. So, Dr. [illegible] had but very little [illegible] left from last [illegible]. I am writing him [illegible] telling him to send the [illegible] straight to you. If he has not [illegible] [illegible].

About fotos and heborium material, as soon as all is in good working order, then matters will improve all the time. Now, that my bulky baggage has arrived at last I am able to work much better. My present assistant knows somewhat about taking fotos, but still our work requires something special, which only those who are continually being influenced by others surrounding them, can really see all the time. The man out in the field very often does not know quite what to fotograph and what not. If I look at Professor King's book,"Farmers of 40 Centuries," I see many a picture that I personally never would have taken, while others I would have put in.

Letter of March 7, 1913, announcing you were sending me another package of seed-envelopes from Prof. Sargent. Well, I received these and last week I sent part back again, so that they may be used in the office whenever seeds are sent to the Arnold Arboretum.

Letter of March 8, 1913, informing me about Mr. Moore going to Peking. I have not seen him as yet. I will call on him, however, as soon as I am thro the heaviest work. My illness has made me put off several things that otherwise I would have done long ago.

I am very glad indeed to hear that our new Secretary, Mr. Houston, is a <u>real</u> scientific man. Certain things will improve considerably now and as I notice by the issue of the latest circulars of our Bureau, <u>have</u> already done so. Are we soon going to have an Agricultural illustrated weekly? Or even a bimonthly?

Good Friday and Saturday worked, as soon as all is in real working order, Ryan motors will increase all the time. Now, that my baby Suzanne has arrived at last I am able to work much better. My present mechanic knows somewhat about making Fords, but still one with requires something special, which only times who are emotionally being influenced by others surrounding them, are really are all the time. The man out in the field very often does not know quite what to feel and what not. If I look at the Ford Tudor Sedan, "Thieves of Ed Dentures," I see many a picture that I personally never would have taken, while others I would have, yet is.

Letter of March 7, 1923. Something are very exciting as another problem of transportation from Ford. Suppose. Well, I re-ceived three and Just wish I could have again, so that they may be used in the action whenever there are need to the Jewish aforesaid.

Letter of March 8, 1923, Informing me about Ex. Henry being to Finding. I have not seen him as yet. I will call on him, however, as soon as I am done his business with. My fiancee has again on my self-proved things that otherwise I would have done long ago.

I am very delighted to know that my new Secretary, Mr. Hendrick, is a very wonderful man. Certain things will improve ma-terially now and will follow by the issue of the I-Jewish aforesaid of our Journal, Dear already done so. All is now going to have an Artificial Illustrating monthly. Ur-ness a Monopoly!

I am truly surprised to hear that the lantern pictures of your backyard monsters didn't frighten anybody. To me personally some of these creatures looked so devilishly wicked and cruel, esp. one of these spiders, that I really pitied the poor flies and other insects that fell prey to them. (One feels at times the pains of the victim). So, as warm-blooded animals, really have no enemies as abominably cruel looking like the insects have.

Then I see that Mr. Simmonds has grafted the Papaya. Hurrah! That's another triumph for our Office. I also read with much interest the article you and Mr. Simmonds wrote on it. Strange, that no one else ever should have tried it. It looks so simple now.

My best congratulations with this $14,000.00 increase for our work. I do hope Mr. Popenoe will be as successful in his Avocado work as he has been in his date-collecting.

Yes, Mr. Dorsett sent me a report on that banquet of the National Geographic Society where preserved jujubes were served. I would like to have been there, just to see how people took these little morsels. Among the jujube samples which I sent off a week or two ago, you probably will find things like these large M1 taxo's which will more than ever bring the facts to mind that <u>the jujube is one of the coming fruit trees for the warmer, semi-arid sections of our land.</u>

Well, for the present I had better stop. In another letter I hope to continue. With best of regards, also to All in the Office, I am, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

I am truly surprised to hear that the Indian pictures of your background monopoly Hunt's fabulous account. Or so reasonably some of these conditions lighted so carefully stated and usual, may, may of these actions, that I really wished the poor Allen and other Lincoln Hill Park party to take. (See Hunt as shown the point of the article). Or, in more-fictional analysis, really have to consider in wonderfully great looking like the Lincoln Park.

Then I am glad Dr. Dumaine has quoted the Poe's Journal. That's another example for our DITOR. I also read with much interest the article you had Dr. Simmons write on it. Strange, that no one else ever seemed half into it. It lacks so plenty now.

My best congratulations this idea (14,000.00 increase for our work. I do hope Dr. Dumaine will be as successful in his issues work so he has more in his advertising.

Yes, Dr. Darrell sent me a report on the bungard of the Mississippi Geographic Society which practical Indian warranted. I would like to have been there, just to see how people took those little morals. Every the Indian samples which I sent off a week or two ago, you probably will find things like those Long Ed Sam's which will more than over-lay the face to mind that the Indian is one of the oldest trail trees for the region, medicinal positions of writing.

Well, for the present I had better stop. In another letter I hope to continue. With best of regards, also to Ed in the DITOR, I am,

Dr. Holmes,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK M. MEYER

Peking, China. May 18, 1913

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing one package, containing 32 films, numbered 911-942, incl. I trust they will reach you in good condition. They are all small ones, but now that my baggage with the larger apparatus has arrived, I will be able to send you some big pictures in the next lot. I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

Peking, China, May 19, 1913

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I halted at the fujubo proposition on page 5 of your letter of March 8, 1913; well, I will continue now. About sending in a fully illustrated report on a special subject, well I wrote about this in my letter accompanying the fotos; I will try, however, to do a thing like it as soon as I have cornered a special thing.

I am very glad to receive these miscellaneous bulletins or circulars of our Bureau, as they keep me well posted what there is being done.

And the Dashiren seems to come into its own; good for Mr. Young. Some day some historian has to write up about the efforts our Office is making in getting the present-day people of America acquainted

Hudson, Ohio, May 21, 1923

Dear Mr. Stalnaker:

Thanks for the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

with new vegetable foods. It will make an interesting chapter, altho no slaughter or bloodshed is connected with it, and the average man might find it therefore too tame!

Please thank Mr. Dorsett for the series of inauguration papers that he so kindly sent me. I perused them with live interest and often wished I could have seen matters with my own eyes.

Letter of March 10, 1913. Enclosing two personal letters. Many thanks!

Letter of March 17, 1913, stating that a postal card of mine from Irkutsk reached the office. O. K.

Letter of March 19, 1913, stating you received my letter from Chita of Febr. 14. About those steppe-cherries that Professor Kastchenko left in Tomsk, well, I suppose he sold his garden with the house, and since his plants were not labelled, it would take him himself to point out which ones were valuable and which ones were not. It is always a loss to the world when a plant breeder is compelled to give up his collections.

This Mr. Gudjakoff at Randolnaya, Usuri District, seems to act like most other Russians, that is, he doesn't answer letters. At least, I haven't gotten any reply as yet, tho my interpreter wrote in Russian.

About Prof. Hansen having been able to obtain $25,000 for another trip from the state of South Dakota. Great Scott, how it is possible! And what special things can he get in Russia and Siberia unless he tries to get Mijurin's stuff and Mr. Bogdan's alfalfa hybrids or some wild Melilotus from the Caucasus. We will wait and see.

with our mopsdale friends. It will make an interesting chapter, although the no atmosphere or bloodshed is concerned with it, and the newness has edge that it therefore too tamed!

Please thank Mr. Barrett for the medium of introduction. Guess that he is likely sent me. I practised them with live subjects and often wished I could have some medium with my own group.

Letter of March 10, 1921. Thanking for personal letters.

Very thankful!

Letter of March 17, 1921, stating that a partial proof of mine from Tarbell reached the office. G. X.

Letter of March 21, 1921, stating you received my letter from Malta of Feb. 14. About those electro-photos that Professor Flammarion left in Paris, well, I suppose he will take photos with the camera, and bring his plates here and develop, it would take him himself to point out which some were valuable and which some not. If he always is here by the world when a good medium is wanted to pick up his collaborators.

This is, indeed, an inestimably valuable, unique opportunity that may be never forever lost. As final, I haven't quite our major as yet, the my laboratory work in Boston.

Mr. Adams Jr., Boston Lawyer been able to obtain $50,000 for another big-open the mind of Uncle Frank. Good Lord, how is it possible! And what special things are for yet in Paris and Milano values for letter to get Mr. Carrington's start and Mr. Dugan's address to-bring or some vital knowledge from the Phenomena. He will well not say.

Letter of March 22, 1913. Whether I will have a balance left this year or not. I am sorry to say there will be a deficit as I wrote Mr. Dorsett last week.

Letter of March 24, 1913, with enclosures of a copy of Forsyth's "Shantung the Sacred Province of China" and a copy of a letter from the Aurora Nurseries in Illinois to Mr. Peter Bisset about a new willow I sent in under Nos. 121, 122, 123 and 124, SPI 17737. Well, No wonder this willow should be appreciated, it being this beautiful globular-headed one, published in Bulletin of Foreign Plant Introductions No. 80.

This extract of Forsyth's book is very interesting and of decided value to me. I hope to make use of its information this coming winter.

Then I see that you have given orders, that all my mail should be forwarded to me unopened. That's fine, and I am much indebted to you for this. The few official letters I receive I'll cheerfully send back with comments, but I do not receive many as a rule. The enclosed personal letter from Mr. A. Kennedy at Tangsi was also received in good order.

Letter of March 24, 1913. About Diospyros lotus (SPI 22599) of which you want more material. It is not D. kaki, as is stated on the copy of my note, which I return herewith. As I have sent material of D. lotus under 10 different numbers, I am sure there is enough material somewhere. Still, I will send you some more seed by and by.

Letter of April 2, 1913, informing me you received my letter from Harbin, dated Feb. 25. I have not received any answer as yet upon my request to the Agri. Society at Singowestchensk to supply me with seeds

of Hawaii Institute. You bet! We did, in fact, I wrote some strong
item for Intercontinental Correspondent Magazine and his agency is his pen
name. Well, Mr. Philosophic, in case I -ever- see you I would ask Mr. Chapman
herself to provide a shovel-ready fighter kid to my hand to all his agents
the world over, but unfortunately in Hawaii in Hawaii not Alberta, boiling
times agents to collect a small portion of my own weekly of pesos or
other words they which were unable not to forward such complaint with some
information to the Company's Business-Office, where they will appreciate the
start terms. You may get possibly several new variations of Daphnia Hawa
ii.

Review of April 5, 1933, reading that you had received a
pack mail from Hawaii. All right.

Letter of Apr 1 20 1933, by airmail addressed to me care
Jungfrau Hotel, Mr. Fairbanks Hawaii. Good Morning Sir! - Well
difficult affair this! We will see what we can do about it, and ac-
know one is on the spot where this kind is being grown, and where one
can make certain arrangements by allowing a few cubes to Hawaii, I am-
not well was very big problem to you. I will speak with Mr. E. W.
Gilliam about it, trying to get a Hawaiian Chemist from Frankfurt Main the
Vat Assis of the wild Hawaiian Chemist, which is owned by the
Chinese the very best of all.

I am also in receipt of a clump pad and a bottle of coconut
ink. I hope to get this into use one of these morning soon.

I am also much obliged to you for mailing Miss Gloria M.
Stewart to know me informed about pictures of the living at Lodge. Those

these letters are bound to become rather large, I would advise to employ the telegraphic style, as Miss Crumar in fact is using already at times.

Well, this letter has become rather lengthy again, and since your time is very limited anyway I had better close. With kind regards to everybody, I am

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK E. MYERS

c/o American Legation, Peking, China
Via Siberia

Peking, China, May 19, 1913.

Dear Mr. Barnett:

Two letters from you have come into my possession here in Peking. One is dated Febr. 27, 1913 and it treats this matter of my mail being opened. Well, as you are aware, Mr. Fairchild has settled this matter now, so I hope this annoyance has come to an end. The two letters from St. Petersburg, Russia and Haerlem, Holland must have been lost somewhere, for they never reached me at least.

This cold there at Chico is to be regretted, indeed; what a pity all these cards are gone! Yes, the appropriation might have been larger for our work, but still an increase of $14,000 is not so bad after all, isn't it?

Some letters are hard to guess either Judge, I would advise in any by the telegraphic style, as that never is just to using already a time.

Well, this letter has become rather lengthy again, and since your time is very limited anyway I'll bid better close. With best regards to everybody, I am

Yours very sincerely,

Ralph E. Byrne

c/o Western Louisiana, Natchez-Ville
The Schools

Natchez, Miss., May 21, 1912.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

The letter from you was been late in reaching Judge in Fielding. Our Mr Robert Jones, Jr. 1912 and I, have been here rather at my mill being opened. Well, as you see more, Mr. Fielding has actual this matter now, so I hope this arrangement has been to my end. The Mr Fielding Long Jr. Salvation, Ga-ala and Tenton, Tallard may have been lost somewhere, for they never reached me at least.

This will leave at Ohio is to be successful, having done a lot all these months are good. Yes, the copyrighting will have been larger for only work, but still in Lagrange of $16,000 is not to be after all, isn't it?

Letter of April 5, 1913. About those mailing bags for the Arnold Arboretum. Well, I have sent quite a lot back to you, and I trust that they will be kept ready at our office and be used whenever some seeds are sent to Prof. Sargent.

I haven't heard as yetwhether Mr. Woelkoff has sent off already these 27 lbs. of "Shaltock" seed, but I hope you have received it by this time.

4 I am glad to hear that you are acknowledging Mr. Lange, in Novo-Nikolayefsk, that the apple seeds he sent have been received. He and I, we both thought that they had been lost in the mail.

You say you feel sure you sent me quite a long letter on the cold in California and also some pictures taken at the Garden, when they had 7 inches of snow. Well, I got the letter all right, but the pictures must have taken wings for other regions. Still, now it is hardly worth while to send them, the more as I have seen so much snow in Russia and Siberia that for the present I am somewhat "fed up" on that article. It surprises me truly that the damage by frost to the Oranges should have been far less up north than down south. How can we explain that? If so, how could the Sacramento Valley escape? -unless the wave went up and down, as happened in Florida some 12 years ago, touching the ground in one place and then skipping again often many square miles of territory.

I hope that Prof. Green will make good there in Brazil; I do not envy him going in such an out-of-the-way corner in that unhealthy northern country.

Then I want to tell you that Mr. F. Bude, this German nurseryman in Tientsin, who has collected wild peach seeds for us, died a few

Dallas, Tex. April 6, 1933.

Dear Mr. Dunn:

Well, I have been quite a lot back to you, and I hope that they will be kept ready at our office and be used whenever some break can work to 2ml, Dunnard.

I haven't heard an yet-whether Mr. Wendell has been already there or not. Of "Sunshine" week, but I hope you have received it by this time.

I am glad to hear that you are enjoying Mr. Dunn, in New-Orleans, that the cycle seems to have been received. We and I, we both thought that they had been lost in the mail.

You say you feel sure you sent me quite a long letter on the cold in California and also some pictures taken at the Dunns, when they had 7 inches of snow. Well, I put the letter all right, but the pictures must have been taken for other regions. Still, now it is nicely warm while to read them, the more as I have been so much now in Dallas and Illinois this winter the growing I to Alexander "Cut up" the pictures. It surprises me truly that the change by front to the Dunns should have been dry-lose up north than down south. How can we explain that? If so, they must the increasing daily midget-sun have the more work in and down, as Dunnard is Florida now 12 years ago. Doubling the period in one place and then adjacent again after many degrees miles of latitude.

I hope that Mr. Dunn will make great gains in health; I do not very like going in week or two-(?) Dunnard wrote in that unfortunately condition recently.

Then I must tr tell you that Mr. T. Dale, this Dunnard secretary-man in Florida, who has spitted with pneumonia week fro-ra, and a few days ago he was pronounced out of danger. Dunnard

months ago and from what do you think? From measles!! It seems almost impossible, for he was a man of about 40 years. (His name might be scrapped now).

Then I received two letters from the Yokohama Nursery Company. The one of Feb. 18, 1913, asks me to send some scions of Chinese walnuts to Dr. D. S. Sager, of Brantford, Canada and in the one of March 28, 1913, our dear (?) friend at Santa Ana wants some good jujubes. Well, I have written this nursery firm that I personally am not allowed to send things directly, but that I am placing these matters before my superiors in Washington and leave it over to them. My suggestion is to send this Dr. Sager a few walnuts of that last lot I sent in and next fall I'll procure some walnut scions for him, which will pass thro the Office first. About this Mr. N. R. P.'s wishes I won't say much. Is he worthy to receive such good things?

I am enclosing both letters, which may be filed.

I have also seen Dr. M. S. Hopkins here, who forwarded these jujube fruits to be sown out and he states he has received the check and everything is settled now.

I suppose you still get my paper on the "Sholtack." Well, now that we are publishing these circulars of miscellaneous information, this paper might find a place in it. What is the opinion of you all about it?

Would you also be so kind and ask Mr. Young whether he still has my old sets of fotos; now that this new lot of 32 pieces is being added, they may be fastened to some graphish paper, so that I have the set complete for my own references when I should come back again. (It

[illegible] day and from what do you think? [illegible]) It seems clearly [illegible], for he was a man of [illegible] of [illegible]. (His [illegible] be [illegible] may).

Then I received two letters from the Tomkins Literary Company. The one of Feb. 14, 1920, asks me to send some samples of Chinese writing by Dr. T. S. Eliot, of Innsfleet. Should not be the one of March 23, 1920, one does (?) [illegible] to think [illegible] some [illegible]. Well, I have written this memory [illegible] I personally am not allowed to send things directly, but that I am [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible]. My suggestion is to send this to Dr. Eliot c/o [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

is too much trouble for me to run to Mr. Fairchild's room every time I have to make references and besides that, I can arrange such a loose-sheet lot just to suit myself, that is, according to subjects and not to numbers.

Well, Mr. Barnett, this is about all for the present. Wishing you All continuous strength to keep up the good work, I remain, with kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK H. MCCRE

Peking, China, May 20, 1912.

Dear Miss Cramer:

I am in receipt of 3 letters from you, dated resp. March 22, March 29, April 5, April 14 and April 19. There are many items of interest in them which I am very pleased to know. I have, however, some suggestions to make, viz., that you would make it a monthly letter, say for instance written the first week every month am., that you may use the telegraphic way of writing, so as to save unnecessary labor; Secly, to keep a big envelope on your desk on which is written in large letters for Mr. Barnes and in which envelope you may throw all sorts of notes and clippings which you think will interest me. These three suggestions will be of advantage to both of us, don't you agree with me?

About Prof. Green leaving for Brazil; yes, I, too, am sorry I cannot see him before he starts for that unhealthy country. Well, perhaps we will meet again somewhere.

In his years, perhaps for me, he was to be, theoretically, your savage-like
lover in some mythological destined time. I was arranged such a Scorpe-
[illegible] to well speedy, that is, according to [illegible] and not to
[illegible].

[illegible], for, instead, this is about all for the present. Leaving
you all questions [illegible] to [illegible] for your [illegible], I remain, with
kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

[illegible] E. Arnold

Dear Miss Jerome:

I am in receipt of a letter from you, dated [illegible], March 30, March 8, April 18, April 22. There are many times at lu-
[illegible] in them which I am very pleased to learn. I have, however, some
suggestions to make, etc., [illegible] [illegible] a monthly [illegible] any
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] "[illegible] [illegible]", Miss you may
use the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Smith, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
I cannot see this before [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

This Miss Seidmore in "going to do the Bamboo to death," does not know what she is talking about. It is one of the most difficult groups of plants to handle. There is only one specialist on this earth at the present who knows much about it, and that is Mr. Jean Houzeau de Lehaie, at St. Symphorien, Belgium.

I am very glad, indeed, that Mr. Fairchild hasn't become entangled in this Assistant Chief of the Bureau business. But would he have accepted it when it had been offered to him? I hardly think so. I certainly would not exchange such a job for my present roaming life.

Then I see that the foto of the live sable will be published. Fine. In the future we are going to domesticate most of our fur-bearing animals; just wait and see!

About a Consular Agency at Tomsk not being considered necessary, all right.

I notice with much interest that Mr. Henry Klopfer has rooted bamboo cuttings. That's something of very great value to the world at large. Our office certainly turns out novelties in the horticultural line.

Just like those dachsens at Battle Creek Sanatorium, a fine piece of work this proves to be and Mr. Young may be really proud of his labors. How is his health of late? Mr. Barnett wrote me recently that he wasn't at all in the right sort of condition.

I received all these Bureau Circulars, Nos. 110, 111, 115, 117 and 119, also Mr. Fairchild's article on the Chinese wood oil tree (Circular No. 108). They supply me with much information that otherwise I never would see and I hope to receive any one that bears on subjects in

That Miss Dalhousie is "going to do the Hudson to death," does not mean that she is finishing above. It is one of the most difficult groups of plays to handle. There is only one specialist on this month at the moment who knows much about it, and that is Mr. Jean Forsman de Lemain, of St. Catherine, Ontario.

I am sure, that, taking that Mr. Forsman Hudson's Bosom exchanged in this Lunatic Island of the Tudors Dunkirk. But would he have accepted it when it had been offered to him? I hardly think so. I certainly would not undertake such a job for my present teaching life.

Then I see that the Into of the Life radio will be published. Yes. In the future we are going to investigate most of our Tur-Bourbel ensuing just with and mod

About a Canadian Agency at Tours not being established cons-ency, all right.

I worked with much Enhoment that Mr. Henry Hogsche has started Hudson writings. That's something of very great value to the world at large. Our writing centrally turns out novelists in the International line.

Was Miss Diana Hudson at Bolin Czech Industries, a fine place of work this seems to be not Mr. Henry may be really proud of his Lodge. Her is his health of late? Mr. Gerard says he recently that he wasn't in all in the right mood of qualities.

I received all those Hudson Circulars, Nos. 110, 111, 112, 113 and 114, also the Falconiff's article on the Hudson week all time (Dis-ember no. 1970). They supply me with such information that otherwise I never would get and I hope to receive any one that Lucke is publish in

which I too am interested. --Yes, these floods in America must have been something fierce. Wouldn't it be better to spend more on river improvements and less on army and navy matters. America must pay a price for the reckless deforestation the country has been subjected to by short-sighted farmers and lumber concerns.

I suppose that by this time the Japanese brothers have landed in America; they seem to have been very successful, indeed, in their "catches." Well, in warmer lands one always can pick up more than in cold regions; still, I guess I'll cling to the northern lands.

About very striking fotos from Russia or Siberia, which Mr. Stunts could use for the bimonthly bulletin; well, I wish you would make a trip in winter thro these lands and see what you could pick up.

My, my, Chico has done some work this spring, almost like a commercial nursery. --Well, the Feitchong seedling peach has set fruit at last, let us see whether the mountain will give birth to a mouse.

And dates not doing their best at Brownsville. Strange that so few females should be among them.

You say that Mr. Gomm has room for 4000 more Moldke bamboos; well, couldn't he try to root cuttings of this species like Mr. Klopfer has done now?

No, I am not interested in sports at large, too great a waste of human efforts, with very little practical outcome at large. (Some walking, swimming and skating are good enough to keep almost anyone in good trim.)

[illegible] I too in laboratory. —Yes, there [illegible] in America were [illegible] electric [illegible]. [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] improvements [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

About this Doctor Friedmann and his consumption cure. Yes, wonderful! Look to Germany for medical efficiency! I hope the thing proves to be all that is being claimed for it. Who would ever have thought the turtle to be good for anything but an ingredient in soup!

This Californian land business may become something serious one of those days. Japan will not always stand such matters. What China and Japan combined will do one of those days is a great open question. I personally do not believe we can keep them forever away from our shores; and really, seeing the modern Chinese in our Western dresses, one hardly perceives that they are another race. Some of the better classes look like southern Europeans or Filipinos. They are beginning to live in increasing numbers in the European hotels and seem to "take" to Western food as much as some of us do to "Chop suey." I noticed several times Chinese ladies sipping beer in our hotel! By and by we may get summer gardens here where a cool "stein" might be had for the asking, plus some of the despised "dirt."

Well, Miss Cramer, that you may prosper. Please give my best regards to everybody and tell 'em I am feeling fine again after this long spell of fever! If it only keeps away until I sit again in the mountains!

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK W. WATSON

I also received the personal letter enclosed in the letter of Apr. 14. Many thanks!

c/o American Legation,
Peking, China
Via Siberia

Above this Doctor Tightbrain and his accomplices were. Yes, unfortunately. Look to Harmony for medical efficiency. I hope the ruling proves to be all that is being claimed for it. The world, over here through the Bertha to be good for anything but an Independent is would one without doubt.

This Gilliatrelas Land Business may become absorbing matters one without doubt. Jerome will not always stand such nonsense. That Cohen and Jones combined will do one of these days is a point open question. I personally do not believe we can keep them forever away from our economy and equity, seeing the various citizens in our Nations (Jewish, who totally perceive that they are another race. Here of the British citizens look like crushing Europeans or Britishers. They are beginning to live in Surrounded quarters in the Europeans. Israel and seem to "Islam" to Britain Island or even if so do in the "Ours money". I noticed several times Chinese Indian bicycle boys in my health. Or and by so and get Chinese restaurants where a very "Quaint" might be had for the asking. Quite some of him designed "Ilfr."

Well, Miss Gwenny, that you not perhaps. Please give my best regards to Pryderi and tell him I am feeling from weak after this last small of illness. If it may become easy until I will go-in to the examination.

Yours very sincerely,

Alan G. Wilson

I also received the personal

Letter enclosed in the letter

of Jan. 24. Very thanks!

c/o Australia Legation,
Madrid, Cuba
Ph. 333-7144

Peking, China. May 23, 1913

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This time I am getting through with most of my correspondence and tomorrow I hope to leave for a short trip to the mountains to the N. W. from here to investigate whether fungi can be found on the trunks and branches of Chinese chestnuts. Temporarily I have postponed my leaving for Kansu as I first want to get information on this Chestnut affair, then to get seeds in quantity of the bush cherry. (Prunus tomentosa). The variation in the Tientsin persimmon is also being investigated. On this last subject we found out that in the Peking market no attention is being paid to slight variations as regards the constriction being nearer the top or nearer the center. Also slight variations in size and color are not taken account of. Now we will see whether the fruit growers themselves hold the same views!

Yesterday I also had a talk with Mr. E. T. Williams, our Charge d'Affaires here, about the Ginseng question, and I suggested to write officially to Yuan Shi kai. Mr. Williams said however that since the President would turn over this question to the Minister of Agriculture anyway, he would write the last himself for seeds from the Manchurian ginseng.

I also spoke to the fotographer here in town who developes my pictures, about films deteriorating so quickly and that you were of the opinion it was due to the fact that these films are not being washed long enough. Well, he told me that the fotographers often experience here in China this same trouble, which may be due to the salinity of the ordinary water here, which perhaps neutralizes certain chemical ingredients of the

Dublin, Ohio, July 20, [illegible]

Dear Mr. Palmatiki:

This time I am getting insured with [illegible] of my correspondence and hereafter I hope to leave-for a short trip in the mountains to the S. W. Come-here to investigate another fungi-can be found on the jungle-[illegible] hyphae of Galeana ovatiata. Temporarily I have postponed my journey for Lemon as I first need to get information on this Gerbera [illegible]. Then to get ready to monitor of the jungle-[illegible] [illegible]. The vegetation in the Cooper-[illegible] is also being [illegible]. On this I will publish to [illegible] that in the Jungle-[illegible] [illegible] in Salem-[illegible] to which [illegible] [illegible] the Jungle-[illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible]. Are which [illegible] in size and color are not known-[illegible]. You to will see shortly the [illegible] growing [illegible] in the [illegible].

Yesterday I also had a talk with Dr. E. T. Williams, our Chicago affiliate here, about the Chicago meeting, and I suggested to write officially to Thos. Ch. Ind. Dr. Williams said however that since the Treasurer would have our this question to the Director of Agricultural [illegible], he would write the last himself for week from the Chicago [illegible].

I also wrote to the Photography here to send the [illegible] of photos, about film [illegible] [illegible] and that you were of the opinion it was due to the fact that these film was not being washed long enough. Well, he told me that the Photography often experiences here in this very trouble, which may be due to the quality of the ordinary water here, which perhaps sometimes carries dissolved impurities of the

plates and films. He also said that no running water being found in the houses here, one experiences great difficulties in thoroughly washing fotographic material, and the more as the Chinese assistants they employ are absolutely careless in those matters. He suggested, as a remedy, to inspect the films in Washington regularly, and to re-fotograph such pictures as are important.

A few hours ago I received your letter of April 15, 1918, and I see the difficulties attending sending money in advance to Mr. F. F. Mayer at Irkutsk and to Mr. Timogowitsch at Chita. Well, the trouble is, one knows so very little about the reliableness of such parties. I will however take matters up with the Russo-Chinese Bank here, as soon as I come back from this trip, which possibly will last a couple of weeks. I also have some difficult matters to face yet when going to Shensi and Kansu, where silver by weight alone is being used, and there being numerous robber bands still in the country, one hesitates to take too much with one.

As to some further plans of travel, I wish to subject the following plans to you. First, to investigate the chestnut and persimmon problems here around Peking. Then to get a bushel or two of bush-cherry stones. Then to clinch contracts for several hundreds of pounds of <u>Amygdalus davidiana</u> stones. Then in July or thereabouts to move ~~fl~~ slowly through Shensi, Chensi to Central Kansu, which is about 6 - 8 weeks from here. Then in winter returning, taking scions of persimmons, jujubes and many other things with me. After that to explore Shantung again for a couple of months.

plates and films. We also said that we usually make being used in the lower here, can experience great difficulties in thoroughly working photographic material, and the more as the climate materials for region are absolutely certain in these matters. We suggested as a remedy, to import the film in Kuntaqiro regularly, and to re-develop such photos as are important.

A few days ago I received your letter of April 12, 1933, and I was the difficulties attending making many in arrange in Sr. Y. Ryer at Iquitos and in Sr. Pimentel at Lima. Well, the results is, one hears so very little about the activities of such parties. I will be very glad if all the Peru-Chaco Tech-ture, so that we I know just what role which we will have a couple of weeks. I also have some difficult matters to face yet than going to Iquitos and Lima, mainly either by water alone in bad if road, and there being somewhere money been still in the country, and hard times to raise too much with me.

As to some further plans of travel, I wish to indicate the following plans to you. First, to investigate the conditions and pos-sibles problems here around Puerto. Then to get a boat or two of hydro-country sizes. Then to attack centrally (in several locations at points of [illegible] strong. Then in July or December to have if study thoroughly finished, ready to develop Tarma, which is about 4 - 5 weeks from here. Then to study returning today below of [illegible], Pichis and very other [illegible] etc. After that to explore Huallaga with for a month or month.

In Spring 1914 I will be ready to explore the more outlying districts of Kansu, if thought advisable. From October, 1913, however, to the end of March, 1914, I hope to obtain all varieties of persimmons and jujubes that can be gotten in the territories I pass through. These coming seven months I hope to obtain mostly herbarium material in the mountains and plains of Shensi and Kansu. Of course, these are only plans. Many a thing may come in between yet!

We are having here a hot spell, accompanied by very dry winds and I will be glad to be on the road tomorrow.

With kindest regards to everybody,

I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation
Peking, China
Via Siberia

San Tun Ying, Chili, Prov. China

June 4, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Here I am sitting in a Chinese inn in an old dilapitated town to the North East of Peking, between Isun hwa tcho and Yehol and have been busy for several days collecting specimens of this bad chestnut-bark-disease and taking photos of same. It seems that this Chinese fungus is apparently the same as the one that kills off the chestnut trees in N. E. America. I hope to send a cablegram thro the American Legation at Peking about this discovery to the Secretary of Agriculture. I am also enclosing a small piece of bark with this fungus on it. More material I hopeto send off from Tientsin and Peking.

Here are my main observations:

This blight does not, by far, do as much damage to Chinese chestnut trees as to the American ones.

Not a single tree could be found which had been killed entirely by this disease, altho there might have been such trees, which had been removed by the ever-active and economic Chinese farmers.

Dead limbs, however, were often seen and many a saw-sound showed where limbs had been removed.

Young trees and trees on level, poor soil were much more severely attacked than old trees or trees growing on richer, sloping soil at the base of rocks and hills.

San Tan Ilao, Calif., Nov. 5th

June 6, 1911.

Dear Mr. Hatfield:

Here I am sitting in a Chinese inn in an old dilapidated town to the Tayik Bay of Pekin, between Tsun Ian Tsao and Tsinol and have been busy for several days collecting specimens of this bad chestnut-bark-disease and making plants of such. It seems that this Chinese fungus is apparently the same as the one that kills off the chestnut trees in N. E. America. I hope to send a cable-gram this the American Legation at Pekin about this discovery in the Monastery of Ayelintsu. I am also sending a small piece of bark with this fungus on it. Here material I import some off from Hankin and Peking.

Just are my main observations:

This blight does not, by far, do as much damage to Chinese chestnut trees as to the American ones.

Not a single tree could be found which had been killed entirely by this disease, altho there might have been such trees, which had been removed by the over-active and economic Chinese farmers.

Dead limbs, however, were often seen and many a sun-scorched sheered where limb had been removed.

Young trees and trees on level, poor soil were much more severely attacked than old trees or trees growing on richer, sloping soil at the base of rocks and hills.

The disease is apparently losing its virulence and the wounds on the bigger majority of the trees were in the process of healing-over.

The Chinese farmers ascribe this disease to the working of caterpillars, grubs and ants, which are very freely found beneath the bark on those deseased spots on the main trunks and branches.

To combat the disease they scrape the bark clean every winter or early spring. The strips of bark are all collected, tied up in bundles and sold as fuel.

This Chinese Chestnut does not grow to such size as the American one. Trees over 40 feet are rare. They are of low-branching habits with open heads, more or less in the way of the European Chestnut (Castanea Vesca).

The lumber is hard, but even a good-sized tree produces relatively little good lumber.

Old wounds are to be observed here and there on ancient trees, showing that 40 or 50 years ago similar outbreaks of fungus disease have taken place.

The maximum age of this Chinese Chestnut as seen in its native habitat seems to be between 250 and 300 years, but when that old they are already in decay.

The tree is not a fast grower and does not begin to bear until 12-15 years old.

The soil best suited to these chestnuts is a warm, well-decomposed granite, with perfect drainage, while as locality they love

The disease is apparently losing its virulence and the wounds on the bigger majority of the trees are in the process of healing-over.

The Chinese farmers ascribe this disease to the working of caterpillars, grubs and ants, which are very fondly found beneath the bark on those diseased spots on the main trunks and branches.

To combat the disease they scrape the bark clean every winter or early spring. Thoroughly of bark are all collected, tied up in bundles and sold as fuel.

This Chinese Chestnut does not grow to such size as the American one. Trees over 40 feet are rare. They are of low-branching habits with open heads, more or less in the way of the European Chestnut (Castanea Vesca).

The timber is hard, but even a good-sized tree produces relatively little good lumber.

Old records are to be observed here and there on ancient trees, showing that 40 or 50 years ago similar outbreaks of fungus disease have taken place.

The maximum age of this Chinese Chestnut as seen in the native habitat seems to be between 250 and 300 years, but when that old they are already in decay.

The tree is now a fine grower and does not begin to bear until 15-20 years old.

The soil best suited to these chestnuts is a warm, well-leaved gravel, with perfect drainage, while as locality they love

the lower slopes of hills and mountains, where they are well sheltered.

The valleys and ravines in the lower altitudes of the Rocky Mountain Regions would probably supply congenial localities for these chestnuts.

This Northern Chinese Chestnut is not a lumbertree, but attempts might be made to cross it with the American species trying to give the last one more hardiness and resistancy against desease.

The nuts of this Chinese Chestnut are not as large as those from the European and Japanese farms, but they are very sweet and are in great demand in China.

The great Chestnut district of North China lies in the mountain valleys between the town of Pan tun ying and the Great Chinese Wall, 4-5 days journey by carts from Peking to the North East or 1½-2 days journey by carts from the R. R. Sta. Tan shan on the R. R. from Tientsin to Shan hai kwan. Most of the trees seen seem to be original growth, but also plantations have been made at the foot of the mountains and hills.

And now I have a few questions to do, which I hope you or somebody else may see fit to answer.

Who is the man who first thought this chestnut-bark fungus might occur in China and what were his reasons for thinking so?

Where was this fungus first found? On Long-Island isn't it? Could it have been brought over in shipments of Japanese plants? If so, this same desease might occur in Japan. Have you written to some

the lower slopes of hills and mountains, where they are well cultivated.

The valleys and regions in the lower altitudes of the Indo-Chinese Empire would probably supply economical localities for these crops.

This Northern Chinese Hawthorn is not a Laburnum, but attempts might be made to cross it with the Laburnum species hybrid to give the best two-zone Hawthorn and Laburnum species.

The seeds of this Chinese Hawthorn are not as large as those from the Siberian and Japanese forms, but they are very sweet and are in great demand in China.

The great Chentung district of North China lies in the mountain valleys between the town of Sian Sian ping and the Grand Chinese Wall. 4-5 days journey by carts from Peking to the Mo-ti Dam or 1½-2 days journey by carts from the K. K. Sha. Ten miles on the K. K. from Tientsin to Sian Sai Lamu. Most of the trees seem seem to be original growth, but also plantations have been made at the foot of the mountains and hills.

And now I have a few questions to do, which I hope you or somebody else may see fit to answer.

Why is the seed of the first example this Hawthorn-Laburnum Species right some in China and what were his reasons for grafting it?

Have the this Cross first Tried? Or Long-Ideal Just it? Could it have been brought over in abundance of Japanese plants? If so, this same disease might occur in Japan. Have you written to some

some one living near a chestnut district in Japan?

You say in your letter of Feb. 26, 1913, that "if I discover this same species in China, it will affect the whole chestnut blight situation in America". Please state in what way.

What is the remedy used in American against this blight? What I see of it I would suggest a spraying of the trunks and branches in spring-time before the leaves come out, with an emulsion of an oily substance, like diluted tar, diluted crude petroleum, diluted whale-oil with lime, etc., anything that would cover up these fungi with something sticky and biting, that would prevent them from spreading their spores and would also greatly lessen the chance of healthy trees catching this fungus, by making their bark not a good receiving place for spores floating in the air. Of course, this only applies to districts where the blight is just starting or where it has not made its appearance as yet. In places where it is very serious I suppose the only thing is to cut down all trees which are attacked and to make a chestnut-free belt between the affected region and the non-affected one.

I am, of course, not an expert at this problem and I simply offer these suggestions as they came into my head while thinking about possible means of checking this terrible blight.

We are located here in a truly delightful region, mountains all around and lovely valley running in every direction and the

Are we living now a dangerous district in Japan?

The say in your letter of Feb. 3d, 1919, that "If I discover this same question in China, I will answer the with classical light attention in America". Please state in what way.

What is the penalty used in America against this flight? Just I see of it I would suggest a spraying of the trunks and branches in spring-time before the leaves come out, with an emulsion of an oily substance, like diluted tar, diluted waste petroleum, diluted whale-oil with lime, etc., anything that would cover up these fungi with an oily and biting, that would prevent them from spreading their spores and would also greatly lessen the chance of healthy trees catching this fungus, by making their bark not at a good relaying place for spores floating in the air. Or worse, this may cause to disinfects where the blight is just starting or where it has not made its appearance as yet. In places where it is very serious I suppose the only thing is to cut down all trees which are affected and to make a disinfect-tree belt between the affected region and the non-affected one.

I am, of course, not an expert at this problem and I simply offer these suggestions as they come into my head while thinking about possible means of checking this terrible blight.

We are located here in a truly delightful region, mountains all around and lovely valley running in every direction and the

process of deforestation has not advanced as much here as in most parts of China. Whole mountainsides are still clothed with pines (Pinus densiflora) while at the lower fringes one finds chestnuts, three species of oaks, bladderpod trees (Koelreuteria paniculata) and other woody vegetation. I found one ravine full with wild pagoda trees (Sophora japonica). The Chinese call them "Shan gwai shu", while the ordinary cultivated Sophora is simply "Gwai Shu". In a field with barley, the ordinary long bearded variety, I noticed the other day some specimens of Hordeum tricuspidatum; this is the first time I have come across this form, it may interest Mr. Derr.

Today we wanted to leave for Tang shan, a day and a half's journey by cart from here, where I want to take the train to Tientsin, but the rain is pouring down by the buckets full and we have to postpone our trip.

Well, trusting all this information is of value to you,

I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

June 22, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I arrived here in this city after having been absent for 4 weeks exactly and having suffered several delays thro various reasons.

Well, I hope you received my letter from San tun ying, of

pressure of deforestation has not advanced as much here as in most parts of China. Their mountainsides are still clothed with pines (Pinus densiflora) while at the lower fringes one finds chestnuts, tung spaces or oaks, blackgrad trees (Ionidenaria penicilata) and other woody vegetation. I found one region full with wild peonies (Sophora japonica). The Chinese call them "Hsen yuel ehu", while the ordinary activity of natives is simply "Ssel Ssu". In a field wire barley, the ordinary long bearded variety. I noticed the other day some specimens of barley intermediates this is the first time I have seen barley this far, if not farther. Here.

Today we wanted to leave for Hung chun, a day and a half's journey by cart from here, where I meant to take the train to Tientsin, but the rain is pouring down by the buckets full and we have to postpone the trip.

Well, reading all this information is of value to you.

I remain Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Dear Mr. Fairchild—

Yesterday I arrived here in this city after having been absent for 4 weeks constly and having suffered several delays thro various reasons.

Well, I have you received my letter from Sen Yuh, of

June 4, 1913, and may be the cablegram reached you also. I haven't seen Mr. Williams as yet here and do not know whether he forwarded it.

On June 18, 1913, I sent by the Japanese P. O. at Tientsin 1 little box with samples of the chestnut fungus diseases and some other fungi and samples. Herewith is the list:

1. near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 31, 1913. Chestnut bark fungus at base of branch, badly attacked.

2. near San Tun ying, Chili Prov., China, June 3, 1913. Commencement of attacks on higher parts of branch.

3. near Seha ho, Chili Prov., China, June 3, 1913
   Chestnut bark fungus on a badly infested trees. (foto taken)

4. San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 30, 1913.
   A fungus at the base of a chestnut tree, growing on dead wood.

5. near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, June 3, 1913.
   Red fungus on dead bark of Populus alba tomentosa.

6. near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, June 2, 1913.
   Red fungus on dead bark of Phellodendron amurense.

7. near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 29, 1913.
   Castanea sp. Burrs. Botanical material for identification of the Chinese chestnuts.

Would you kindly give this material to Mr. Shear and other pathologists who are interested in this Chestnut disease.

These two samples of fungi on dead bark of Populus alba tomentosa and on ~~Phellodendron amurense~~ I added because they look somewhat unusual and are occurring in this same district where the real Chestnut bark fungus is at work.

Paris, 4, 1919, and may be the reminiscence practical you also. I haven't some life. Children are pre Paris and do not know physique is transported it.

On June 16, 1919, I went to the Museum T. L. at Trocadéro I didn't see what sculpture at the National Museum Fragonard drawings and other Degas and engraves. Picasso is also like.

1. Pour Son Jour gâté, Petit Ivoire, Paris, May 21, 1919. Dancers Paris, Degas at Jean de Nemours, hardly attractive.

2. Pour Son Jour gâté, Petit Ivoire, Paris, June 8, 1919. Impressionist of artistic in higher parts of Paris.

3. Pour Jeune Fille, Petit Ivoire, Paris, June 8, 1919.

Charming Paris Degas as a family intimate scene. (Pour Salon)

4. Pour Son Jour gâté, Petit Ivoire, Paris, May 30, 1919.

A Degas at the Paris of a standard here, presenting an dual work.

5. Pour Son Jour gâté, Petit Ivoire, Paris, June 8, 1919.

Bad Degas in dual Paris of Impressionism concerns.

6. Pour Son Jour gâté, Petit Ivoire, Paris, June 8, 1919.

Bad Degas in dual Paris of Impressionism concerns.

7. Pour Son Jour gâté, Petit Ivoire, Paris, May 22, 1919.

Paintings by, Paris, Bernard material the identification of his Chinese characters.

Would you kindly give this material to Dr. Sharp and other pathologists who are interested in this Chapter disease.

These two examples of Degas in dual Paris of Impressionism and in Impressionism. I added because Sharp Lois already material and are concerning in this year Chicago where the real Chapter Paris Degas is at work.

On June 14, 1913, I also sent from Tientsin by Japanese Post a small box with Chestnuts to the Office. They are packed in moist, powdered charcoal and are numbered 1867a. I wonder whether they'll arrive alive, for several started to sprout when we packed them in. They may be planted at Yarrow to see if they really prove to be immune to the American from of the Chestnut bark disease.

On June 17, 1913, I delivered a large case with walnuts, and other seeds to the Chinese Forwarding and Express Company's offices at Tientsin, to be forwarded to Mr. W. A. Cooper, U. S. Despatch Agent, San Francisco, California, whom I will request to ship it to Chico. The bills of L. have not come in as yet, and I haven't written therefore Mr. Cooper yet. This box contains the following numbers 1858a-1866a incl., 1868a-1872a incl. I enclose herewith the duplicate inventory cards covering these numbers and am writing Mr. Dorsett more fully about this shipment.

I am enclosing herewith a letter I received from the American Legation here with enclosed copy of the letter from Mr. Myrl S. Myers, Acting Consul General at Mukden. As you see it treats entirely the Manchurian Ginseng situation and I personally am afraid that it will be a pretty hard problem to obtain seeds of the Korean form, which Dr. True desires as per your letter of April 19, 1913. Mr. Williams told me that, for so far as he knows, the Korean Ginseng is by far not as highly estimated among the Chinese as the Manchurian one, the last being considered much more powerful.

As I do not know exactly whether Dr. True wants this Manchurian Ginseng or not and as I probably will be far away from Peking for a long time, I suggest that Dr. True takes up correspondence thro the State Department with the American Consulate at Mukden.

On June 16, 1933, I also wrote Frau Blanchin in Algeria that a small box with Gardenia in his office. They are packed in metal, packed charcoal and are numbered 1367A. I wonder whether they'll arrive safe, for several starved to death on board then in. They may be planted at Harvar to see if they really grow to be human to the American form of the Dutchman berk dilemma.

On June 17, 1933, I delivered a large box with minerals, and letter cards to the Chinese Vermelding and Japanese Company's offices at Hawaii, to be forwarded to Mr. S. A. Hooper, U. S. Geological Agent, San Francisco, California, when I will request to ship it to Chicago. The bills of L. have not come in as yet, and I haven't written therefore Mr. Cooper yet. This box contains the following numbers 1366a-1366a incl., 1366a-1374a incl. I enclose herewith the duplicate inventory cards covering those numbers and an writing Mr. Perrett more fully about this shipment.

I am enclosing herewith a letter I received from the American Legation here with enclosed copy of the letter from Mr. Karl S. Guess, Acting Consul General at Mukden. As you see it treats entirely the Manchuria Giusong situation and I personally am afraid that it will be a pretty hard problem to obtain seeds of the Korean form, which Dr. Hino desires as per your letter of April 19, 1933. Mr. Williams told me that, for so far as he knows, the Korean Giusong is by far not as highly estimated among the Chinese as the Manchurian one, the last being considered much more powerful.

As I do not know exactly whether Mr. Hino wants this Manchurian Giusong or not and as I probably will be far away from Peking for a long time, I suggest that Mr. Hino take up correspondence then the Siam Department with the American Consulate at Mukden.

Soon I hope to send off some more collections. I am also in receipt of several letters from you. My own health is all right, but my Chinese interpreter has been feeling bad these last weeks and he also has had sickness in his family, probably due to the change of the season for the rainy season has set in more or less.

With kindest regards, also to all in the office, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

P.S. Herewith please find a rough sketchmap of the route I took when investigating the Chestnut bark disease.

P.S. I have been looking over an old letter of yours, dated June 29, 1900, which also contained a copy of remarks on Manchurian Ginseng taken from Sir Alexander Hosie's book:"Manchuria" pp. 191-195. There it is written that nearly all of the Ginseng imported from Manchuria has been grown in narrow bedsin the valleys among the mountains from <u>seed</u>. It therefore ought not to be <u>too</u> difficult for Dr. True to obtain seeds in the autumn, when they are ripe.

F.N.M.

Peking, China

June 23, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

On June 17, 1913, I delivered 1 large box with seeds to the Office of the Chinese Forwarding and Express Company at Tientsin. This case is addressed to W. A. Cooper, Esq., U. S. Despatch Agent at San Francisco, California, who I will request to send to to the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden at Chico.

Soon I hope to send my more news shortly. I am also in receipt of several letters from you. My son Dwight is out again, but my Chinese interpreter has been feeling bad since his work and he also has had attacks in his family, probably due to the strain of the season for the rainy season has not ended as yet.

This branch degrees, also to all in the office, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank E. Hayes

P.S. Herewith please find a rough sketch of the route I took when investigating the Shantung bus disaster.

P.S. I have been looking over an old letter of yours, dated June 29, 1908, which also contained a copy of remarks on Secretarial Training taken from Mr Alexander Ewing's book "Business" No. 1414-1908. There it is written that nearly all of the things learned from Secretarial has been gross in nature behind the railings among the secretaries from need. It therefore ought not to be the DIFFICULT for Mr. Hayes to obtain needs in the matters, when they are right.

E.H.H.

Peking, China.

June 20, 1918.

Dear Mr. Hayes:

On June 17, 1918, I delivered a large box with seals to the office of the Chinese Transporting and Express Company at Tientsin. This sum is addressed to H. A. Cooper, Esq., C. E. Hayes, Agent at the Cambridge, Philippine, and I will appreciate to send to Mr. H. Plant Transportation Service in China.

The contents bear the following numbers: 1858a-1860a inclusive, 1860a-1872a inclusive, of which numbers I am enclosing herewith the inventory cards.

I have a few remarks to make re disposal of these seeds. No. 1858a, a winter-barley, might partly be given to Mr. Derr, partly send to other people interested in barleys. The sorghums, No. 1859a, 1860a, 1861a and 1862a may interest Mr. Ball, or his successor in this line of work. The cowpeas (a wrong name for a bean) 1863a and 1864a are of interest to Messrs. Piper and Oliver, while the soybeans 1864a, the Adzuki beans, 1865a, 1870a and 1871a are also for the Office of Forage Crop Investigations. Of the last named beans I wish Mr. Freeman at Tucson, Arizona, would receive a few samples, as he is interested in all species and forms of the Genus Phaseolus. The glutinous varieties of Proso, 1866a, might go to a specialist on these drooping millets.

The walnuts, 1868a, might be sown out at Chico, I donot think all will germinate any longer as they are a trifle old. There are a few thousand however and some stand might be obtained. The Consul General at Tientsin, Mr. Samuel S. Knabenshue, prefers to call these walnuts 'Manchurian walnuts', but I told him that this nomenclature is not exactly right as in Manchurian proper there are no edible walnuts cultivated.

Of the very promising Chinese bush-cherry, Prunus tomentosa, 1872a, I obtained about 42,000 stones, perhaps I may get a few more yet. I suggest to send a fair quantity to Mandan, in case they are able to handle them there.

Would you kindly write to Mr. Beagles at Chico, what you

expect him to plant there and what not.

I am also in receipt of several letters from you which I shortly hope to answer.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

June 28, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

A few days ago I delivered to the American Legation here 1 parcel marked Botanical specimens containing a number of sticks of a branch of a Chestnut Tree, which branch had been entirely killed by this bark-disease.

The material was collected near Scha-ho, Chili, Prov., China, on June 3, 1913.

Then I also delivered a little box, sewn up in cotton cloth and marked seeds.

This box contains a number of things, which I herewith will enumerate.

1 small quantity of stones of Prunus tomentosa No. 1872a, of which I send the bulk in a case with seeds to Chico, thro Mr. W. A. Cooper, U. S. Despatch Agent at San Francisco, Cal., This quantity might possibly be sown out at our Yarrow Garden.

1873a, Prunus sp. (perhaps Prunus pauciflora, vide E. Bretschneider: History of European Botanical Discoveries in

account this to plead there and then now.

I am also in receipt of several letters from you which I shall hope to answer.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank E. Hayes

Walton, Ellen

June 13, 1922.

Dear Mr. Forsyth:

A few days ago I delivered to the American Legation here I proval marked Botanical Specimens containing a number of sprigs of a branch of a Chestnut Tree, which branch had been entirely killed by this bark-disease.

The material was collected near Sofia, Bulg. prov., Otlen, on June 5, 1922.

Then I also delivered a little box, same up in paper cloth and marked seeds.

This box contains a number of things, which I herewith will enumerate.

1 small quantity of spores of Fusus tomentosum No. 1272.

of which I send the bulk in a case with mosse to Giles, then Mr. A. Ronnet, T. E. Peripatet Spat at the Treasury, Bel., This quantity might possibly be sown out at our Tarrow Garden.

1272. Fusus sp. (perhaps Fusus pectinis, this i. Bestimmung: Mycory of European Fungical Temperature in

China Vol. II P. 1052). This cherry of which I also took a successful photograph of a plate-ful of fruits is an interesting fellow and I wish it would be treated with great care. Chico might suit it better than Yarrow.

1874a Prunus sp. is a better variety of the preceding number.

1875a Prunus tomentosa, with fruits of a pale red color might be planted at Chico.

1876a Prunus tomentosa with fruits of a white color. May also be planted at Chico.

Sample 23b, Colocasia sp., a few small corms of a dasheen which may be of interest to Mr. Young, for it is being frown here in Northern China, with its dry climate and its summers which are not as long as in regions where dasheens usually thrive.

Then there is in this same box several samples of fungi, which I would like to see being given to specialists working upon these things.

1 package, Chestnut-bark fungus, collected from many different trees near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, May 31, 1913.

1 package, Chestnut-bark fungus collected near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, June 6, 1913.

1 package, red fungus on dead bark of Salix sp. Collected near Tie yi tchange, Chili Prov., China, June 5, 1913.

1 package, a Mixomicetum found growing on a mound beneath Pine trees in gravelly soil.

Of entomological material there is 1 package with scales on cultivated Jujube collected at Laoling, Shantung, China, March 30, 1913.

1 package, scales on wild Jujuba (Zizyphus sativa var spinosa) collected at Peking, May 21, 1913.

Guinea Pig, 11 fr. 1921). This specimen of which I also took a photographic copy of a plaster cast of Cretaceous in an interesting fossil and I hope it would be treated with great care. Guinea might not it better than Lacerta.

1074a Fruma sp. is a better specimen of the preceding genus.

1076a Fruma Gonaldone, with traces of a pale red color might be planted at Ohio.

1076b Fruma Gonaldone with traces of a white color. May also be planted at Ohio.

Sample 12b, Colonnata sp., a few small scales of a Gadoman which may be of interest to Mr. Young, for it is being from Ivro in Northern China, with its dry climate and the summers which are not as long as in regions where Gadoman usually thrive.

Then there is the data sheet for several samples of Fossil, which I would like to see being given to specialists working upon these things.

1 package, Quantum-Dark Fungus, collected from very different trees near San Ton ping, Chili Prov., China, May 21, 1913.

1 package, Quantum-Dark Fungus collected near San Ton ping, Chili Prov., China, June 6, 1913.

1 package, red fungus on dead bark of Salix sp. collected near Ta Ya Tshang, Chili Prov., China, June 6, 1913.

1 package, a Tilmelocon fungus growing on a rotted branch Pine trees in gravelly soil.

Of entomological material there is 1 package with moths or activated Lepidoptera collected at Lonling, Szechuan, China, March 20, 1913.

1 package, moths or wild Lepidoptera (Lepidoptera mothes ver sylvestre) collected at Peking, May 21, 1913.

Of herbarium material there is 1 package with seeds and seed capsules of Populus simonii, collected at near San tun Ying, Chili, Prov., China, May 31, 1913.

1 package of cast off young fruits of Pyrus sinensis (cultivated) showing the remarkably long peduncles and shedded calyxes. Collected at San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, 5-31-13

Of Phamaceutical interest there is 1 package with a chunk of native Liquarice (Prob. Glycirrhiza uralensis or G. pallidiflora) it may be of interest to Dr. True. I am enclosing herewith the inventory notes Nos. 1873a to 1876a (incl.) and for sample 23b.

I just received a few minutes ago the B. of L. for the large case with seeds of which I wrote some days ago. I am notifying now Mr. W. A. Cooper and Mr. W. R. Beagles about this matter.

I am very busy now in describing the many photos I took of late and with the making up of accounts and reports and unfortunately the weather is exceedingly hot and close here.

Well, with kindest regards also to everybody, I am,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

Peking, China,

June 30, 1913.

Dear Mr. Beagles:

Today I received the Bill of Lading for 1 case with seeds I shipped from Tientsin on June 18th, 1913. This case contains the

.2972.

Of Sacramental material there is a passage with remarks and
and regrets of Douglas himself, collected in Lord Ann Van Elsing,
Shell, Ann., Cedar Sap 28, 1213.

A geology of Just off Green Fields of Byron Abbey,
(unlisted) showing the remarkably long palmetto and bladder
calyxes. Collected in the Van Elsing Shell Ann., Cedar, Oct.-Nov.

Of Phenomenological Interest there is a geology with a clerk
of Native Alpacaing (Ann. Hydrologia Wolsonia ser.6, Qualitative)
it may be of interest to Dr. Ann. I am enclosing herewith the Lo-
vemberg marine Ice, 1873a to 1873g (Lond.) and for Angle 28b.

I just received a few minutes ago the G. of S. for the Lunge
case with each of which I wrote some days ago. I am sending one
Dr. A. Dungan and Dr. H. H. Douglas about this matter.

I am very busy now in investigating his many phases I prob-
ably deal with the making so of measures and reports and natural-
ly the analyses in moreillely Lon. and elsewhere.

Well, with Sabbat rejoice also in greetings, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Alex S. Lunge

Prof. Chem.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dear Dr. Douglas:

Only I received the Gill of Indian Gen I was all pecu
I enclosed Ann Elsing on June 24th, 1913. Gill was contains ex-

numbers 1858a-1866a (incl.) and 1868a-1872a (incl.). I have written about this shipment to Mr. Dorsett already and he no doubt will advise you re the disposal of these seeds.

I may, however, herewith give you a list of the contents:

1858a	Hordeum sp.	Not to be retained at Chico
1859a	Andropogon sorghum	"
1860a	" "	"
1861a	" "	"
1862a	" "	"
1863a	Vigna catjang	"
1864a	Soya hispida	"
1865a	Phaseolus angularis	"
1866a	Panicum milliaceum	"
1868a	Juglans regia var. sinensis	To be sown out at Chico for the very greater part.
1869a	Vigna catjang	Not to be retained at Chico
1870a	Dolichos angularis	"
1871a	" "	"
1872a	Prunus tomentosa, a quantity to be planted at Chico, but the plants later to be distributed thru the colder portions of the United States.	

Trusting you will receive this shipment in good condition, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER
Agricultural Explorer

c/o American Legation, Peking China.

Peking, China,

July 1, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing one letter with copies from a letter from the Chinese Ministry for Foreign Affairs, re obtaining Ginseng seed. I have acknowledged these messages to Mr. E. T. Williams.

Numbers 1000-1066 (incl.) and 3000-3076 (incl.). I have written Mook this shipment to Mr. Bernard Hornfeck to be held until advised to the disposal of these goods.

I may, however, Hornfeck gives you a list of the numbers:

1004a Bottom spring	Not to be returned at Dalian
1005a Horizontal cylinder	"
1006a " "	"
1013a " "	"
1022a " "	"
1023a Flow outlet	"
1024a Spry Nozzle	"
1025a Pneumatic regulator	"
1026a Vacuum utilizer	"
1030a Hydrom regln val. elements	To be sent out at Dalian for the very greater part.
1031a Flow outlet	Not to be returned at Dalian
1072a Bellows regulator	"
1073a " "	"
1075a Pneum Regulator, a quantity to be printed at Dalian, but the plants later to be distributed when the active positions of the United States.	

Trusting you will receive this shipment in good condition,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

WMCK R. Lucas
Systems Engineer

c/o Lucas Logistics, Pudong Dalian.

Mr. Mitsuhiro

July 1, 2013.

Dear Mr. Kitsuhiro:

Herewith I am enclosing one letter with copies from a letter from the Chinese Ministry for Foreign Affairs, re obtaining Chinese visa. I have acknowledged these messages to Mr. R. W. Williams.

our Charge d'Affaires here and have asked him to forward seeds to you, should I be away in the interior for a long time. I suppose Dr. True will be glad should he get some material in this way.

I am enclosing herewith also duplicate inventory notes numbered 23b, 1873a to 1876a inclusive. I send Mr. Dorsett yesterday the originals and wrote him fully about the shipment they covered.

Then I enclose in this letter 1 small package of 18 photos, size 9 x 12 cm., and numbered 843-860 inclusive.

In separate package I am sending the films belonging to these afore-mentioned fotos.

In still another separate parcel I am transmitting 12 photos and 12 films, size 5 x 7 inches and bearing the Roman ciphers I-XII.

The reason I am giving these large photos a new series of numbers springs from the fact that I would like to see them come into an album of their own and not being put in among the 9 x 12 cm. photos and the 4 x 5 inch ones. I hope you will agree with me in this question. In the files, however, they can be given any kind of a number as long as we know which is which.

In my smaller photos I am slowly approaching the number 1000. What number shall we then take into use?

Practically all of these photos treat the Chestnut bark disease and they are of course at the entire disposal of those who can make use of them. I suppose Mr. Shear and Mr. Carleton will be pleased with them.

The plateful of little cherries is a nice one, don't you think so? And photos V, VI and VII, I consider very expressive. They cost 4.20 p. package, developing costs 1.50 and printing 12 prints,

Our Photo Editors may not have asked him to represent media in 1947, should I be away in the interior for a long time. I assume Mr. Dyer will be glad should he get some material to fill 'em.

Can providing Jewett also explosive lampblock cover [illegible] 1947s to 1974s inclusive. I need Mr. Dunsmoor personally the negatives and write him fully about the assignment they covered.

Then I continue in this letter I shall produce at 12 photos, size 8 x 12 cm., and numbered 1-800 inclusive.

In separate package I am sending the films belonging to these aforementioned fotos.

Is Mr. Kodak expense ground I am forwarding 12 photos and 12 films, size 8 x 7 inches and having for Dunsmoor Lodge.

The reason I am giving Dunsmoor Lodge large photos is now matter of [illegible] pics the fact that I would like to see them come into an album of their own and not being put in among the 8 x 12 cm. photos and the 4 x 5 inch ones. I hope you will agree with me in this question. In the files, however, they can be given any kind of a number as long as the Dunsmoor Lodge is water.

In my earlier phone I am slowly expressing the number line, that number shall we then take into over

Practically all of these photos cover the Dunsmoor Lodge dinner and they are of course at the white diagonal of those who make use of them. I suppose Mr. Shaw and Mr. Carlyton will be pleased with them.

The placing of little monkies in a nice one, don't you think not. Not choose 1, 11 and 111, I consider very expensive. They cost 6.00 to produce, Aircooling costs 1.00 and printing 12 prints,

3 dollars, all local currency, making it 8.70 Chinese dollars, or about 4.30 Gold. We cannot indulge in this too much, unless we have a larger amount of the needful at our disposal.

I am very busy of late with the numerous correspondence, with baggage repairs, note-making and all the little things that come to an explorer in the field.

Then the rainy season has set in and the weather has been exceedingly hot and sticky those last days and with nights too warm to sleep much.

I cannot get any information here in town about variations and habits of persimmons and we will have to make some special trips again into the persimmon regions, just as I had to do with that Chestnut disease. My big trip into Kansu I will postpone yet for several weeks, the more so as the country roads will be more and more impassable as we experienced already when we wanted to go from San tun ying to the nearest R. R. Station, viz Tang shan. It took us with much trouble three days, while 1½ are sufficient in ordinary times. Now I'll make the Kansu trip an autumn and winter one, while paying first attention to the matters that lay closer at hand.

My main problems are:

I The Chestnut-blight.

II The collecting of sufficient stones of Amygdalus davidiana

III The Collecting of large quantity of seeds of the Chinese bush cherry (Prunus tomentosa).

IV Getting information about the fact that several strains of Tamopan persimmons may exist in North China.

a dainty, all local scenery, making it [illegible] delicious, or about [illegible] full. The season looking is this too early, making an hour a larger amount of the usefull at our disposal.

I am very busy at late with the [illegible] correspondency, with language typists, route-making and all the little things that come in an explorer in the field.

Then this rainy season has set in and the weather has been exceedingly hot and sultry these last days and with nights too warm to sleep much.

I cannot get any information here in town about varieties and habits of persimmons and so will have to make some special trips again into the persimmon regions, just as I had to do with that Chestnut disease. My big trip into Lenox I will postpone yet for several weeks, the more so as the scenery roads will be rough and more impassible as we experienced already when we wanted to go from Lenox Gum grove to the nearest R. R. station, six long miles. It took us with much trouble three days, while 1½ are sufficient in ordinary times. Now I'll make the Lenox trip an autumn and winter one, while paying Clay a visition in the meanwhile that is [illegible] back.

My main problems are:

I The Chestnut-blight.

II The delineating of sufficient areas of chestnut forests.

III The Collecting of large quantity of seeds of the Chinese Sweet cherry (Prunus tomentosa).

IV Getting information about the fact that several strains of Japanese persimmons may exist in North China.

Well Problem No. I is pretty well settled, with the exception of a small quantity of material I have to send yet.

Problem No. II is in course of settlement, for I probably can obtain large quantities of seed.

Problem No. III is also almost settled, for with the 42,000 seeds I have sent off and the having on hand here of perhaps another 10,000 or 12,000 seeds we have enough for a through trial.

Problem No. IV, this persimmon question, has not advanced, any, but this will be taken up next.

It is very fortunate that I am already so well acquainted with North China and the ways of the People. I feel much more at home now than at first and am better able to separate the chaff from the wheat when information reaches me. Only -- my correspondence is growing and I do not like that item.

Well, trusting that all of the afore-mentioned packages reach you in good condition,

I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

July 9, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith please find enclosed my accounts for the passed quarter, April, May and June 1913.

I have a few explanations to make. You will find cart-hires rather expensive, but this lays mostly in the fact that we employed carts only one way, compelling carters therewith often to return empty to the place where we engaged them. Then in spring and early summer there is much field work to be done and charges are always higher than in fall or in winter.

As you will see the expenses for this quarter will be roughly about $1400.000, gold, with my own salary and subsistence added. How much this will be above the amount allotted to me, I do not know yet but I will bear this loss myself as I stated in another letter, sent with the Jan., Feb., and March accounts.

I have been trying to be as economical aspossible, not travelling 1st class, like nearly all foreigners do here in the Far East; then I didn't put in any laundry expenses for the last half year or any outlays for medicinal supplies, althe I had put in quite some money in the last. My guide I let go and on my present assistant and interpreter I have spent also several personal outlays. If it hadn't been for all this baggage I am burdened with, I would have been able to come out with a small surplus even. Well, this is passed now. For Mandan I did not spend much money, for the simple reason that I didn't come across many things that could be used there. There are however a few items that might come into the Mandan account, viz:

100 catties of bush cherries bought at Tientsin on June 12, 1913 @ 20¢ per catty.....	20.00	Yuan Dollars
Cleaning of same.....	.60	
20 catties @ 15 cents per catty.....	3.00	
	23.60	

There there are my investigations in the chestnut blight situation. Is our office going to stand all of this expense? Practically all the time and all the expenses for myself, the assistant, and the interpreter from May 24 to June 9 have been incurred for this task, besides photo expenses later on.

Since Mr. Fairchild wrote me in his letter of Feb. 26, 1913, that they are spending more than ½ million dollars on this disease in America, I thought perhaps that a few hundred dollars might be obtained for the work I did and therewith turning my deficit into a surplus.

I trust these are about all the explanations that will be required. I am also enclosing a bunch of subvouchers that may be of use.

I am, Mr. Dorsett,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

July 10, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Herewith please find enclosed my Itinerary Report for the Quarter, closed with June 30, 1913.

As you see there are several days of illness shown in it, not

100 cuttings of bush observing bought at Thorbain on June 11, 1913 @ 50¢ per cwt.....$50.00
Clearing of same.....00
50 cuttings @ 15 cents per cwt.....$7.50
$57.50

They then are my investigations in the showing bright situation. In our office going to stand all of this expense practically all the time and all the expense for myself, the assistant, and the interpreter from May 24 to June 3 have been incurred for this man, besides plant expense later on.

Since Mr. Fairchild wrote me in his letter of Feb. 22, 1913, that they are spending more than ½ million dollars on this disease in America, I thought perhaps that a few hundred dollars might be obtained for the work I did and therefore sending my bill to him as a gratuity.

I trust these are about all the conditions that will be required. I am also sending a lemon of subtropicana that was in my of mine.

I am, Dr. Barrett,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank C. Meyer

Dr. Jas. Wilson

July 10, 1913.

Dear Mr. Barrett:

Herewith please find enclosed my Takaroro report for the quarter, closed with June 30, 1913.

As you see there are several days of illness shown in it, one

pleasant affair, to be sure, but one simply has to accept it. Sickness, insofar as it consumes time is of course often offset, by one havint sometimes very long days in the field and by having few Sundays or holidays or leave when out here in these Asiatic countries.

Then you'll see that I make often mention of calling on various people or receiving visits. Well, some of such things may seem personal items, but as you are aware so much of the official part of our work is mixed up with maters personal and often deeply interwoven that one cannot really separate these items. I am not exactly a lover of calling too much on people or being visited too often, for at such occasions time flies by like lightning and too often indeed one perceives that it really wasn't worth so much time after all.

I am noticing also with regrets that my work of an indoor nature, like correspondence, describing material, packing-in, etc., etc., is increasing, while the real oktdoor work like collecting, travel by cart or on foot, climbing in mountains, etc., is correspondingly decreasing. I really do not like to see this change coming on, for the outdoor work is just the one great attraction of this exploration work, but as yet I see no chance to bring a profound change about. Some real collectors, like Dr. Palmer of Mexican fame, reduced their correspondence and reports to a minimum. In our work, however, this surely is not advisable when too strictly adherred to.

Well, hoping this report reaches you in good shape and may be of some use to somebody, I remains,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

pleasant climate, to be sure, but one enjoyed by so many it, indeed, over, leaving as it occasions the lo of every plan other, by unlaid conditions very long days in the field and by having few Sundays or holidays or leave when out here in these Alaskan conditions.

Then you'll see that I make often mention of calling on various people or receiving visits. Well, some of such things may seem personal items, but as you are aware so much of the official work of our work is mixed up with useless personal and often deeply interwoven that one cannot really separate them items. I am not usually a lover of calling too much on people or being visited too often, for at such occasions time flies by like lightning and one often looks on yesterday like it really wasn't work at all.

I am nothing also with regards that my work of an indoor nature, like correspondence, classifying material, preparing-in, etc., etc., is increasing, while the real outdoor work like collecting, travel by cart or on foot, climbing in mountains, etc., is correspondingly decreasing. I really do not like to see this change coming on, for the outdoor work is just the one great attraction in this exploration work, but as yet I see no chance to bring a proper found change about. Some real collectors, like Dr. Palmer of Washington, reduced their correspondence and reports to a minimum. In our work, however, this surely is not advisable when too strictly observed so.

Well, hoping this report reaches you in good shape and may be of some use to somebody, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank E. Lutz

Peking, China

July 11, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

I am in receipt of your letter of May 20, 1913, with its enclosures of a Notice of Settlement, a Statement of Differences and a photographic copy of Bill for Sotring of baggage at St. Petersburg.

I notice the fact that, apparently, we are not allowed to incur insurance on our baggage; well, if so we have to incur such expenses personally, just like paying premiums on our bonds and the fees bankers charge when converting Governmental drafts into Letters of Credit. In my own case, where I carry many personal effects which I constantly use for official purposes I do not know what the Government would do in case such personal effects went astray. Would they compensate me? Furthermore, I have found out that in Foreign countries one is much more sure that one's baggage is not damaged or tampered with when insured as when not and such a guarantee is worth a whole lot to a traveller like I, who is so absolutely dependent on his baggage to do efficient work.

To give a literal translation of this whole sub-voucher No.7, Well, this would be a very difficult affair, but this following is a correct translation:

Item No. 1	Insurance 100 Roubles, @ 1½% a month for 10 months.....	1.50 Roubles
Item No. 2	Storage from 22nd Feb. to 12th Dec. for 10 months @ 10 kopecks per pound..... **	10.00
Item No. 3	Stamp on this bill.....	.05
		11.55

** There were close to the 10 pounds, which at the rate of 10 kopecks per pound per month, makes 1 roubles per month or 10 roubles for these 10 months.

The amount of insurance for 5 shillings and 6 pence sub-voucher No. 5, I herewith relinquish.

I hope those matters are settled herewith. I enclose herewith the photographic copy you sent me and also Statement of Differences No. 6308 and I suggest to retain the last for future references although it has not been signed by anybody.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China
July 28, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

This morning I delivered at the American Legation here 5 parcels, all addressed to our Office. They will be forwarded to America today or tomorrow via Diplomatic Pouch. The contents are many and varied and I enclose herewith a set of Inventory notes, covering this shipment, which contains 11 different kinds of seeds, numbered 1677a - 1687a (incl) 7 numbered samples, viz. No.s 24c - 30c (incl.); besides other samples which are not numbered.

I am also enclosing a small package with cherry peduncles, which may assist our botanists in identifying Prunus sp. No. 1675a. Then I enclose also 4 little yellow slips with the Chinese characters on them and belonging to samples No. 27c, 28c, 29c and 30c.

I feel, as usual, obliged to give some more information and to offer some suggestions re this material.

The amount of interest for E. multilocis and E. chaos sub-
number 3b, 8, 1 benefits multiplicus.

I hope these matters are mutual satisfactorily. I enclose here-
with the photographic copy you sent me and also Government of Ceylon-
Forecast No. 6300 and I suggest to retain the land for future
reference although it has not been aligned by anybody.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(W) Frank E. Hogan

Public Gardens

July 19, 1919.

Dear Mr. Forsyth,

This morning I delivered at the Victoria Lagoon land 2
parcels, all addressed to our office. Can will be forwarded to
Jaffna book or tomorrow via Kalmunai road. The contents are
many and varied and I enclose herewith a set of inventory notes,
covering this shipment, which contains 11 different kinds of seeds,
numbered 1079a - 1087a (incl) [illegible] monsoon samples, viz. No.s 8b9 -
3c8 (incl.); besides other samples which are not numbered.

I am also enclosing a small package with cherry pulcrelles,
which may contain our Botanists in identifying them. No. 1076a.
Then I enclose also a little pulse which the Chinese observers
so than and belonging to samples No. 17a, 18a, 19a and 20a.

I feel, as usual, willing to give some more information and
to which have suggestions on this material.

No. 1877a, Prunus tomentosa of which I am sending circa 150000 stones, is this Chinese bush-cherry, which we trust will prove to be hardy in Manden even. This lot of seed, together with No. 1872a, may give us a 50,000 plants, which is a fair number to make a trial with. My interpreter had arranged with some friends in Peking to buy at least another 50,000 stones, but when we enquired they hadn't done it and as this cherry appears and disappears in only a couple of weeks' time we could not get so many any more. I trust, however, it will be enough. Later, one, when superior varieties appear among this plant we have to select them and raise special, named strains.

On No. 1876a Prunus triloba, you will find something written in Bretschneider's History of European Botanical discoveries in China, Vol. II, Page 1052. It is stated there that it did well in the Arnold Arboretum in 1868.

The Chinese cabbage, 1879a, is a valuable variety apparently; I had to make many efforts to get it. Please keep some of it for next year also. I also would like to see it being tried at Chico and special efforts should be made to raise our own seeds of it and select types that are best suited to various local conditions.

No. 1880 a, an autumn cabbage, also ought to be treated with care and so No. 1881a, a fine Chinese winter radish. Mr. Tracy should get only a spoonful of seeds of them, no more, as he has stated that we cannot expect to get any good vegetables out of China. Mr. Fairchild might plant a few rows of all these three vegetables on his place while at Yarrow also some experiments should be made.

The rare soybean, No. 1882a will of course be of interest to

No. 1577a, Prunus tomentosa, of which I am mailing after 15000 moons, is Nine Choice Dwarfberry, which we trust will prove to be hardy in Meadow Grove. This lot of seed, together with No. 1576a, may give us a 50,000 planter, which is a fair number to make a trial with. My interpreter had arranged with some Indians to helping to buy at least another 50,000 choice, but when we arrived they hadn't done it and as this cherry ripens and disappears in only a couple of weeks' time we could not get as many any more. I trust, however, it will be enough. Later, one, when superior varieties appear among this plant we have to select them and make special, named strains.

On No. 1577a Prunus triloba, you will find something written in Dreyfuss-Miller's History of Nurseries Botanical discoveries in China, Vol. II, Page 1082. It is stated there that it did well in the Arnold Arboretum in 1882.

The Chinese cabbage, 1578a, is a valuable variety especially; I had to make many efforts to get it. Please keep some of it for seed yourself. I also would like to see it being tried on Ohio and special efforts should be made to raise our own seeds of it and other types that are best suited to western Zone1 conditions.

No. 1580 a, an autumn cabbage, also ought to be grown with care and as No. 1581a, a Fine Chinese winter radish. We, Dr. should get only a sample of seeds of them, no more, so be not alarmed than we cannot expect to get any good vegetables out of China. Dr. Mulvihill might plant a few rows of all these Chinese vegetables on his place while at Barrow also some other seeds should be made.

The rare soybean, No. 1582a will of course be of interest to

Prof. Piper, although there is only a very small quantity.

1883a, an unusually strong Alfalfa, will also interest specialists upon this important forage plant.

The Erodium, 1884a, is also something promising. Please have some tried at Chico.

On No. 1885a, Trichosanthus kirilowii, you will find additional information in Bretschneider's History of European Botanical Discoveries in China, Vol. II, Page 1056. I would have liked to add this information to my inventory note description, but as I have not seen the plants from which these seeds came and as Cucurbits have such similar seeds, I leave it over to the Office to decide on this matter. Perhaps Dr. Skeels has material at hand for comparison. I have tried to see plants of this Trichosanthus, but we haven't been able as yet to locate any. In Chico some seeds of this gourd might be planted near some bushy trees and allow them to climb up.

1886a, is a beautiful wild Crucifer, of which I would like to see Mr. Fairchild try a few seeds and also Yarrow, Arlington and Chico might be given some.

The Indian corn, No. 1887a, is of no special interest, except for Mr. Collins, who is on the look out for all types of maize.

Sample 24c, Canarium sp. is mainly for the seed collection, a few seeds might however, be sown if it is thought worth while. The seeds of some of the preserved ones do still grow when planted. Perhaps you might get some in some of the Chinese stores on Pa. Avenue; let somebody take a few seeds with him for sample.

25c Dried persimmons, might be preserved for future references.

Perf. Hence, although there is only a very small possibility,

_1756_ an economic strong _Aldrich_ will also increase possibilities upon this important transmission.

The _Jenkins_, _1756_, is also monetarian problem. Those have some trial as value.

On Ex. _1756_ _Transformation Efficient_, you will find multinational information in pre-mechanical theory of European Integrated Viewpoint in China, Vol. 12, June 1756. I would have liked to add this information by inventory more characteristics, but as I have to do some the plastic-free which those needs then and as Consulting Some such similar words, I leave it over to the office to decide on this matter. Perhaps so, though you submitted as book for everything. I hope instead the same planets of this Transformation, but my journal hopes could be yet in-house day. The Cation Alone needs of this great which be planned over some highly large and which then to which so.

_1756_, in a beautiful vista _Grandeur_ of which I would like to use the Fairfield top of the Jade and also Jacob, architects and their which be given them.

The _Jenkins_ Bank, _1756_, is of no special interest, except for Politics, who is the line into out for all Jesse of radio.

Mobile Bay, _Transformation_ Ex. is really for big mind multinations, a few where Eight Company, we know if 15 in Shanghai world which. The Banks of Ohio of the journeyed once to still grow than planets. Perhaps you which gas mean in some of the Fal-von-Ohrsen on Ex. Company, but I-already take a few goals with the for people.

The Drive of Jahnsone, which is presented for Europe reference.

Sample 26c, Quercus sinensis, is of botanical interest and also to those engaged in Tanning problems. I wish you would kindly supply Prof. Sargent with a small quantity of this material.

Sample 27c, a bean-vermicelli, must be of interest to all who like to see new vegetable products come into the market. A quantity of it ought to be retained for museum exhibit, for I do hope that some day we will have an agricultural museum in Washington, where on can go and look up things.

On Nos. 28c, 29c, and 30c, I have nothing to say in particular. I only suggest that the Bureau of Chemistry might analyze these bean products.

Of the Chinese chestnut there is quite some material. Firstly a package with pieces of diseased bark, then a package of burrs; then shoots with galls on the twigs; other sheets with Galls on the upper leaf surfaces; then three packages of sheets with ordinary herbarium material, so as to help to identify this Chinese chestnut. Is it Castanea vulgaris Lam. var japonica A.DC? I would be much pleased to receive an answer on this question. This material is not in flower, as I was too early for that, but not that leaves, burrs, bark, photos, etc., are all there, some one might identify it. In Bretschneider's book H. of E.B.D. in China, Vol. I, Pages 498 and 499 you will find interesting remarks re Chinese chestnuts. Of some of these chestnut burrs and a branch of pressed material I would like to see Prof. Sargent be supplied with.

Then there are minor samples among this shipment, like acorns and cups of Quercus sp. (Q. mongolica?); also acorns and cups of Quercus dentata, capsules and seeds of Thuya orientalis, seeds of

Sample 356, Gaerne [illegible]. Is of textured [illegible] and also to have sanded in [illegible] problem. I think you would likely apply [illegible], depend [illegible] well quality of this material.

Sample 356, a [illegible], ought be of interest to all who like to see new regulation products come into the market. A quantity of it ought to be retained for [illegible] quality. For I do hope that some day we will have my agricultural museum in Washington, where in one go and look up things.

On Nos. 358, 359, and 360, I have nothing to say in particular. I only suggest that the Forest of Chicago might analyze these [illegible] products.

If the Gaerne chemical there is quite [illegible] interesting a package with pieces of textured [illegible], then a package of [illegible] shavings with [illegible] on the [illegible] and machines, then three packages of shavings with [illegible] [illegible] material, so as to help in identify this [illegible] material.

Is it Gaerne [illegible] [illegible]? I would be most pleased to receive an answer on this question. This material is not in flower, as I was too early for that, but not that leaves, bark, pieces, etc., are all there, some can [illegible] it. In Brunsmeier's book U. of E.R.E. in China, Vol. 1, pages 458 and 459 you will find interesting remarks on Chinese [illegible]. Of some of these chemical bark and a branch of preserved material I would like to see first, before I be supplied with.

Does there are other samples [illegible] this [illegible], like [illegible] and rope of [illegible] [illegible]; also [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] of

Pinus densiflora, branches and cones of Pinus densiflora, seeds of Zizphus sativa. These are all for the herbarium and seed collection. The sample of soil from the chestnut groves near San tun ying may interest those working on this chestnut disease, otherwise the Bureau of Soils might wish to have it.

I remembered later on, that, on the labels enclosed in the samples of bean-vermicelli and bean starch, I put by mistake Dolichos radiatus, this should be of course Phaseolus radiatus.

You will also note that a few inventory notes are very long, for instance the one on the Chinese cabbage, 1879a, but then, so few people know how to grow this vegetable and I therefore put down all these cultural remarks.

Well, this is about all. Trusting you will receive this material in good condition and that it will prove to be of value, I remain, with best of regards also to all in the office,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

July 24, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing a duplicate set of inventory notes, relating to material which I sent off yesterday and about which I wrote Mr. Dorsett in full. There is some interesting materials among it, like this bean-vermicelli and bean starch, products made from the little mung bean, have they every before received such products?

Yesterday I also received your letter of June 25, 1913. You are asking me about this ringing process of the Jujube trees. Well, I wonder if they showed you inventory note. S.P.I. 35253, on which I gave quite some information. I will try, however, to get more details about this whole affair. One would have to live on the spot to see the various operations with one's own eyes, for one receives so much information which proves to be not exactly correct.

I have several letters from you, Mr. Dorsett and Miss Cramer, which I all have to answer but the heat has been so intense here and I have not been able to sleep for many nights, that I must postpone that part of my correspondence until I am in a cooler region. My assistant has also been quite unwell on account of this heat and so has the interpreter and therefore we will leave Peking the day after tomorrow and go to the Ming tombs region to investigate the persimmon problems; from there we will make for the Hsiao Wu tai shan, a mountain a couple of days from here, where wild plums and cherries are said to grow. I also hope to be able to live in some temple there and finish my long-postponed correspondence.

I also received the cablegram that I have to postpone my trip into Kansu, pending further instructions re the chestnut disease.

Many thanks also for your good and cordial personal letter, which I will answer bye and bye.

Well, now I have to overhaul all of my too numerous baggage and that is no fun in this scorchin weather.

With kindest regards, also to all in the office, I remain,

Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Hsiao Wu tai shan

Chili Prov. China

August 25, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I will try so send you some seeds from this place thro a Chinese P. O. 3 hours walk from here, if they are accepted you will receive this letter possibly long before the seeds arrive. My interpreter informs me just now that no packages can be accepted at this P. O. So I will send things off from Peking.

Peking, China

Sept. 22, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending thro the American Legation here, 5 parcels, containing plant material bearing the numbers 188a, 1889a, 1031, 1032, and 1033. Among it was material which I wanted to send off from the interior, but found it impossible to do so.

Of the acrons, No. 1888a, I would like to see Prof. Sargent being supplied with a few; these seeds have to be stratified straight away, otherwise they will die.

Of the euonimus, 1889a, I also would like to see Prof. Sargent have some and these seeds also must be kept moist.

No. 1031. Stellera chamejasme, is an interesting ornamental plant as photos 286 and 287 show. A few roots might be sent to Chico, as the climate there might suit it better than at Washington, D. C., altho both climates are not quite what it is used to here in North China.

No. 1052, an euonimus, might be planted at the Yarrow Garden and later on some material of it sent to the Arnold Arboretum for identification.

No. 1053, alily, might be planted at Yarrow also on a slightly shady place.

I am enclosing a set of inventory notes for these 5 numbers and trust you'll receive everything in good condition.

With best of regards also to everybody in the office, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Sept. 18, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Last Sunday night (sept. 14th) I returned here to Peking from an extended journey into the mountainous regions, West and N. W. of Peking, where I have been studying up the tree and shrub flora of the Hsiao Wu tai shan; the different varieties of Persimmons; some cherry plantations and walnut and chestnut trees.

As regards collecting of herbarium material in Hsiao Wu tai shan, I have been quite successful, I think, for I have over 80 sp. of woody plants in my possession plants I found. I also wrote a non-official letter to Prof. Sargent, telling him of my finds and asking for some information re certain plants. So when certain requests should come from the Arnold Arboretum to you, please remember it is I who is responsible for it.

For so far the persimmon question is concerned I have not been very lucky, for we have a very bad persimmon year here around Peking. Sometimes big trees haven't got a single fruit on them. The Chinese say that the early rains ruined the flowers and no fruit was set. One grower stated there were such things as trees which bore either exceedingly little or even no fruit at all, (in other words male trees.) He said, however, that the Chinese rebudded such trees as soon as they found out such facts.

About the equatorial incision being closer to the peduncle or further away from it, we were told that really no attention was being paid to it by anybody. The big majority of fruits (Tamopans) that I have seen however seem all to have the incision closer to

the peduncle thatnin the middle of the fruit.

Of the cherries I have taken photos of trees and collected herbarium material, that is of the sweet cherries; of the real bush-cherry (Prunus tomentosa) I have not seen a single good plantation on this trip.

One finds it exceedingly difficult to obtain correct information re minor matters in fruits. The one Chinaman knows less than the other. The fruit dealers too know most times not where their supplies really come from, they buy them up from here and there and everywhere and as China is the land of small doings and of everybody for himself and as almost no cooperation exists, it truly is hard to get exact information.

On chestnuts I have to say but little, as the districts I went thru possessed but very few chestnuts. I noticed, however, small outbreaks of bark-disease, even on isolated trees and suspect that this disease really is as old as the hills here in North China.

Of walnuts we didn't see any groves like one encounters nowadays in So. California, only scattered trees here and there and much variation as regards quality and size of nuts. The Chinese haven't managed as yet to graft the walnut, hence all trees are seedlings and therefore they all vary so much.

In the Hwai bai (on the R. M. from Peking to Kalgan) district and right up to the Hsiae Wu tai shan, I found lots of Medicago ruthenica, and for grazing purposes only, at least for the present, I consider this wild alfalfa much more valuable than M. Falcata.

the pedunculi (stalks) or stems of the fruit.

Of the shrubs I have seen species of Ivy and Hellebore barbarum material, which is of the usual characters of the real Rosemary (Prunus tenuiflora) I have not seen a single good specimen on this trip.

The flora is exceedingly difficult to obtain correct information re minor matters in Fruits. The one Chinaman knows less than the other. The fruit dealers the know most claim not where their supplies really come from, they buy them up from here and there and everywhere and as China is the land of small holdings and of everybody for himself and as almost no cooperation exists, it truly is hard to get exact information.

As already I have to say but little, as the flowers I saw this morning promised but very few characters. I noticed, however, small outbreaks of Dark-flowers, even on isolated trees and sub-part that this disease really is as old as the hills here in Fukien China.

Of melons we didn't see any ripe like our commonly available in Ga. California, only scattered trees here and there and much variation as regards quality and size of melon. The Chinaman haven't managed as yet to grade the melons, lumps all types together qualities and therefore they all vary, in cost.

In the Dept that (in the B. C. Dept) having to Indent Herbert and right up to the Dates in the mean, I found lots of Indians Potatoes, and for growing purposes Bulb, at least for the present, I consider this will situate much more valuable than B. Fukien.

It is especially suited to the intermountain sections of the United States and I wonder whehter much attention has been paid already to this valuable forage plant. I collected only a small quantity of seeks, but enough to grow a little plot of it somewhere.

In Kalgan I obtained seeds of the largest variety of Kohlrabi in China, good sized specimens weighing as much as 26 lbs. Some vegetable dealer ought to make some noise about this, don't you think so?

Since being back here I received a hugh stack of correspondence, among which the important letters on the Chestnut-bark-disease; my promotion to $2500, p.a. for which I tender you my warmest thanks and also to other gentlemen who were so good as to show me the appreciation of my pioneer exploring work in this way. I also got the telegram instructing me to proceed into Kansu, etc. I first now will finish my correspondence, ship off seeds & herb. material; then have my own winter outfit made up and also for my men and after having sent off my quarterly accounts, itinerary reports and other things I hope to be ready to leave this city in the beginning of October. (But I wish at times I could be like the working bees, not needing at night any sleep, for really I have too little time to reflect upon all sorts of matters.)

These last hours I have seen our Legation people, bought up a few hundred pounds of stones of Amygdalus davidiana; called on Mr. McCormick, our mutual acquaintance; was invited to give Prof. Goodnow, (Advisor to the Chinese Government on the Constitution,) some of my views re Chinese matters, while other people called on me and so midnight is there before one is able to attend to one's correspondence.

It is especially suited to the [illegible] conditions of the "rotted [illegible]" and I assume whether such a[illegible] has been paid already. So this valuable foreign plant, I believed only a small quantity of seeds, but enough to grow a little plot of it some are.

In [illegible] I obtained seeds of the largest variety of Kohlrabi in China, and also specimens weighing as much as [illegible] lbs. Some vegetable dealer ought to make some noise about this, don't you think so?

Since being back here I received a huge stack of correspondence, among which the important letters on the "Growth-work-diseases" my promise to [illegible], p.a. for which I tender you my sincere thanks and also to other gentlemen who were so good as to show me the appreciation of my pioneer exploring work in this way. I also got the telegram inviting me to proceed into Lhasa, etc. I first now will finish my correspondence, only it needs a lot, materials that take up one winter outfit made up and also for my own and after having sent off my quarterly accounts, stipends, pictures and other things I hope to be ready to leave this city in the beginning of October. (Yes, what a times I could be like the working bees, not sleeping at night but sleep, for really I have too little time to perform such all sorts of matters.)

Some last story I have seen one imperial [illegible] people, housed in a few hundred pounds of stones of imperial [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], our mutual acquaintance, was invited to give [illegible] (Advice to the Chinese Government on the [illegible]) some of my views to Chinese matters, while other people called on me and as soon as it then before one is able to [illegible] to [illegible].

Well, after all this earth is a mighty interesting place at the present, eve , tho we know not for what it all is.

I hope to answer your letters more fully these coming days.

With kindest regards, also to all in the Office, I remain,

Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Sept. 23, 1923.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I will try to answer the big pile of letters that have been coming in all these last months.

Letter of April 15, 1913. About tree seeds to be ordered from Mr. F.F. Meyer at Irkutsk and also about seeds to be ordered from Mr. Timogavitsch at Chita, both of these gentlemen wanting money in advance. Well, I haven't heard from either a single work, and since you state it is impossible to advance any money from Washington and since it is fully as difficult from my side, with all my travelling about and since the Russians at large are not very prompt in their dealings, our office simply must take the stand that, in case they do not trust the American Government in sending material before payment being received, we cannot have many dealings with them.

We may suggest however to these people so as to facilitate shipments, to send seeds in parcels post packages to the American

Well, after all this could be a mighty interesting place and the product, even, that we [illegible] for about it all is.

I hope to answer your letters very fully [illegible] during this [illegible] reports, also to all in the office, I remain,

Yr. Faithfully,

[illegible] Louis very sincerely,

(s) Irene E. [illegible]

Peter, Elma.

Bank, Co. [illegible]

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I will try to answer the big pile of letters that have been coming in all these last months.

Letter of April 11, 1951. About tree seeds to be received from Mr. X.[1]. Never do thought and also about seeds to be received from Mr. [illegible] at Chile, but of those questions [illegible] money in advance. Well, I haven't heard from either a single word, and since you state it is impossible to obtain any money from Washington and since it is fully as difficult from my side, why all my travelling about and above the [illegible] as large as it was [illegible] in their dealings, one cities simply must pass the study that, in case they do not have the [illegible] [illegible] to handle material before payment being received, we cannot have any dealings with them.

I can suggest [illegible] to those people as to the facilities [illegible], he said [illegible] to provide just [illegible] to the [illegible]

Embassy at St. Petersburg, accompanied by letters asking our Embassy to forward such parcels to the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

I see in that same letter of April 15th, that the call for herbarium material becomes louder every month, well, I would like to hear more details. What particular plants are mostly wanted?

Letter of April 20, 1915. Yes, I still have the same white assistant and the old interpreter; I have given the latter a raise in salary from 60 dollars per month to 75 dollars (silver) for living expenses are going up here in China all the time, especially in the larger cities and for those who cannot content themselves with the coarsest of foods and materials. I cannot say however that the interpreter does all he can in the way of finding out about plants and products. To obtain the right sort of people anywhere is a hard job.

No, my passport is not a red one. All these large scarlet visiting cards and other documents have been done away with since the inauguration of the republic and China becomes more and more like othercountries. Our present cards and papers are all after foreign patterns and it is only in the back blocks of this mighty land that old customs still are strong. Here in Peking one witnesses every week some foreign style building going up and the shops are swamped with all sorts of Western articles. It seems that this whole old globe will become the same all over some of these days. A pity, rather, isn't it?

Sincerely yo Mr. Pfaffenberg, accompanied by Mr. Chow paying our Secretary in Tientsin sent regards to the U. S. Department of Agric Chang at Washington, D. C.

I saw in that main letter of April 11th, that the well-to-do materialistic mulcers leader very much well, I would like to hear more details. Such particular places are mostly wrecked

Letter of April 22, 1913. Yes, I still have the same write assistant and the old interpreter; I have given the latter a raise in salary from 20 dollars per month to 32 dollars (silver) the living expenses are going up here in China all the time, especially in the larger cities and for those who cannot contract directly with the sources of foods and materials. I cannot say however that the interpreter does all he can in the way of finding out about plants and products. To obtain the right sort of people anywhere is a hard job.

No, my passport is not a red one. All these large scarlet visiting cards and other documents have been done away with since the inauguration of the republic and China becomes more and more like otherwomanlike. Our present cards and papers are all of foreign patterns and it is only in the back blocks of this mighty land that old customs still are strong. Here is telling one witnesses every week some Taoists with tinkling gong or with the sides are swamped with all sorts of tantalizing activity. It seems that this whole old globe will become the same all over some of these days. A pity, rather, isn't it?

I haven't seen Dr. Fung for some weeks. The last time I met him he was much disappointed at the way the Government treated him and others in by not supplying them with work neither with facilities for work.

Well, that is the common complaint of nearly all the more capable and younger officials of present-day China. The present Chinese Government has made the mistake of appointing people for whom there is no room and no need as yet and as a result they are spending much money uselessly and are disheartening thousands of really aspiring young fellows.

About I also being offered a post here; well, Mr. Fairchild, if you and I and so many another had worked for mere money only we all would have had something more remunerative than what we have now, but wouldn't we be perhaps unhappy over it?

An interesting life certainly is of higher value to man at large than a large salary with a life of pure routine.

It is, however, remarkable here in China at the present moment the Government is appointing foreign advisors right and left, not a week passes without a few being added. It seems that Yuan shi kai wants to create a body of advisors something like the teaching staff of a big university, so as to guide modern China in all her movements. Some royal salaries are being paid to some of these men, enough to make themmore or less independent (financially) after their 3 or 5 years tenure of office here is over.

I wonder how Prof. Hansen from Brookings is doing? Is he out again?

I note your suggestions regarding photographs from Kansu. I'll try to get many an interesting scene.

Letter of April 29, 1913. About my standing among floriculturists, yes, to be sure, I suppose very few of these men know anything about our work, for the reason that so little about flowers introduced by our office has been published in any widely read paper.

I wonder whether you have heard already from Dr. Nishimura at Mukden; I haven't heard anything from him, tho he promised me a copy of his publication on Plants of Manchuria. Yes, the National Herbarium at Washington, D. C., might try to obtain a set of his Manchurian plants, they certainly may be of value.

Letter of May 1st, 1913. Whether Pinus densiflora exists in several strains. Yes, most certainly. There is quite a considerable variation in this species and I would not be a bit surprised if someone should split up this species into either subspecies or make the ordinary Japanese form a distinct species. Prof. Shaw, from the Arnold Arboretum is now working at it.

About stones of Amygdalus davidiana, yes, I have cornered the market. Over 1400 lbs. are already in my possession and perhaps another hundred pounds will be added. The cost will not be anything extraordinary. I suppose that I can land this lot with shipping included at New York for about $200 American currency. Well, some gentleman wants to see me, and I must close for the present.

I am enclosing herewith a set of duplicate inventory notes for the numbers 1888a, 1889a, 1031, 1032 and 1033.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

I make very emphatic reply quotations from letters.

Will you be good enough to interpret my meaning.

Letter of April 20, 1911. About my attending many Plato-
colloquiums, yes, to be sure, I discover very few of them are even
working about our work, for the reason that so little about Plato
introduced by our office has been published in any widely read paper.

I wonder whether you have heard already from Dr. Highness as
yesterday I heard anything from him, who he promised me a copy
of his publication on plants of Manchuria. Yes, the National Her-
barium at Washington, D. C., might try to obtain a set of his Man-
churian plants, they certainly may be of value.

Letter of Jan. 1911. Further Plato conditions exists in
several states. Yes, most unfortunately. There is quite a considerable
variation in this country and I would not be a bit surprised if
someone should split up this species into other subspecies or make
the ordinary species form a distinct species. Prof. Shaw, from the
Arnold Arboretum, is now working on it.

About diseases of Amphelopsis tricuspidata, yes, I have observed the
malady. Over 1800 lbs. are already in my possession and perhaps
another hundred pounds will be added. The seed will not be anything
extraordinary. I suppose that I can take this in with shipping
included at the back-for about fifty dollars apiece, well, some
gentlemen made it one, and I must close for the present.

I am enclosing herewith a set of duplicate lantern slides
for the months 1886, 1887, 1911, 1921 and 1922.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank C. Meyer

Peking, China

Sept. 23,1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

What a nuisance it is when one becomes somewhat known in the world? These last days I have been asked to dinners and teas by some very eminent people here and have received visits and letters about various subjects. (And all these affairs simply eat away one's valuable time.)

Mr. Frederick McCormick came to see me re suggestions for the Asiatic Institute of which he is the secretary. An importing firm wanted my advice re the planting of Eucalyptus trees in China to supply R. R. ties for there is a great scarcity of good tie material already and new and old R. R.'s require an ever-increasing supply of sleepers.

A Mr. Langdon Warner, an archaeologist from Boston came to see my travelling out fit and wanted pointers on travel in China.

Dr. G. E. Morrison, the brilliant ex-correspondent of the London Times, but now Political Adviser of the Chinese Government invited me to give him my opinions on deforestation in China and possible land reclamation. Dr. M. told me he will try to have China engage Sir Alex. Hosie with some assistants to compile a book on Economic Products of China, somewhat after Watts Dictionary of Economic Products of India. Dr. M. paid me the compliment of telling me that I was the first man in China he met who was able to give him a list of the titles of books on Chinese Botany. He hasn't even got my little pamphlet yet and as I have lent out my only copy, I couldn't supply him with one.

the world? Those last days I have been asked to dinners and been by some very eminent people here and have received visits and letters about various subjects. (And all these affairs simply eat away one's valuable time.)

Mr. Frederick McCormick came to see me to suggestions for the Asiatic Institute of which he is the secretary. An importing firm needed my advice re the planting of Eucalyptus trees in China to supply P. & A. Also for there is a great scarcity of good tile material already and new and old R. R.'s require an ever-increasing supply of sleepers.

Mr. Langdon Warner, an archaeologist from Boston was in see my travelling out 2?5 and wanted pointers on travel in China.

Mr. G. E. Morrison, the brilliant ex-correspondent of the London Times, but now political advisor of the Chinese Government invited me to give his party opinion on desirability in China and possible land reclamation. Dr. E. told me he will try to have China engage Mr Alex. Hosie with some assistants to compile a book on Economic products of China, somewhat after the thickness of Economic products of India. Dr. E. paid me the compliment of telling me that I was the first man in China he met who was able to give him a list of the titles of books on Chinese Botany. He hasn't even got my little pamphlet yet and as I have lent out my only copy, I couldn't supply him with one.

You could oblige me very much if you would kindly send me 10 or 20 of these bulletins as a parcel through the State Department. A few salary subvoucher-books might be added, for instance ½ dozen. I will pay personally for these bulletins of mine by check, as soon as I know how much it is.

I am sorry to say that many of the most influential foreigners here consider the outlook for China far from encouraging. The disregard for truth and honesty on the part of even high officials; the lack of being able to come to reasonable understandings on even simple problems, as noticed everywhere; the needless expenditure of huge sums of foreign borrowed money, the total lack of cooperation here in China and the apathy shown by the big mass of people toward the Government, combined with the lawlessness of the troops, all these things form dark clouds on the horizon of Republican China. Some foresee China being put under control of an International Loan Committee.

If the Chinese people at large will only be able to cast aside their terrible shallow materialism, that is measuring all things in cash (or rather in dollars and cents nowadays) then men will work for purposes higher than remuneration and power only. Ye average Chinaman is a Hebrew, however, only cleverer in most instances and the future only will show us whether a whole nation can transform itself.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Sept. 24, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I'll continue the answering of your letters.

Letter of May 6, 1913. About obtaining small quantities of treeseeds from Mr. F. F. Meyer at Irkutsk. Well, I wish you would write him from Washington, D. C., and if possible in Russian. The Russians seem to have as much trouble with their English correspondence as we with our Russian.

Letter of May 20, 1913. Yes, very interesting this fact that the Chinese jujube in your experimental garden was not injured while native trees suffered severely.

Let us see how far North the jujube can be pushed; I myself am not so much afraid about lowness of temperatures this fruit can stand, it is only this, will the summer be long enough or hot enough to enable it to ripen off its wood sufficiently to be able to stand a sudden early frost? Only actual experiences can teach us. I never noticed jujubes in Manchuria however, so, either the Chinese haven't tried, which I think is impossible, because they raise grapes there, or the wood does not ripen off or the fruit doesn't ripen on account of the total amount of heat experienced not being sufficient for these processes.

Letter of May 21, 1913. No comments.

Letter of June 16, 1913. About films having been received. O.K.

Letter of June 26, 1913. Re ringing of jujube trees in Shantung. This one I partly answered on July 24, 1913. I haven't been since in any good jujube district and can report no real news.

Dear Mr. Adamski:

Herewith I'll continue the answering of your letters.

Letter of May 8, 1957. Been receiving small quantities of literature from Mr. R. A. Dwyer in Ireland. Well, I also get small quantities from Gulbjerg, S. V., and it puzzles me sometimes. The Danish seem to have no much trouble with their Saucer Service problems as we with our Service.

Letter of May 20, 1957. Yes, very interesting this that the Chinese people in your experimental police was not injured while saucer were actived swiftly.

Let me see for this the photo you be useful; I speak be not to work alright about images of saucer-shaped with first all stand, it is only this, will the saucer be long enough or too wide to enable it to fight off the wind sufficiently to be able to hold a stable early flight. Only wind experiences can tell us. I never received photos in Saucerin Journal, so, other the Chinese image, that, what I think is impossible, because they this image, or the wind does not fight off or the fight down's plan on earth of the what saucer we have experiences not fall without the wind pressure.

Letter of May 24, 1957. No comments.

Letter of June 12, 1957. Have film photo been received. O.K.

Letter of June 18, 1957. No flying of photo saucer in Germany. This saw I partly answered on July 21, 1957. I haven't been alone in any good photo division and can result so not seen.

Second letter of June 26, 1913, together with Mr. Heald's Bulletin on the chestnut blight. Many thanks. The fotos in the bulletin are very interesting to me now that I know that the bark fungus I found is the same as the American one.

Letter of June 28, 1913. I am sorry no one can go this year to Mr. Mijurin; maybe some other time we can send somebody or arrange thro some friendly agent in Russia. Mr. Koeikoff from Novo-Spask and Mr. Mijurin are not on the best of terms, otherwise we might ask him to ship some of Mr. M's material (By the wah has Mr. Koeikoff sent in more seeds of Medicago falcata for which he still has some of our money in his possession, read my letter to Mr. Barsott re this.) The expedition into Southern Brazil will be an interesting one. You know I had picked out South America as my field of exploration work ever since I was a boy. Fate wouldn't have it, however, in this life and drove me to Asia. Perhpas it is well also.

And No illustrated scientific agricultural weekly as yet. Well, some sort of a review is necessary to keep us informed what the Department and the world is doing along scientific agricultural research work.

Letter of July 2, 1913. About the letter from Wan hun ying, having been received with the piece of bark enclosed. Well, subsequent facts show that my view was correct.

2nd letter of July 2, 1913. About assigning me the same amount of money I had last year. Well, I will see whether we can keep within the marks and will always try to let you know in advance. I see you are having now 4 expeditions on hand; my, that is something! Surely the public will receive some good things in these times to come.

Letter dated of June 30, 1911. Weather also Dr. Dealy's bulletin on the showers slight. Many thanks. The notes in the bulletin are very interesting to me now that I know that the land Dwyer I found is the same as the Dorrance one.

Letter of June 23, 1911. I am sorry to see one go this year to Dr. Elfrida Repp also Miss Blue as she was everybody's friend here now friendly agent in Florida. Dr. Gardner from Bermudas and Dr. Elfrida are not on the boat yet there, showing we didn't get in this week at Dr. Hilgardia (in the web has to, realizing) is more made of Geology Talents for which I will be sure of our money in the pretenses, real or latter, to Dr. Lowery to this.) The expenditure into Instructs Israel will be distinctly one. The home lot plant and plants further as my field of construction work over since I was a boy. Pick weather's home 19, however, in side life and down on to sales. Perhaps it is well also.

Dr. Lee in Hilgardia wrote(in publication) [illegible] Dr. Dr. Dr.

Letter of July 7, 1913. Telling me the welcome news of my promotion to $2500.00 for which I am very grateful, as I wrote to you in my letter of thanks some days ago. I appreciate your P. S. about my work on this chestnut bark disease very much. Haven't you got any more of such sorts of problems to solve herein China? They do not involve so much labor and trouble as for instance the bamboo culture or the jujube problems. And apparently they are fully as much, if not more, appreciated by everybody.

Letter of July 18, 1913. About the chestnut bark disease. Yes, very interesting it was to me to see in how short a time our pathologists had been able to form their complete constructions. I got your cablegram re this, as I wrote you on July 25 or July 24, I had no idea it meant that Dr. Shear possibly might have come out; at first I really didn't know what to think, but later on I had a dream that I had to go to Japan and make investigations there. Coming back here to Peking, however, I see that my premonitions were not correct, altho I have a strong feeling that in early August there must have been some talk about this in Washington, D. C. I suppose this whole chestnut affair is not absolutely settled yet and who knows what things will come up next.

Letter of July 25, 1913. Informing me that a box with chestnuts had arrived and also a box with specimens of diseased bark and that Dr. Shear found the fungus pustules (this as a pen written post scriptum).

Letter of July 26, 1913. Whether this North Chinese chestnut is Castanea mollissima or C. crenata. Well, I should say the first, the Japanese species has much larger leaves and larger burrs, while

Letter of July 7, 1773. Writing on the volcano was of my production in 1772, for which I am very grateful, as I seem to you to have lived at Naples ever since. I appreciate your f. c. check up more on this occasion than circumstances may warrant. Never! You can say what kind of problems to make Kayin think! They do not tempt me to use later and towards as the Emperor the Indian writers or the Jesuits problems. And accordingly they are fully as much, if not more, appreciated by everybody.

Letter of July 13, 1773. Here the electrics have always, for, very interesting it was to go to see in the close a time our publicists had been able to form their complete conspectus. I get your enlargement on this, as I wrote you on July 25 or July 26. I had no idea it meant that Dr. Shaer usually might have come out as first. I really didn't know what to think, but later on I had a dream that I had to go to Cayan and make investigations there. Coming back into my feeling, however, I am that my presentations were not approved, since I have a strong feeling that in much longer time must have been even half which this is the'indeed, i. e. I suppose this whole question of"? is not absolutely settled yet, but who knows what things will come to pass.

Letter of July 20, 1773. Returning on this a few days advantage had arrived and also a box with specimens of diseased bark and lich Dr. Shaer lend his Indian practice (this as a pen written good matrices).

Letter of July 30, 1773. Whether this North Chinese character is Gautama politicians or G. crusts. Well, I should say the first, the dragons crawling has much larger large and larger here, while

the trees remain smaller. (The her arium material I since have sent in probably has enabled our botanist to arrive at conclusions.) I would like very much to obtain a copy of the description of Castanea mollissima, Blume.

Letter of July 29, 1913, with a notice of settlement dated July 24, 1913. Noted and retained for future references.

Letter of July 31, 1913. About my promotion to $2500.00 and consequent reduction in allowance of subsistence from $148.33 to $125.00 per month. Well, when being out in the field this promotion does not better me financially, but then the standing I have gained by it makes this all right again. Only later, when I should again be promoted, then you might find some way of squaring this affair, as otherwise subsistence allowance might become too small.

2nd letter of July 31, 1913. Yes, I received your first cablegram re postponing trip into Kansu and on Monday, Sept. 15, I also got the second one telling me to proceed into that province. I fully realize of course the "ups and downs" that are flowing forth from such important problems and could man foresee certain things our actions would be totally different.

My own journey into Shensi and Kansu has of course been delayed and had I know that the second cablegram would arrive so soon, I would have tried to stick it in Peking for a few more days instead of having gone into the mountains. Still I had this problems of buying Amygdalus davidiana stones on hand and that also had to be attended to and now I have such a quantity, that when some plantations are being established in California we will be forever independent of the Chinese supply.

the Grove Pencil Quality. (The big Arlon material I above have used to probably the equal our Jobbies to write a comfortable) I would like very much to obtain a copy of the description of Gaskeen Maintaining Alum.

Letter of July 29, 1918, with a notice of withdrawal dated July 24, 1918. Noted and replied for future reference.

Letter of July 31, 1918. About my promotion to $2500.00 and consequent reduction in allowance of substance from $146.25 to $125.00 per month. Well, when being out in the field this promotion does not bother me financially, but then the standing I have gained by it makes this all right again. Only later, when I should again be promoted, then you might find some way of equaling this effect, as otherwise substance allowance might become too small.

Card dated of July 31, 1918. Yes, I received your first dispatch re photocopy trip two days ago on Monday, Sept. 1. I also got the second one telling me to proceed into what province. I fully realize of course the "ups and downs" that are flowing forth from such important problems and could not foresee certain things our actions would be totally different.

My two journey into Ghent and Saint Ian of course been delayed and I hope that this second endeavor would arrive no sooner. I would have tried to write it in Dutch for a few more days instead of having gone into the mountains. Well I put this position of Dutch Belgian Antillean stamps on hand and then also had to be satisfied to ask you I have such a quantity, that when these platitudes are being established in Antillanda we will be forever independent of the Guinea stamps.

About my plans now for travel, well, I will put them down on a separate sheet attached to this letter. I notice your "pointers" re the chestnut bark disease and will keep them in mind.

As regards point 1, the securing of large quantities of seeds. How many pounds for instnace?

Under point 2, the collecting of herbarium material; whether I know the various kinds I collected? No, I do not. Most of the seeds I sent in were obtained by me on markets or from sellers of nuts and only near Changli have I seen trees in green leaves. The wild chestnut from the slopes of Pang shan is apparently a real wild type and I personally think that all the chestnuts here in North China are belinging to the same species. They vary much, however, just like our red oaks do. Various different localities supply different strains. In some mountain valleys of Southern Manchuria and Northern Koreaone finds a different species, however, with quite slender leaves and of quite a different growth. There is a poor photo of the last in the album under No. 226 from Northern Korea. Does our office know where there are plants growing of the various numbers I have sent in? Possibly quite some variation may exist among them.

Under point 3, you state securing first class photographs of chestnut trees. Well, these you have now of the Sa tun ying form. Of others we will get them as we come within their surroundings.

About Wilson's Castanea hupehensis from Ichang yang hsien, W. Hupeck near Tchang. Well, have we got an American Consul there? There is a British one in Tchang Tman. Otherwise, have you got an address of a missionary there who might collect a small sack of

Leave my place now for Jaycol, well, I will put them down on a separate sheet attached to this letter. I notice your "polders" re the chestnut bark disease and will keep them in mind.

As regards point 1, the securing of large quantities of seeds, how many pounds for instance?

Under point 2, the collecting of herbarium material, whether I have the various kinds I mentioned. No, I do not. Most of the seeds I sent in were obtained by us on surveys. If you believe at mine and only near Changli have I seen trees in green leaves. The wild chestnut from the slopes of Jung Shan is apparently a real wild type and I personally think that all the chestnuts here in North China are belonging to the same species. They vary much, however, just like our red oaks do. Various different localities supply different forms. In some mountain valleys of Southern Manchuria and Southern Korean there a different species, however, with very slender leaves and of quite a different growth. There is a good photo of the last in the album under No. 288 from Northern Korea. Does our office know where there are plants growing of the various numbers I have such lot? Possibly quite some variation may exist among them.

Under point 3, you state securing first class photographs of chestnut trees. Well, there you have one of the Ba Sun Ying tree. If others we will get them as we come within their serviceability.

Point Nine-A Peking Insecticide from Chang Yung Lai.

I, Peng ever Tsang, Ball, have we got an American Peking liver? There is a British one in Tientsin Tsao. Otherwise, have you got an address of a relatively there who might collect a small sum of

nuts, pack them in sma l boxes in powdered, Damp (not wet!) charcoal and send to the American Consulate at Shanghai from where they go free of charge to the United States. I received the copies of Wilson's No. 506 and 540, many thanks. I'll keep them for future references. This species of chestnut certainly grows far taller then the one we have here in North China.

I wonder why Prof. Sargent asked Mr. Swingle whether I collected herbarium material or not. Didn't I collect many things on my trips in the Caucasus, Central Asia and Siberia? If the interest of our Department had been in herbarium material from the beginning we would have a far richer collection than we have now. I have seen Prof. Webber's Florida plants laying in some basement in a house on D Street and mice and moths had played such havoc with them that either all or most of it had to be burned in the boilers. When I was out on my first trip there also was no interest in Chinese plants then, otherwise, I could have brought home far more herbarium material. It is of course a tremendous lot of work the collecting, drying and describing of herbarium material and in rainy weather one experiences the greatest difficulties in keeping the stuff from moulding. I may say that in the height of the season fully two-thirds of one's time is taken up bythe tending to this herbarium stuff.

Well, I will state now on this sheet my present plans:

Leave Peking early October 1913, by train to Honanfu, by carts from Honanfu to Sianfu, Shensi, passing thro the great persimmon region of North China. From Sianfu to Lanchowfu, Kansu, passing thro more persimmon districts and thro jujube orchards. Returning from Lanchowfu either along the same road or by other ways,

collecting cuttings and scions en route. Back in Peking in early January. Shipping of all collections. End of January, 1914, or early February, to Shantung, especially around Tsinanfu, collecting peaches, jujubes, persimmons and large fruited haws. Back in Peking toward the end of March or early April, 1914. Then making ready for a big exploration trip of the mountains and valleys of the Kansu province, starting out from Lanchow in all directions, collecting herbarium material during the summer, seeds in the fall and scions and cuttings during the winter 1914-1951. Toward spring back to the Coast and leaving perhaps by way of Japan and the Panama Canal for New York, arriving in Washington before the close of the fiscal year 1914-15.

In the summer of 1915 visiting some places where our introductions grew and spending some time at the San Francisco exhibition, sutdying up especially Chinese and Japanese exhibits. In winter 1915-1916 in Washington, D. C., writing up reports and giving some lectures. In summer 1916 visit to Europe. From there in fall and winter 1916-1917 thro India to Southern China. From spring 1917 till spring 1920 in the very rich province of Szechuan and surrounding regions. Then in 1920 back to America again and further we will not plan yet.

This present winter's trip into Kansu is one of reconnoitring more than one of thoro exploration, but as Kansu is a difficult land I first want to become acquainted with local conditions before starting out on anything very big.

Well, this a long letter, Mr. Fairchild, and I haven't answered all your letters, yet. With kindest regards, also to all in the office, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Sept. 25, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I'll continue to answer the stack of letters I still have in my possession.

Letter of Aug. 6, 1913. with enclosure of part of a letter from Mr. A. S. Gillies from Canada, re sable raising in the Rocky Mountains. Well, I wonder why only a portion of this letter was copied.

I do not know what appeared in the National Geographic Magazine about this, matter, for as yet I am not a subscriber to it. As this letter from Mr. Gillies is outside of my domain of Agricultural Explorer, I will answer it as a personal letter.

Letter of August 7, 1913,. About your little plum tree being nowadays Prunus bungei, Skeels & Stuntz. I always thought it to be P. Humulis, but then Prof. Komaroff in his Flora Mandshurica made it P. japonica var glandulosa.

I do wonder now what the real P. humulis is and where does it grow? Can anyone inform me about this? I have also written personally to Prof. Sargent re this.

Whether I can locate 50 lbs. or so of seeds of it, no, I hardly think so. It is found here and there in great quantities, but as the fruits are inedible, nobody collects them. I got some small quantities on this lasttrip at Nankon and at the Hsiao Wu tai shan, but in years gone by I have sent in seeds under the following numbers: 20076, 20085, 20086, 20087, 20088 and 20342. There is a poo photo of it in the album under No. 232. The verbal statement to

[illegible] Jenkins, Quinn [illegible]

[illegible] Sept. 28, 1962.

Dear Mr. Jaffrille

Herewith I'll continue to answer the queen of letters I still have in my possession.

Letter of Sept. 5, 1962 with enclosure of part of a letter from Mr. A. H. Gillies from Canada, re music relating to the Dorchester. Well, I wonder why only a portion of this letter was copied.

I do not know what appeared in the National Geographic Magazine (Dorchester, rather, for as yet I am not a subscriber to it). As this letter from Mr. Gillies is outside of my domain of Egyptiology, Egyptology, I will answer it as a personal letter.

Letter of Sept. 7, 1962. Good your little plan was being somewhat frame brought. Thank a Gauss. I always thought it to be F. Zemrile, not Zem Ord. Somewhere in his Flora Egyptiaca made it F. Tapeinos var glaucifolia.

I do wonder who what the real F. Zemrile is and where does it grow? Can anyone inform me about this? I have also written personally to Prof. Sargent re this.

Whether I can locate Mr Ian, or as of lands of it, yes, I hardly think so. It is found here and there in great quantities, but as the fruits are inedible, nobody collects them. I got some small quantities on this factory at Kanlum and at the Hotel "a cut alas, but in years gone by I have cook in meals under the following numbers: 20070, 20080, 20090, 20097, 20098 and 20016. There is a photo of it in the atlas under No. 121. The verbal statement to

you by Prof. Sargent that he bought some of these cherries at a R. R. Sta. between Peking and Tientsin is interesting for I never have seen these cherries offered for sale anywhere. Even little Chinese boys eat them only at rare occasions, altho these little specimens of humanity are as little particular about anything eatable as locusts are.

Since Prof. S. stated in a letter to you that there were two species among this lot of cherries he bought I wouldn't be a bit surprised if accidently two totally different species of Prunus got mixed up in one of his coatpockets. (These things happen at times to all collectors) I received your two photos of this Prunus bungei with thanks. I wonder why you want so much seed; 50 lbs. is a big lot, for the stones are small.

I also see your wish to obtain 50 lbs. or so of Diospyros lotus seeds. I had sent out my interpreter to get it, but he tells me the fruits are not ripe yet. I'll surely get them tho this coming winter. Can somebody send me copies of the descriptions of Prunus bungei, P. humulis, and P. japonica var glandulosa? Also localities where these species grow.

By the way about Diospyros lotus. I have a supposition that the strain grown around the Black Sea may be better fit for the Atlantic Coast, while the strain from around here will be better for the Pacific Coast, while I suppose both strains will do equally well in Central Texas or rather the region around San Antonio. The Black Sea variety you can obtain thro the American Consul at Batoum, it is a common article on the market there in winter, it is called

you by [illegible]. Perhaps then be bought some of [illegible] observing as a [illegible], [illegible], between Indig and Thelsik is interesting, for I never have seen these shrubs offered for sale anywhere. Even little Chinese boys can them only as rare curiosities, while those little specimens of [illegible] are as little particular about anything sale-able as lousts are.

Since [illegible], [illegible] is a letter to you [illegible] there are two species among this lot of strawberries bought I wouldn't in a big [illegible] if anybody two usually different species of [illegible] and mixed up in one of his [illegible]. (These things happen at times to all collectors) I received your two photos of [illegible] with thanks. I wonder why [illegible] so much good; 80 lbs. is a big job, for the [illegible] are small.

I also see your wish to obtain 80 lbs. or so of [illegible] [illegible] weeks. I had sent out my interpreter to get it, but he said on the trails are not free yet. Will surely get some the [illegible] coming winter. Can somebody send me copies of the descriptions of [illegible], [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] the localities where these species grow.

By the way about [illegible] [illegible], I have a supposition that the [illegible] around the [illegible] may be better [illegible] for the Atlantic Coast, while the [illegible] from around [illegible] will be better for the Pacific Coast, while I suppose both [illegible] will do equally well in Central Texas or rather the region around San Antonio. The [illegible] the variety you can obtain [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible]. It is a common [illegible] on the sandy [illegible] in winter, it is called

"Cherny ghoorma" or "Lira ghoorma" both meaning black persimmon. If the Consul makes up a few parcels-post packages he can either send them direct or to the American Embassy at St. Petersburg, from where they'll go via Diplomatic Pouch. I sent some seeds of this "Ghoorma" under S.P.I. 27512. Did they grow?

Letter of August 18, 1915. Telling me that duplicate inventory notes, photos and films have been received. I am very pleased indeed that the large pictures of the chestnut bark disease were so much appreciated, it is some sort of a reward for taking around that bulky outfit. I am much obliged to you for these copies of observations on the chestnut bark fungus which you and Dr. Shear sent to "Science". It is more than interesting, that only 42 days had elapsed between I sending the material and our pathologists having furnished their chain of evidences about the two things being alike, like you are stating in your paper. Truly, this globe is becoming smaller and smaller.

Have you ever received diseased bark from Japan? Now about the identity of our North Chinese chestnut. Well, those better able to decide in this field than I, know at this moment which species it is, but I myself think that when the chestnut from the Fangshan district if Castanea mollissima, then this one from San tun ying is the same. Whether the spines on the burrs of one variety are slightly longer than on the other does not matter much; in the spinyness of goose berries on branches as well as on fruits on finds an immense variation. In orchards of chestnuts as I now saw around San tun ying, one finds much variation as regards glossyness, size, and

"Young Cassius" or "Lean Quietus" both meaning slant protuberance. If the dismal ruins up a fine semi-elegant pedigree to my father and then direct or to the American Cousins at St. Petersburg, from where they'll go via Diplomatic Pouch. I have some doubt of this "choice" under R.L.I. XVIII. Old Sky Cross

Leave of Lodge is, 1918. Waiting on this decision in-

vectory notes, proofs and titles have been received. I am very pleased indeed that the large photures of the discovered Dark Ellesses were so much appreciated, it is done sort of a reward for taking around that only only. I am much obliged to you for those copies of observations on the Sketch Book Pages which you sent. These and to "Falcon". It is here view interesting, but only if any had elapsed between I sending the material and our pathologists having furnished their chain of evidence about the two lodge being alike, like you are stating in your paper. Truly, this globe is becoming smaller and smaller.

Have you ever received dispared that from Lynn? Not about the identity of our Dark Cousins exactly. Well, those better this to decide in this field that -, Now at this moment what species it is, but I would think that one standard from the Sequence dialect if Dualgum politicus, that this one from Ler the ying is the same. Whether the whole on the bone of the mutcy are slightly longer than on the other does not matter much; it the appearance of cross barring on branches is well as on Fronts in fact on Lower vertices. In ordinary or mechanic as I can see around for the play, the first such variation as regards Cassiopeia, Star, and

and tomentoseness of leaves. I wonder how the American chestnut behaves as regards variation, are all trees exactly alike in one locality? Castanea vesca in Europe is not, as I have often noticed when walking thro groves of them in Switzerland and Italy.

I also received the press clippings and the personal letter, many thanks.

Letter of August 19, 1913. Informing me that a box with chestnut fungus material, which I sent from Tientsin, arrived safely at Washington, D. C. Also that a small box with chestnuts was received. Also that a large case with walnuts and other seeds reached Chico.

About a sketch map of the Pangshan region, well, I'll try to send you one, tho I may not be able to find all my notes of that trip in 1907. The mountain Pangshan is straight to the north of the town of Pang kun tien, which town is on the cartroad between San ho hsiin and Yu tien hsien. If you draw a straight line from Ping ku hsien to Ki tchon (or Chi chon) you have the Pang than right in the middle of that line.

On the map called Peking. Kriegsschauplatz in China, made up by the Kartographische Abtheilung der Konigl. Preuss. Landes - Aufanhme 3rd auflage, Jan. 1901, you will find this Pang shan well marked. On map Peking Karte von Ost-China, by the same authorities, Pang shan is not given altho the temples are marked down.

On the new British map Province of Chih - li (southern sheet) reproduced and printed for the Geographical Section, General Staff at the Ordnance Surveying Office, Southampton, 1906, Revised June 1909, I neither find the Pang shan, tho San tun ying is given, for which on the German maps you must take the sheet Mukden.

and horoscopes of Saints. A planet like the two various measures
between an angular variation, are all [illegible] equally alike in one
instant! Business wrong in Europe is not, as I have often noticed
when walking from groves of them in Switzerland and Italy.

I also received the power activities and the personal letter,
[illegible] thanks.

Letter of August 21, 1919. Interesting on that a New York about-
and Indian medicinal, which I know from Elizabeth, activated mainly at
Huntington, L. I. Also that a small Swedish electricity now reached.
Also that a large case with minerals and other books received [illegible].

[illegible] a sketch map of his Bangalore region, well, (1) be-
to send you one, but I may not be able to find it up notes of time
trip in 1907. The mountain Bangalore is straight so the north of the
[illegible] of long ago time, which have is in his [illegible] Saturday Ma [illegible]
Lake and it also below. If you draw a straight line from Ping to
Lake to St. Johns (or Old Adam) you have the Ping down right in the
middle of that line.

In the map called [illegible] Schwarzwaldes in Prime, only
as by the Surveyville's Activating Air Ability, Invers, Lenin -
[illegible] Sun [illegible], Jr. [illegible], you will find it's Ping what only
[illegible]. In my Pedig [illegible] [illegible] Tube, by the over activities,
Ping also is not given also the Longlon air [illegible] down.

In the one Italian map Trovano [illegible] (Pedigree [illegible]
[illegible] and printed for the [illegible] "Italian, Ancient Pilot
of the Italian Geography Office, Florence, 1909, Surface Zone
1500, I believe that the Ping [illegible], you for the pig is [illegible]. For
which in the German [illegible] you just [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible].

There are no absolute correct maps of North China at present. Have you got the set of German maps as published by the Royal Prussian Land Survey, 1901? There are 22 of them, covering Eastern and Central China, but not Western China.

The English are also constructing maps of China; up to the moment they have 4 maps published, viz. Chihli (southern sheet) Santung, Honan, and Szechuan. They are the so-called war office maps and are sold at Edward's Stanford's map establishment 12, 13 and 14 Long Acre, W. C., London, England, and 2s, 6d, each. With the exception of the Szechuan map I got them all, unfortunately no mountains are pictured on them, altho on the Chihli maps heights are given in feet.

Of Kansu there are only Russian maps published for so far as I know. They are hard to decipher with their Russian letters. If you should want some, please ask the American Consul in St. Petersburg to buty the following numbers in the bookstore of the General Staff on Newsky Prospect, St. P. Nos. XXII, XXIII, XXX AND XXXI. They cost 60 kopecks per piece, unmounted and the Consul may send them to you via Diplomatic pouch.

Should you know of any other good maps on Kansu, please let me know!! I got already the China Inland Mission map, which covers Kansu quite well, for so far the larger places are concerned. I also got a photographic copy of a map of China on which Kansu is given (this map was sent to me sometime ago, No. 64, from Stielers Hand Atlas) Photographic copies of maps are for field work very unsatisfactory, there is no clearness, no relieft to them.

There are no detailed survey maps of Porto Rico at present, have you got the set of Spanish maps as published by the Royal Prussian Land Survey, 1901? There are three of them, covering Eastern and Central Rico, but not Western Rico.

The English are also constructing maps of Rico, up to the model map-less 4 maps published, viz. Ponce (partness sheet) Bayamon, Humacao, and Caguas. They are the so-called war office maps and are sold at Stanford's and Stanford's not established 12, 13 and 14 Long Acre, W. C., London, England, and 5s, 6d, each. With the exception of the Guadiana map I got them all, unfortunately no mountains are pictured on them, also on the English maps hilights are given in feet.

Of Ponce there are only Spanish maps published for so far as I know. They are hard to obtain also such maps failure. If you should want some, please ask the American Consul in St. Petersburg to buy the following numbers in the bookstore of the General Staff on Nevsky Prospect, St. P. Nos. XXIX, XXIXB, XX and XXII. They cost 60 kopecks per piece, unmounted and the Consul may send them to you via diplomatic pouch.

Should you know of any other good maps on Rico, please let me know. I got already the Sales Island Claim map, which seems fairly quite well, for so far the larger places are concerned. I also got a photographic copy of a map of Cuba on which Rico is given (this map was sent to me some time ago, Nos. 64, from Stanford's Land Island Photographic maps of maps are for field work very unsatisfactory, there is no character, no relief to them.

Letter of August 21, 1913. Stating that films and prints bearing Nos. 861-911, incl., have been received and looked over. About some more bamboo objects. Well, North China is not the best country of course of see much of bamboo work, we will see however, what we can do. Strange that there are no photos of bamboo ladders in your present collections of photos. Mr. Hill's in Japan surely had them much around him all the time he was there. What shall we do with out first quantity of canes at Brookville? Make some furniture from them, I should say and sell it to the highest bidders. (And keep some canes to show skeptic people!)

The poles from Populus simonii you say would be mighty poor ones, well, it all depends. The Chinese idea about being straight is different from ours. And the bend poles in Chinese and in Old Saxon houses surely are less tiring to the eye than our modern cut andsquare beams. It really all depends!

I am glad to hear that Prof. Sargent will obtain some of my photos, even if he has to pay 6 cents apiece which to a publisher would simply be "dirt cheap".

Letter of August 27, 1913. (the last one for the time being) About my photos or rather the numbering thereof. Well, I have some objections against the letter M. and against F. M. Firstly these letters are not of the easiest to write when one has to number a bunch of say 50 films and 50 prints. Then when these series are at an end what letter to take then again? If letters are to be used anyway then I had better assign the prefix A to all small photos and X to the 5 x 7's. When the series run at an end, then I can us B for the small ones and Y for the 5 x 7's. Whether my own initi

Letter of August 21, 1912. Stating that films and prints bearing Ser. 0G1-X11, Inst., have been received and looked over. About some more bamboo objects. Well, North China is not the best country of course at see much of bamboo work, we will see however, what we can do. Strange that there are no photos of bamboo ladders in your present collections of photos. Mr. Hill's in Japan merely had them much around him all the time he was there. What shall we do with our first quantity of cases at Broadwhill? Make some furniture from them, I should say and sell it to the highest bidders. (And keep some cases to show simple people!)

The poles from Populus alnuoidi you say would be slightly poor cases, well, it all depends. The Chinese idea about being straight is different from ours. And the bend poles in Chinese and in Old Japan houses surely are less living to the eye than our modern out modernize beam. It really all depends!

I am glad to hear that Prof. Sargent will obtain some of my photos, even if he has to pay 6 cents apiece which to a publisher would simply be "dirt cheap".

Letter of August 27, 1912. (the last one for the time being) About my photos or rather the motoring thereof. Well, I have some objections against the letter H, and against J. e. Literally these letters are not of the easiest to write when one has to number a bunch of say 50 films and 50 prints. Then when those series are at an end what letter to take then again? If letters are to be used anyway then I had better assign the prefix A to all small photos and I to the H & J's. Then the series run at an end, then I can use J for the small ones and I for the H & J's. Better my own initial

are connected with it, I don't care for at all. In this modern age one is known today and unkown tomorrow, and whether a name or an initial gets preserved this is of so little value after all. Should the alphabet run out on my photos, well, then I'l be of such a ripe old age that this work may have another way of writing altogehter.

Well and herewith is all your official mail answered for the present, except remarks I have to make on Bulletins of Plant Introductions and other publications sent to me.

With best regards, also to all in the office, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

c/o American Legation, Peking, China

Peking, China

Sept. 26, 1912.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

In the splendid bracing autumn weather which we are experiencing here these last days I have seen several Chinamen carrying plants of the deliciously fragrant tea-olive Olea fragrans thro the streets of this city here. These plants are all grafted on Ligustrum sp. (L. sinense or L. quihoui?) In the Shantung Province, however, they use as stock Chionanthus retusa, while in Central China the plant thrives on its own roots.

Now this thought occurs to me. Our olive is a very near relative of this Olea fragrans, our olives suffer much here and there from frosts, from ill-drainage and from root-rot. Could not we make some extensive experiments in grafting or budding olives

are concerned with it, I don't care for it at all. In this modern age we is issues today and modern thinking, but whether a man or an initial gets preserved this is of no little value after all. Should the alphabet run out on my phone, well, then I'd be of such a ripe old age that this work may have another way of writing altogether.

Well and because is all your official mail answered for the present, except remarks I have in mind on initiation of first intendations and other possibilities and is use.

With best regards, also to all in the office, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank L. Lowe

Mr. Gerhard Kopelman, Esqr., Chicago,

Illinois, 7138.

Dear Mr. Kopelman:

In the splendid trading system monthly which we are commencing here these last days I have seen several thousand carrying placed at the definitely frequent complete date tracings into the attacks of this city here. These places are all prefixed as [illegible] ago (i. e. account of [illegible] quality) in the trading frequency. However, they are in short Dissemination reason, while is obtained which the place thereon as its own route.

For this bought source is my. Our office is a very most relative of this date tracing, our views matter much into and those from trends, from illustrations and from results. Could you as make some representative experiments in creating of making offers

Dear Mr. Kopelman, Esqr.

Chicago, 7138.

Page 2.

on various species of Ligustrum on various species of Chionanthus and on various species of Fraxinus, all with the aim to make Olea europaea hardier, more resistant to various uncongenial factors and above all to make it more fruitful.

Have also experiments been made already, for so far as you are aware, to make "standard" trees out of Forsythia viridissima and F. suspensa by grafting it on Ashes, Fring-trees and Privets or Lilacs, for instance on Syringa amurensis. Since this whole family of Oleaceae seems to bear grafting and budding fo one species or the other so remarkably well, our office might be able to produce something remarkable along these lines.

For the olive I should say the large-leaved evergreen Ligustrum lucidum would make a fine stock. This tree privet does well in gardens in the city of San Antonio, Texas. Chionanthus retusa S.P.I. 21617 might also be a good stock for same.

Well, I hope to hear something from you about these here mentioned suggestions, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

P.S. I use some old sheets of paper, which I think is a pity to use as scraps only, the more since they are so clean yet.

c/o American Legation, Peking, China

in various spectra of Liberties on various spectra of Disagreement and on various spectra of Freedom, all with the aim to make Diva Amazons barbies, more realistic to various anorgonist females and show all to make it more fruitful.

We also supportunate have made already, for as far as you know, be made "standard" brown our of Tarzyzia vitaminus and I suggest by putting it on sales, Fully-grown and Diva's Lilous, for lovers of Bridge enthusiasts. Dilous this whole family of Diavoos house to book grafting and budding is one spectal on the other so remarkably well, our office might be able to produce something remarkable along those lines.

For the alive I should say the large-leaved evergreen Liquidy Inodum would make a fine stock. This tree prefer does well in gardens in the city of San Antonio, Texas. Chlorenthus refuse 6.1.1. SIRIY might also be a good stock for mows.

Well, I hope to hear something from you about these hare mentioned suggestions, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank E. Dyson

P.S. I am some old sheets of paper, which I think is a pity to use as scrape only, the more since they are so clean yet.

c/o American Legation, Peking, China

Peking, China

Sept. 27, 1913.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Many are the letters I received from you these last months and I'll herewith try to answer such points out of them as requiring replies.

Letter of April 24, 1913. I am much interested to know that Mr. Harry Chase is going to plant quite a quantity of our Tamopans.

I am not quite pleased with the behaviro of this Tamopan in America. Why should it have adopted two bad points, viz. being seedy and astringent, points it does not possess here in North China. I think pollen from other varieties are causing this and prob. the stock. We are having here a very bad persimmon year, few fruits are coming in. The growers say it were the early rains which prevented the fruit from setting and even when set, water that lodged beneath the large calyz caused the young fruit to drop. As such I have not quite been able to make out whether all fruits on a tree are exactly alike as regards the position of the incision around or whether there is variation among them even on one tree. Yesterday I obtained some fruits from a seller and two varieties were all mixed up; one, a very flat form, with the incision close to the calyx and the other, somewhat rounder, with the cut more toward the middle of the fruit.

I will try to locate these varieties if we can trace them.

Dr Griffith's observations on California's cold and warm belts are quite valuable I should say.

[illegible]

[illegible] 27, 1929.

[illegible]

Dear Dr. Morrell:

They are the letters I received from you about Dr. [illegible] and I'll [illegible] try to answer [illegible] and of [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible].

Letter of April 26, 1929. I [illegible] interested in [illegible] Dr. Harry Stack Sullivan to [illegible] [illegible] of our Economics. I am [illegible] pleased with the behavior of this [illegible] Sullivan. Why should it have adopted two bad points, viz. being [illegible] and [illegible], points it does not possess here in North China, [illegible] points from other variables are [illegible] this and [illegible]. In my teaching there a very bad [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

I see your explanation as regards the opening of my personal mail in the past. --I really didn't know it was Miss Cromer who apparently could not keep her female curiosity within bounds. I am glad now that Mr. Fairchild gave instructions not to open my mail any longer, for I assure you I take such items more seriously than perhaps the majority of people and might have considered it necessary to disconnect my name with the Department.

I notice your remarks re Mandan. Yes, what has been the use, really, of drawing our office into this affair when we only may supply plants or seeds, but have no voice whatsoever in directing things.

About large fruited jujubes; yes, we'll try to obtain a good supply of scions this coming winter.

Letter of May 12, 1913, with enclosures of copies of letters of Mr. E. L. Adams and Mr. Clyde E. Leighty, re observations on a winter wheat I had sent in, SPI 32157. I am sorry that wheat turned out to be not much good, at least there at Biggs, Calif., which locality may not suit it at all, however, for it comes from a climate that resembles eastern Colorado and western Nebraska very much.

With grains and forage plants I do not seem to have had any luck as yet, unless one things turn out to be something important some of these coming days.

I see your remark re the setting of fruit on the Feitchong peach. Please let me hear from you on this matter as soon as you are able to.

I see your explanation as revealing the opening of my personal well in the past. --I really didn't know it was this dreary who apparently could not long bear Jamie certainly which bounds. I am glad now that Mr. Redfield gave instructions not to open my mail only longer, for I always pay I also mail lines more certainly than perhaps the majority of people who might have mentioned it necessary to distinguish my mind with the employment.

I notice your remarks re Shelley. Yes, that has been the use, really, of keeping our affairs like this affair much as daily may easily plain or weak, but have no voice whatever in directing things.

Good large trying Pulsner yes, we'll try to circle a good supply of colors this coming winter.

Letter of Mr. Lil, Lil, etc. enclosure of notes of Lulture of Mr. E. L. Adams and Mr. Clyde E. Leighty, re observations on a winter where I had sent in, BIT MILBY. I am sorry that what turned out to be not much good, at least there at Sigma, Gamma, which locally may not mean it at all, however, for it comes from a climate that vegetable making interests and making Patrick very real.

With grains and large plants I do not mean to have had any luck as yet, unless one things turn out to be something important some of these coming days.

I was very happy to the setting of frost on the Reflecting pool. Have lit an later from you as this nothing or more as you are able to.

I also received a set of inventory notes from you, covering Nos. SPI 35283-35362, Incl. Well, this is too much work, Mr. Dorsett, for the office staff, but what I would appreciate is this: couldn't you instruct somebody to give me a list of SPI numbers of all the stuff that I have sent in since I left America last Nov., 1913, up to the present time. It would enable me to keep my own records up to date, and when inquiries are made re certain things I will be better able to answer correctly.

Letter of May 21, 1913, about sending Prof. Sargent small quantities of seeds and forwarding to him the 6 volumes of Flora Altaia. Many thanks for this. Prof. Sargent wrote me recently that he had received these books.

I hope the jujubes Mr. Beaglee and his assistants budded and grafted have "taken." If not, I sill try to send a new supply of seedless scions this winter; please let me know if possible.

And Mr. F. W. Popence also an Agricultural Explorer. I have never met him and have no ~~sort~~ idea what sort of avfellow he is, except being well informed on subtropical material, as I have seen from some of his articles in a South Californian paper.

I do hope that Mr. Young will entirely recover on his tours of investigation in California and Hawaii and return "a new man" to his old stand.

I see that your work too is becoming heavier each year. Well, we all seem to be troubled by it. I also find it hard to handle all my correspondence single and unassisted. But there is a saying, a

I also received a set of laundry notes from you, covering Nos. 5?? 5823-5825, Incl. Well, this is too much work, Mr. Dorsett, for the office staff, but what I would appreciate is that could's you instruct somebody to give me a list of ??? numbers of all the stuff that I have sent in since I left Berlin last Nov., 1918, up to the present time. It would enable me to keep my own records up to date, and when inquiries are made as certain things I will be better able to answer correctly.

Letter of May 21, 1918, about sending Prof. Lorenz small quantities of sacra and formaldehyde in his the 1 volume of Flora Africa. Many thanks for this. Prof. Lorenz was so recently that he had re-ceived those books.

I hope the Jardins Dr. Hagelin and his assistants tackled and crafted here "Salem." If so, I will try to send a new supply of eucalyptus seeds this winter plants lot so here if possible.

And Mr. E. W. Fromme also an Agricultural Explorer. I have never met him and have no ~~was~~ idea what of avocation he is, except being well informed on subtropical material, as I have seen from some of his articles in a South California paper.

I do hope that Dr. Tower will actively engage in his trips of investigations in California and Lowell and return "a new man" to his old shop.

I was glad you work has in bearing hearty such fruit. Valiery did seem to be troubled by it. I also (but it seem to trouble all my correspondents slight and unusual. But there is a nation a

real American one, I think, that it is better to wear out than to rust out and I guess it is about correct. Let this, then, be our consolation!

Letter of May 31, 1913, stating that a box with Chinese quince, pears and haws reached you, altho the fruits were not any longer in perfect condition. Yes, being 6 weeks on the road and heavens knows in what surroundings does not tend to improve anything, not even us men, and far less easily corruptible fruits.

About not having sent in any fotos, well, yes that is now over again for the time being. Some other day it will come up again. I would like to have a look now in our office and see what sort of pictures Mr. Popenoe brought with him from his trip around the world.

Letter of June 6, 1913. I feel very grateful for your remarks about my spell of sickness. We simply have to accept such things, altho we surely cannot see the use of it.

Letter of June 26, 1913, informing me that many things I sent in have arrived. I am glad you had pictures taken of the samples of jujubes and persimmons; they'll come in handy some of these days. You are stating that the sample of preserved jujubes I sent in does not at all compare favorably with those prepared by Mrs. Beagles in Chico. Well, Mr. Dorsett, did this National Geographic Banquet need every blessed fruit Mrs. B. sent in? Couldn't you have sent a couple of these so deliciously prepared morsels to the undersigned in far away China?

About the ringing process of jujubes in China. Yes, as I understand it, the Chinese around Laolong, in Shantung, are ringing their trees just after the fruit has set, presumably when the tiny fruits are of the size of small peas. I have never been, however, at such a time

real American one, I think, that it is better to wear out than to rust out and I guess it is about correct. Let this, then, be our resolution!

Letter of May 23, 1918, stating that a box with Chinese prints and lace reached you, altho the fruits were not any longer in perfect condition. Yes, being 6 weeks in the road and because some in warm weather does not tend to improve anything, not even an man, and for lace exactly acceptable fruits.

About not having sent it my fault, well, you that is now over again for the time being. Some other day it will come up again. I would like to have a look now in our office and see what sort of pictures Mr. Tomura brought with him from his trip around the world.

Letter of June 6, 1918. I feel very grateful for your remarks about my coal or stoves. We simply have to manify such things, altho we surely cannot see the use of it.

Letter of June 7, 1918, informing me that many things I sent is here arrived. I am glad you had pleasure taken of the samples of Pajama and parasols; they'll come in handy some of these days. You are stating that the sample of parasols Pajama I sent in June not at all compare favorably with those produced by you, Tanjoe in China. Well, Mr. Morris, of the National Sanjiolo Company sent every flavored fruit box. I sent for children's you have sent a sample of those to California primed towards to the relatives in for sake [illegible]

About the drying process of Jujubes in China. Yes, as I mentioned it, the Chinese harvest lasting, in Shantung, the picking time just after the Fruit Moon set, generally when the dry fruits are of the size of small peas. I have never been, however, at such a time

in any district where ringing was practiced, and could therefore not vouch for it absolutely. Let us make experiments ourselves in that line as soon as we got trees enough.

I see you had Mr. Beagles girdle some branches already last fall. And what have been the results thus far?

2d letter of June 25, 1913, with my expenditure authorization for $6000 as enclosure. All right. I see Russia has been left out this time, altho England, Belgium, France and Germany have been inserted. Suppose I would have to go back in a hurry via Siberia and Russia. I think, however, the word "enroute" may cover this.

Letter of June 27, 1913. With enclosures of Expenditure Authorization No. 9265 for an additional $300.00 and an amended Letter of Instructions covering the total amount of $4965.00. This is good news indeed and saves me both the unpleasant affair of having a deficit and paying the balance myself. My kindest thanks to you for this welcome arrangement.

Letter of July 8, 1913, with two notices from Mr. A. Zappone, that two warrants have been mailed to me, one for $200.00, No. 15283, and one for $4000.00, No. 157. Would you kindly inform Mr. Zappone that both warrants reached me safely, although either was registered, which I think is somewhat risky.

4 Letter of July 11, 1913. Well, I noticed your remarks about my personal correspondence. Things run fairly smooth now in that line.

And this plan of <u>you</u> also being in such a far going expedition surprises me absolutely. I really thought your present office would almost prohibit you from getting so much out of touch for several months.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Well, I surely am interested to know how you like it to be an Explorer out in the field. Now you will come to know what ups and downs we have with shipping difficulties, obtaining trustworthy information and the handling of strange types of humanity. Good luck to you, in this new sphere!

How does Dr. Griffith explain this thermal belt along the western side of the Sacramento River? Are there any protecting ranges there, or does the wind blow from the east all the time in winter there; carrying the river's warm moist air currents up into the foothills or, more explainable yet, does some sort of a "Chinook" wind blow in by means of the San Francisco baywaters? If so, Chico after all will not be so badly situated, especially if such devastating frosts should appear at intervals in the southern part of California.

I am glad tohear that Prof. M. C. Green has reached his destination and is quite pleased with the country. I hope, with you, that he may succeed there better than at Brownsville, and I think he will for he has learned this one thing; that one mustn't leave over too much to one's assistants.

Yes, it is strange, to be sure, that our dear and mutual friend (?) H. H. P. at Santa Ana should have been put into communication with us thro some nursery in faraway Japan. The wheels of the gods grind slow, etc.

I note that Mr. Estabrook has been made Chief Clerk to the Dept. Quite a promotion, isn't it?

Letter of August 14, 1913, about my accounts and itinerary reports having been received. I see I had less debt than I surmised,

Well, I simply am interested to know how you like it to be on Kodiavat
yet in the field. Are you still some to know what ego and down ye have
with shifting difficulties, obtaining sympathetic interaction and the
handling of strange types of humanity. Don't fail to give me this and
answer!

The dear Dr. Griffith explains this blurred pail along
the evening side of the Shangrenko Street. He knew my problem,
course lately, so does the wind blow from the east all the time in winter
Sheral-Bergin; the river's name means old dwarfs in Lake the Griffith
Pa. Very well-known yet, does even part of a "Island" wind blow in by
means of the sea Pleasing Dragonet. If so, this after all will
not be so hard although, seriously if such investigation forts should
become of Injurious in the problems part of Griffith.

I am glad Sonnet like Troy, E. E. Irvin has reached his (evi-
ation and is quite pleased with the country. I hope, with Jove that
he may recover Sheri better than at Tremontville, and I think he will
for he has learned this new Kidney that can no-h'l harm even in such
as you'r neighbors.

Yes, it is strange, to be sure, that our Lear and Regral
Friend (?) E. W. F. at Sonta Ana should have been yet into communica-
tion with us here upon matters in Fermoy Tegus. The wheels of the gods
grind slow, eh.

I note that Dr. Tatlowed has been made Chief Clerk to the
Dept. Quite a promotion, isn't it?

Letter of August 2?, 1872, cover my commands and Ellsworth
monkeys loving Dear Jocelyn. I see I did lose my item I wanted.

only about $60.00, or, to be correct, $59.51. I am glad all financial matters for the fiscal year 1912-1913 can be closed up now with my relinquishment of premium claims, etc.

Letter of Aug. 18, 1913. About our new Despatch Agent in San Francisco being Mr. H. H. Hicks. I am glad to have it, for on the old list I have, issued May 15, 1909, Dr. Geo. S. Baker is still mentioned, who has been for more than two years already in Manila, I believe. In the recent newsletter, page 30, I see as only despatch agent: Mr. F. D. Benson, Seattle, Wash. I wonder why everybody else was omitted.

In case the pamphlet "General Shipping and Mailing Directions for Seeds and Plants" should be revised, I would suggest to remodel the whole item under the head Parcel Post. Why should a man living in China first send his parcels to a Despatch Agent; why not direct to our Office?

Letter of Aug. 21, 1913. And your trip to Brazil is going thru. Well, you'll be thru with the worst now. I suppose you won't see this letter until some time in January or maybe February. I really wouldn't mind to be one of the party. I always wanted to explore southern Brazil on account of its rare and ornamental Flora. Some of our most ornamental species of Cocos come from there. Well, I'll stick to Asia now and primarily to Old China, which is also a very interesting country, not so much for its wild vegetation as for its host of cultivated plants.

I note that many of my letters reached you, also a case with seeds was received at Chico.

only about $50,000, my, to be exact, $51,07. I am glad all financial matters for the fiscal year 1921-1922 can be closed on one sheet, or rather, written about at present time, sir.

Letter of Aug. 22, 1922, about our bookcase open in the Freshmen Dorm: Mr. T. Hicks. I am glad to have it, for on the old list I have, issued by Mr. 1900, Dr. Geo. E. Moor is still mentioned, who has been for more than ten years already in Hell, I believe. In the recent revision, year 20, I put on well Dionysus speak of.

E. T. Thayer, Hartle, Ark. I wonder why everybody else was asleep.

In case the pamphlet "Several Odyssey and Dating Interview for Beds and Flats" should be revised, I would a good to remind the whole line under the head travel item. My dorrid a man living in Chine first week his parents to a Pacific Ocean, only can travel to and Chine.

Letter of Aug. 2, 1921. My dear Eric is tested to study Eng. Well, you'll be busy with the words now. I suppose you won't say this Latter until you is finding my major Philosophy. I really wouldn't hold to be one of the party. I always wanted to acquire work-ers trade on advance of the mere and unnecessary Eurs. Some of our best commercial agents at home were from Lorne. Well, I'll think to late now and yourself to our Chine, which is also a very big-growing country, but we need for the will supplies on for the lack of cold-water plumb.

I note that many of my Lecture reached you, also some of the seats was received at Chine.

Yes, this find of the chestnut bark fungus in China was a stroke of good luck. Many thanks for your congratulations, altho I must say that my find will not prevent the disease from abating in America.

I see your remark re Mr. Fairchild probably not being inclined to charge Forest Pathology with any of the expenses incurred by me while trying to locate the chestnut blight. Well, now that an additional $200. was added to my total allowance, we are no longer in need of anything.

Strange that the Government shouldn't recompensate me for any personal effects which I am using in this work all the time, in case they should be lost. Suppose a fire breaks out in a Chinese inn, or a boat on which I am gets swamped, I would run the risk of losing practically all I have with the exception of some money in the banks in Washington, D. C. Of course, all persons are subjected to it, but a traveller runs far greater chances in being parted from his belongings than a man having a fixed residence.

I see that Messrs. Bennet and Reynolds died; the last certainly had a short term as manager of the National Botanical Garden.

Yes, I'll keep an open eye for male persimmon trees, for large fruited haws and will send seeds of the wild persimmon for stocks. This approaching winter will find me quite busy gathering all the good things I can lay hands on.

Well, here's good luck and good health and please drop me a line whenever you find time.

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China
Via Hamburg-Siberia (when from Brazil)

Yes, this time of the [illegible] have [illegible] in [illegible] was a
[illegible] of [illegible] Jack. Many thanks for your [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] I [illegible]
any that my [illegible] will not prevent the [illegible] from [illegible] in [illegible].

I [illegible] your remark to Mr. [illegible] probably not being [illegible]
in [illegible] Forest Pathology with any of the [illegible] [illegible] by me while
trying to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]. Mr. [illegible], who [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible],
was added to my [illegible] [illegible], is now no longer in [illegible] of [illegible].

[illegible] that the [illegible] [illegible]' [illegible] in [illegible] any
personal effects which I [illegible] [illegible] in this work all the time, [illegible] [illegible]
they should be lost. [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]
a book on which I am [illegible] [illegible]. I would [illegible] the [illegible] of losing [illegible]
[illegible] all I have with the exception of some money in the bank in
[illegible], Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

Peking, China, Sept. 28, 1913.

Dear Miss Cramer:

I am in possession of 9 letters from you dated April 26, May 3, May 10, May 19, May 24, May 31, June 14, July 15 and July 31. Many thanks for all those tokens of life. I will herewith go over them and touch such items as require an answer. Many of your remarks are of the nature of newspaper items and require therefore no reply, except when one had nothing else to do, but I am as yet not in such a condition.

I see your comment upon Secretary Bryan's ways in not supplying any alcoholic drinks at his table, well, everyone has to have his own opinion about it. I personally hold that when a man accepts a high office, he also accepts certain obligations with it, and one must take in consideration that not this whole world is composed out of "teetotallers." I just saw an item today in a newspaper that our Secy. of State does not consider it beneath his dignity to enter upon the stage, associating himself with the rank and file of a circus troupe. Well, it seems that foreign nations are very much upset by such performances of one of the highest in office of all our statesmen.

The suggestion of Mr. Geo. W. Oliver to use cress and mustard as fresh vegetable supplies on arctic expeditions is very interesting. I never saw a suggestion like this made before.

I note your remarks on the request of Mr. Malcolm N. Ross from Saskatchewan, re the addresses of parties in Siberia and his wishes to obtain seeds from us. I saw the copies you enclosed; there are a few mix-ups in it and I enclose herewith the corrected list.

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1913.

Dear Mr. Gassner:

I am in possession of 9 letters from you dated April 30, May 2, May 10, May 19, May 24, May 31, June 14, July 18 and July 31. They thanks for all those tokens of life. I will hurrah's go over them and touch such items as results so lower. May I pose remarks are of the nature of newspaper items and require therefore no reply, except when one had nothing else to do, but I am a yet not in such a condition.

I see your comment upon Secretary Bryan's says is not supplying my alcoholic drinks at his table, well, everyone has to have his own opinion about it. I personally hold that when a man occupies a high office, he also occupies certain obligations with it, and one must take in consideration that not this whole world is composed out of "bootleggers." I just now as item today in a newspaper that any Navy, or State does not consider it beneath his dignity to enter upon the stage, associating himself with the rank and file of a circus troupe. Well, it seems that foreign nations are very much upset by such performances of one of the highest in office of all our statesmen.

The suggestion of Mr. Geo. W. Oliver is now cross and mutilated as first wrestlin supplies on Aretia co-Sition is very limited. I never saw a suggestion like this made before.

I note your remarks on the reviews of Mr. Malch V. Jen from Bamboydown, re the advisedness of moving in Electric and Ma which to obtain much fun, I see the movies you enclosed, there are a few minor in it and I enclose herewith the material list.

I have looked over Memorandum No. 3 from the Secretary, designating duties of Dr. Galloway. Quite a business circular.

These experiments about a third state of being, as made at the Johns Hopkins Medical School in Baltimore, are extremely interesting. In India fakirs are able to remain in a state akin to death for many months; they are extremely weak, however, when coming back again to normal life.

Yes, I have noticed the behavior of the militant suffragettes in old England. They surely are doing much damage to the reputation that the female of the species is a gentle, docile and weak creature. I wonder if you have ever read some of this red hot suffragette literature; some very degrading proposals are made by some "advanced" authorys, some even going so far as to advocate absolute liberty as regards indulgence of the pleasures of the flesh. Well, we will see what the outcome will be of it all.

I received a copy of Mr. Young's paper, "The Bushcen," many thanks. You state that Mr. Hisset reported among other things that there were 45,000 Prunus pseudocerasus for stocks at Chico. Well, that's something new to me. I didn't know we used this cherry as a stock in America and especially not in California. And Mr. Charles J. Brand as Chief of the new office of Farm Marketing; well, this Mr. Brand has been chased around a bit, I believe. From Alfalfa to Fibers and now again to marketing, these are wide steps.

I notice how Miss Riley had some trouble with the package of seeds of Rhus vernifera. Well, I really thought that when I marked a package "containing Rhus seeds," nobody would handle it who is susceptible to these peculiar poisons. That person should not know

I have looked over Memorandum 3b, I from the Secretary, Indonesian Bureau of Dr. Gilsenay. Quite a business situation.

There continuously about a third crime of being, as made at the Prince Regentes Political School in Dutchtown, was naturally interesting. In India fights are able to remain in - while this to death the most monitor they are extremely vain, however, when another book single is removed life.

Yes, I have noticed the behavior of the militant nationalists in old England. They surely are doing such damage in the revolution that the fragile of the spending is - gentle, quite not such question. I wonder if you have ever read some of 1933 and 1934 nationalistic literature. Some were important personals are made by some "Alexander" nationals, some even going so far as to advocate absolute blindly on regards indulgence of the pleasures of the flesh. Well, we will see what the outcome will be of it all.

I received a copy of Dr. Tarzal's paper, "The Indians," many thanks. You state that Dr. Tarzal received among other things that there were 40,000 Prince representatives for electors at time. Well, that's something new to me. I didn't know we used this degree as a check in meeting and especially not in Delhiwala. And Mr. Bulvin C. Brown on Chief of the new office of Prince Relations well, that is. Brown has been elected around a lot, I believe. Prince clients in Tibet and now India is working. There are also also.

I notice Dr Ida Alty had some trouble with the problem of area of Dice Tranquilla. Well, I really thought that when I picked a problem "constitutional Dice area," many well hardly if was is susceptible to these popular patterns. That's where should not have

that all plants bearing the name Ilex should be handled with care is not my fault. They should learn a few of the names!

You are stating that Miss Riley "used that evening lemon juice and alcohol in liberal doses," well, and didn't she have "Katzenjammer" the next morning? No answer needed on this question!

I am indebted to you for that copy of the Literary Digest, which by the way was sent in a closed envelope and as a result some 32 cts. in stamps was on it; as printed matter it wouldn't have been more than 4 cts. I believe. Yes, I could subscribe to it and to so many more papers, but-- I am a man without a fixed abode and when coming back to this city here at irregular intervals, I have hardly any time at all to read. A true, world-wide cosmopolitan paper I have not found as yet, but it seems now that in Germany they are going to publish a "Zeitung der Zeitungen;" perhaps this will fill the bill.

Yes, I think Mr. Fairchild's opinion is a good one as regards changing the nature of the news you have been writing me. It is of infinitely greater value to me to get extracts of what is done in horticultural lines than to see newspaper remarks about mere meeting affairs. Dr. Morrison here, for instance, told me a few days ago that "Mr. Forrest had found so many valuable garden plants on his travels in China that Prof. Bailey Balfour of Edinburgh, Scotland, felt compelled to make the statement that Mr. Forrest's introductions had revolutionized the aspects of English gardens of today." Well, now you see, I didn't know hardly anything about this, and I am supposed to be a specialist on Chinese horticulture. I am looking forward to your first letter along these new lines, as you outlined to me in your message of June 14, 1913.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Many thanks for your troubles in depositing these twenty-five dollars to my account.

I see you took a long leave of absence; well, I hope you had an enjoyable time there in the mountains. I have never been in the Adirondacks. Was it cool there? Life is rather expensive there, too, isn't it? I received your clippings and newspapers about various items, merci bien!

Well, and herewith I have answered all your letters. My correspondence becomes larger as I get older, and when I came back, about a fortnight ago, about 40 letters had accumulated in 6 or 7 weeks time. We have glorious autumn weather here now, warm sunny days and cool nights and relatively little dust, the last week we had a terrific three days dust storm, so bad in fact that one could not face it on the streets, as one's eyes, nose, throat, etc., became clogged up. The city looked deserted, so few people there were about. Peking has become much quieter than it used to be. When the Imperial family was residing here, there were thousands of hangers-on and many nobles came from afar to pay homage and bring presents; this is all changed now and since there are more and more railways being built in China, train transport is taking over much of the traffic for which formerly long caravans of camels, donkeys, mules, horses and carts were used; a pity, really, for much of the picturesque is disappearing. In matters of dress China is changing also remarkably. I even notice Chinese ladies of the higher classes walking and driving about in the latest Parisian fashions; one even wore high-heeled, gold-covered shoes of which she seemed remarkably proud. In the year 2000 this whole world may look alike more or less, unless we should get revivals of old customs.

Well, I conclude with kindest of greetings, also to everybody in the office.

Very sincerely yours,

[illegible]

c/o American Legation, Peking, China
via Siberia

Peking, China. Oct. 3, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find my accounts for the quarter: July, Aug. and Sept., 1913. I address it to you for the reason that Mr. Dorsett will have left by the time it arrives. I suppose, however, that it will give you no other trouble than the announcement to me that it has reached our office.

The roughly made up total brings it to $1570.00 gold, which for the year would bring it over the $6000. I am afraid with the coming long and expensive trips planned for this year, I cannot keep it within my allotted amount. We will try, however, and I'll keep you informed about these matters.

You will find some items in this account about the wooden and the iron case which I had made here in Peking for the large 5x7 camera. When I left Washington, D. C. this expensive camera was but in a cardboard box and I took it with me, packed away in one of my trunks, wrapped up in a woolen blanket. This way was however too inconvenient, and now I have it in a box of its own.

I also had 12 herbarium frames made, besides the 12 old ones I had made in Tiflis, but even now with these 24 I haven't enough when in the height of the season.

[illegible] I-[illegible] with Society of [illegible], [illegible] to [illegible] in the [illegible].

Yours sincerely yours,

[illegible] W. [illegible]

Mr's Journeys Supplies, [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] Sunday [illegible], Oct. 2, 1911.

Dear Mr. [illegible]:

Received [illegible] check in [illegible] for the quarterly [illegible], Dec. and Sept., 1911. I believe it is time for the [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] for the time it [illegible]. I [illegible], however, that it will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

When traveling by train I managed, with some tipping, to smuggle in all of my terrible bulky baggage without having to pay full charges; whether I'll be able to do it all the time I doubt very much, for the Chinese Administration of Railways is going to establish a policy like in other countries for so far excess of baggage is concerned.

Under the items: Hire of 8 pack animals, I haven't stated every time that they were going to convey our party and numerous baggage, but I trust no further explanations will be needed.

Since I was here last, that is, in Spring, 1908, all the Hong-Kong, Mexican and other dollars have disappeared and now the new Yuan dollar, which is a Governmental product, reigns supreme. In some back districts, however, they still give a few cash more for a Hongking dollar, but one cannot get them any more in large numbers.

I haven't taken any guide or cook since I discharged the last one. We are making a better party with three than with more and as my assistant is a handy man and I am not too fastidious in my demands, things march fairly well the way they do.

Well, trusting you will receive these aforementioned accounts, and accompanying subvouchers in good condition, I am

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation
Peking, China
Via Siberia

Then travelling by train I suppose, will also be lighter, as nobody is off or on travelling baggage without having to pay full charges; whether I'll be able to do it all the time I could say much, for the Chinese idea-in-addition of baggage is going to complicate a peling life in ether respecting for the cause of baggage be considerable.

Under the issue: Size of 2 pack animals, I haven't stated exact time that they are going to cosmey and pack and accounts baggage, but I trust my further explanations will be needed.

Since I was here last, that is, in March, 1908, all the things King, Hawkins and other officers have discovered and are the new Chinese dollar, which is a fractional portion, reigns supreme. In some such districts, however, they still give a few cash more for a Sycee dollar, but see-saw g-d them up when in large quantity.

I haven't taken my pills or took those I discharged the last one. My arm making a better party with those then did some cut as my elbow is a lously sore and I am not too confident in my commands, things move lately all the way they do.

Well, travelling you will usually have afternoonlunch accounts, and accordingly refreshment in your evenings, I am

Yours very sincerely,

[illegible] J.

W. Arthur Deville
Pekang, China
Via Siberia.

Peking, China. Oct. 4, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing my itinerary report for the last quarter July 1st-Sept. 30th, 1913. I have been using some scrap-paper which I still have and which really is too good to tear to pieces and as it is glossy paper, it writes much easier with the pen than this ordinary paper, like this sheet, for instance.

You will notice from this report that indoor work is quickly overtaking the time spent out in the open, which I regret very much, but it seems to be so with almost anybody in civilized society nowadays.

You will see that the herbarium material takes an enormous amount of time to keep it in a decent form of appearance. Often we worked on it till very late at night, the more since we had such rainy weather on our last trips and during our stay in the Hsiao Wu tai Shan.

Well, I suppose you will hardly have time to look at this report, but it may serve some committee to see how an "Agricultural Explorer out in the Field" spends his time.

With kindest regards, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

Frank N. Meyer

c/o American Legation, Peking, China
Via Siberia

Beking, Odessa, Tex., 1, 1963.

Mon-Ex, Incorporated

Gentlemen: I am enclosing my literary product for the Ex-Lend-Lease-fully-informed, Orlds, 1963. I have been today some ping-pong which I still have red Bolon's-ality in the quid is best to ei-ove and a little glory-power. It was the week-ending with the you then this arti-bary paper, like this above, for instance.

I The ell-ustrie from this vegetal this laboy work is ability swarming the time a-ness cu-ic to- copy, which I regret very deep, and it seems to be an ell-ilent-ungrown in definitive-ability product.

The ell-ies the that the interaction-biological tubes in commerce manual of time to keep it in a secret form of expenditure. Often-ty motion in it-ill very life-ie-ality. The more place-ie lot much vity-ensity or cur-last tube and carry-ry-ability the tube-ie of ink then.

Only I engrave pro-vit-ment-bare time be bank-ed ability expert, but it cup measure-condition to use her in-tical-ovi-i tuyere-ed in the field cross-ie time.

Big-island c-ivic, I remain

Truly-way-ing-ly,

Neal . Cro-s

Air Machine Equipment, Patric- Base
Tel Tatra

Peking, China. Oct. 4, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Among my more bulky correspondence I just discover that I have not answered your letter of June 27, 1913, with enclosures of a copy of an Itinerary from Taiyuanfu, Shansi to Lanchowfu, Kansu; together with fotographic copies of maps from the recent book on China: "Throug Shen-Kan," by Messrs. Clark and dal. Beverby. I am glad to have these things as giving me some more information in the regions I hope to explore, tho as you say there are few items of interest relating to economic botany.

A few minutes ago I came back from our Legation here, where I had a talk with Mr. E. T. Williams, our Charge d'Affaires here, about conditions in the interior. Well, things are not very good at this moment. Mr. Williams's son, who is Consul at Amoy, is now at Sianfu, Shensi, to investigate claims for damages which American missionaries have suffered during the late uprisings; he wrote a day or so ago that, while he was in Honanfu, he couldn't procure any carts for several days because the whole of the Honan Province is now being terrorized by powerful bands of brigands; one of the high officials of the Government was captured by these robbers only a few miles away from the city of Honanfu and they ask a big ransom before setting him again at liberty. A Belgian engineer connected with the Peking-Hankow R. R., was held up by the brigands a day or two ago and, tho close to the railway, was "relieved" of all his baggage. American and Swedish missionaries are held in ransom today in H upeh, just across the Honan border and the brigands even killed one of the Chinese assistants. Both Mr. Williams and Mr. Peck, first Secretary of the Legation here, considered

Phelps, Calvin, Oct. 5, 1921.

Dear Mr. Dalrymple:

Among my more humble correspondence I just discover that I have not answered your letter of June 27, 1921, with reference to a copy of an illustrated Cross Dalrymple, Stamed in Cordoroth, Lewis Hamilton with fotomyrdin copies of page from the recent book on Chinese "Tongue Sung-Tao," by Hanson. Clark and Mrs. Dorothy. I am glad to have those photos as giving me some more information in the medium I hope to receive, the as you say. Where are the photos of Intervene relation to surrounds behind?

A few minutes ago I were back from our Jugoslavian friends, Prince I had a talk with Mr. E. C. Williams, the Chicago distributing agent, giving conditions in the interior. Well, things are not very good at this moment. Mr. Williams's son, who is stationed at Amoy, in the Chinese Island, to investigate claims for losses which Americans have suffered during the late epidemic in which a day or so ago that, while he was in Canada, he heard's passage any order for several days because the whole of the Chung Provinces in our hands interrupted by several bands of bandits, one of the high officials of the Government was captured by these robbers and a few months ago from the city of Foochow and they got a big ransom before setting the people at liberty. A Belgian engineer connected with the Pekin-Hankow R. R., was held up by the bandits a day or two ago and, the alone to the railway, was "relieved" of all his baggage. Bandits and hostile aeroplanes are held in ransom today in N York, just across the Chinese border and the Belgians were killed one of the Chinese detachments. Yours Mr. Williams and Mr. Ford, first Secretary of the Legation here, conditions

it inadvisable for me to proceed into Honan, Shensi and Kansu for the present. Mr. Williams, Jr. is expected back within 3 weeks and his advices will influence my plans considerably. I may go into Shantung first, although brigandage is rife there also in many districts.

I obtained a rifle and an additional revolver with ammunition, from the Major of the American troops here, a few months ago, but what is a party of three men against a band of 30, 40 or more men? Mr. Grant, a Britisher, was murdered with his three Chinese servants and companions some 5 or 6 weeks ago by some wandering Mongols, only a day or two out of Kalgan and he was an "old hand" in China and certainly was not of a rash and haughty disposition.

The process of leaving this globe is after all not such a big thing; we have to go some day anyway, but-- when all one's belongings are taken, money, apparatus, collections, etc., etc., not only one cannot do any work any longer, but one "loses face" with the whole world. I'll wait until Mr. Williams, Jr. is back and then I'll decide. In the meantime I have my hands full with describing and shipping off seeds, specimens, herbarium material and fotos.

I remain, with kindest regards to you All,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

It [illegible] for me to be pressed into [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] for the present. Mr. Gilliam, Jr. is expected home within a week and his mother will [illegible] on going immediately. I may go into Montana [illegible], although Bridgeman is with them. Life is very [illegible].

I obtained a title and an additional [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible], from the Major of the Kentucky Cavalry Corps, a few months ago, but what is a party of five was [illegible] a band of 30, 10 or more [illegible]. Finally, a Tallahassee, was [illegible] with his three [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] when I am 6 weeks ago by some [illegible], only a day or two out of Tallahassee and he was in "[illegible]" in [illegible] [illegible] was not of a rough and [illegible] disposition.

The process of leaving this place is after all not such a big thing as [illegible] to be some day anyway, and— when all [illegible] [illegible] are taken, money, [illegible], [illegible], etc., etc., not only [illegible] to my work and [illegible], but one "[illegible]" with the whole world. I'll wait until Mr. Gilliam, Jr. is back and then I'll decide. In the meantime I have my books full with divertising [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible].

I remain, with kindest regards to you all,

Yours very sincerely,

Frank C. Carter

Peking, China, Oct. 5, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Among the various mail that has reached me these last months there are also 6 Bulletins of foreign plant introductions, numbered 81-86 inclusive.

There are a few items in them I want to come back on. This No. 34513 Amygdalus davidiana, how many pounds did Mr. Sam E. Knebenshue obtain?

No. 34517 Castanea mollissima (?) also obtained by Mr. Knebenshue. How many pounds were there and in what condition did they arrive? Was sphagnum moss used, or charcoal or sawdust?

In Bulletin 82, P. 620, Mr. Weldmon Groff, of Canton, says that Persimmon No. 34711 is the largest he has ever seen, fruits measuring 8 inches at their greatest circumferences; well, I wish I could show him our Tamopans; I have one here on my table that is exactly one foot in circumference, and it is not as large as the fruits that I measured some years ago, for we have had here a bad persimmon year apparently.

The remark on P. 624 by Mr. Philip Hofman, from Chengtu, Szechuan, about so many persimmons there, coming at different seasons, is extremely interesting. Szechuan of course is the California of China.

My, but this Miss Scidmore must be a bean specialist! Did you know there were so many kinds of bean sweetmeats in Japan?

I surely would like to have a talk with the Popenoe brothers about their experiences in date hunting; did the material they obtained arrive in good condition?

I am glad that you have obtained plants of the female Actinidia chinensis from Messrs. Veitch, No. 35132. I suppose a good price had to be

Dublin, Texas, U.S.A., 1910.

Dear Dr. Mulvaldin:

Among the various evil luck that resulted me these last months there are also 2 Bulletins of Ivralgu plant introductions, numbered 01-06 inclusive.

There are a few items in them I want to move back out. With Dr. 5822 Angelica davifloxa, how many pounds did he, the i. Tuberosum obtain?

Dr. 5817 Cucumis melitalus (?) also obtained by Dr. Lundsdale. How many pounds were there and in what condition did they arrive? Is ugrugum more used, or otherwise or somewhat?

Dr. Dublin Bulletin 03, 7, CDD, Ro. Valuma Sport, of Jiaxin, more than resembles Dr. 5873. Is the largest Dr. Sun ever sees, lovely no-spring 8 inches of their greatest circumference; well, I wish I could have the one Sportsman I.-re-ge have on my farm that is usually one line in circumference, and it is not as large as the fruits that I measured some years ago, for we have had been a bad permission year generally.

Dr. remark on 7, CDD by Dr. Dublin Bulletin, from Changsu, Jiaoduan, about so many pseudomonas there, coming at different seasons, is extremely interesting. Jiaoduan of course is the California of China.

Dr. but this Miss Salmonova must be a keen specialist! Did you have there so many kinds of Sun mesimaria in Japan?

I really must like to have a talk with the Japanese partners about their experience in fruit breeding. Did the material they obtained arrive in good condition?

I am glad that you have obtained plants of the Fruit Bulletin mimeosis from Swain. Yields, Dr. 5873. I suppose a good price but is to be

Your suggestion on P. 565 of making hybrids between Cudrania triquetridata and Maclura aurantica is an interesting one. It is said however that the last is actually poisonous. Does Mr. True think so, too?

I see that Mr. Wight was on March 29, 1913, still in Chili. Are you aware whether he looked out for localities where Oenothera lamarckiana grew truly wild?

Wild celery certainly may exist in Chili; the Spanish may have introduced it as early as the beginning of the 16th century and celery upreads very easily on swampy, saline lands. One finds it wild now on many places in southern California, especially along the lower Santa Ana River.

This new fruit from the Philippines, Mr. Barrett speaks about on page 670 as having a flavor 10 times better than the mangosteen is somewhat strong, isn't it! The "Queen of Tropical Fruits" will be dethroned if it should prove to be all true what is being said about this new fruit.

I am also in receipt of Nos. 4, 6 and 17 of Plant Introduction Newsletter. No. 5 has not reached me and might not have been sent or lost in the mail. I would be much pleased to receive another copy.

No. 17 probably is an error and ought to be No. 7.

I consider this letter quite a success as it gives us men in the field so much information which we otherwise never would get.

On page 28 of the P. I. Newsletter I see that two ill-fated expeditions have been sent to the Oasis of Siwah to get dates. Well, I never heard of this. What happened to these expeditions? I suppose they consisted only out of natives, at least I never heard of anyone of our Department having been attacked there.

Your suggestion on p. 103 of making lyrics between Dalcroze Improvisation and Dalcroz eurythmics is an interesting one. It is odd however that the last is actually pantomime. Does Mr. Van Hook do, too?

I saw Miss Mr. Hight was at Harvard Sq. 1924, still in Phila. Are you going whether to London or for Jacksonville where Dalcroz Eurythmics are truly alive?

Vital salary certainly may make in City; the Dynamic may Sure Instrument is as early as the beginning of the 19th century and salary expense very nearly as twenty, notice Times. The fact is old now in many places in northern California, especially along the Inner Tunis Ann River.

This new field from the Philippines, Mr. Novett seems right on page 170 as having a flavor 10 times better than the suggestion is commonest strong, isn't it? The "Dawn of Tropical Trials" will be thrown if it about proves to be all time that is being said about this new fruit.

I am also in receipt of Mr. C. Ó Ná's If Plant Information Newsletter. No. 3 has not reached me and might not have been sent or lost in the mail. I would be much pleased to receive duplicate copy.

No. 17 probably is an error and ought to be No. 7.

I consider this letter quite a success as it gives me news in the field so much information which we otherwise never would get.

On page 18 of the 7. I. Newsletter I see that the lily-tried expeditions have been sent to the Gulls of Siam to get Mabes. Well, I never heard of this. Was happened to these expeditions? I suppose they associates only out of mishap, as I have I never heard of anyone of our Department having been attacked Siam.

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Mr. Gomme writes from Brooksville, under date of July 4 (page 31) that "the grove (Madake) is now very thick and would stand thinning later." Well, let us be careful about this. Bamboo can stand an immense amount of crowding, while injudicious thinning can easily ruin a grove, as I have seen on some hills and mountains in the Chekiang province. For experiment I would advise to thin one grove just as the new shoots come up and eat these shoots as vegetables; in another grove, however, I would only take out the old worn-out canes; later one we can start cutting the canes when in the best condition for the market.

And there are many rattlesnakes among the bamboos. Well, I would suggest to take some old barrels (tar) and put them down in the ground to their edges; the snakes may fall in them and could be easily killed then by some knocks with a pole.

Mr. Edward Simmonds states, page 33, that he "inserted buds in a few Carissa plants, which have taken readily." Fry, what kinds of buds, apparently buds from a spineless form of Carissa. Do these exist already?

I have also been receiving several circulars of our Bureau, as I announced already to Miss Cramer; some of these have given me quite some idea about what there is being done on certain subjects. Mr. Oliver's little article on "Keeping soft cuttings alive for long periods" by putting them between two pieces of glass was quite new to me and I may use it one of these days.

Dr. B. T. Galloway's paper on the "Bureau of Plant Industry, its functions and efficiency" is extremely interesting. Some remarkable

Dr. Hanson writes from Brooksville, under date of July 6 (page 3) that "the grove [Dunkin] is my very close and would spend thousands later." Well, let us be overall about this. Dunkin was about as Dunkin ever of everything, while individuals thinking one really this a grove, as I have seen it, were fully and mentioning in the flourishing province. For instance I would notice to this man grove just as the two should come to and not they should be regularly in another grove, however, I would only turn out the old worn-out orange; later one be one about quality the orange when in the best condition for market.

But there are many misunderstanding among the business. Well, I would suggest to take some old Florida (bar) and put them down in the ground to study where the seedlings may fall in them and could be easily filled from my room Rooco a rich a vein.

Dr. Hanson Dunkin wrote, page 3, that he "inherited Dunkin in a few Dunkins plants, which have been mostly." Dunkin, which Dunkin of trade, originally been from a Dunkinson form of Dunkin. Do Hanson write dunkin?

I have also been thinking several questions of your Dunkin, as I mentioned already to this Dunkin, some of there Dunkin grove so with some time about will there by Dunkin time on a Dunkin-Dunkin. Dr. Dunkin's little article on "Dunkin" will contain Dunkin for Dunkin-Dunkin by putting Dunkin Dunkin the Dunkin of Dunkin and Dunkin can be Dunkin. Dunkin was in our of Dunkin Dunkin.

Dr. H. H. Dunkin's report on the "Dunkin of Dunkin Dunkin, its Dunkin and Dunkin" is extremely Dunkinning. Dunkin remarkable

reminiscences are put forward, which give one much food for thoughts.

Your and Mr. Simmonds paper on the Papaya is of great value to the whole tropical and semitropical world. I wonder whether you receive many letters or remarks about it.

There is one paper I would like to receive, viz., the Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry for the year 1910. I have the one for 1911, but of course that is old news now. Could you kindly supply me with one?

Well, this is about all for the present.

I remain with kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK L. STAHL

Peking, China

Oct. 22, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

On Thursday, Oct. 16th, 1913, I delivered to the office of the China Forwarding and Express Co., here in Peking, seven large wooden cases, marked D.A. 7. and addressed to Mr. H. H. Hicks, U. S. Despatch Agent, San Francisco, Cal. U.S.A. These cases contain about 1500 lbs. of wild peach-stones; about 251 lbs. of fresh chestnuts, packed in moist sphagnum moss, besides a few minor seeds.

I enclose herewith the Inventory notes, covering this shipment, which as you notice, comprises the numbers 1034; 1890a-1905a incl; fifteen numbers all told.

I have a few remarks to make re this lot. No. 1034 is a large specimen Kohlrabi, which I would like to see planted at our Chico garden, for seed-bearing purposes. I'll shortly send a photo of this same specimen.

1890a, a large var. of Chinese walnut, may be distributed among our various experimenters, while some plants ought to be retained at Chico.

1891a, also a Chinese walnut, to which the above remarks apply too.

1892a, about fifteen hundred pounds of stones of our Amygdalus davidiana, for which we have had a whole lot of running to do to get them all in. I am sorry that Mr. Dorsett is not in America now, for I have a few suggestions to make re these seeds, that may be hard to carry out without his assistance. I wish namely that an arrangement could be made with some responsible party in some congenial locality in California,

Fenning, Orlando

Feb. 22, 1928.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

On Thursday, Oct. 13th, 1927, I mentioned to the office of the Cedar Tuberculosis and Health Co., here in Orlando, Mr. Lewis Cooper, arrival J.A.K. and addressed to Mr. E. E. Hodge, U. S. Department Agent, San Francisco, Cal. U.S.A. Those dates certain about 1000 lbs. of wild (non-flower) about 10 lbs. of fresh Sunshine, mixed in moist sphagnum moss, besides a few other moss.

In another matter the Investigator noted, covering this shipment, which as you notice, concerned the number 1,000 [illegible] been numbers all told.

I have a few remarks to make to this job. No. 1,000 is a large specimen Kohlrabi, which I would like to see planted at our Ohio garden, for seed-bearing purposes. I'll shortly send a lot of this same specimen.

1000a, a large var. of Chinese walnut, may be distributed among our various experimenters, while some plants ought to be retained at Ohio.

1001a, also a Chinese walnut, to which the above remarks apply too.

1002a, above Chinese tangled [illegible] of stems of our Appalachia Institute, for which we have had a good lot of trouble to do to get them all in. I am sorry that Mr. Hurwitz is not in America now, for I have a few suggestions to make or three seeds, that may be hard to carry out without his assistance. I wish merely that an arrangement could be made with some responsible party in some congenial locality in California.

to set out a couple of acres of these wild peaches, so as to grow our own seed supply in the near future and not being dependent upon North China, with its sand-storms and revolutions. Can we manage to do this?

On the inventory note I state to grade these stones according to sizes and to use these graded plants for different sorts of stone-fruits. I hope they will find it in Chico practicable to do so. Mr. Waite and other pathologists may obtain a few hundred lbs. of these seeds for testing work against peach-yellow, little peach, crown-gall, root-rot, scale-injury and various other diseases.

I also would like to see a few buds of your Prunus mumei inserted on Amygdalus davidiana stock and also some Japanese cherries, to see whether they make a better or different sort of growth. (The Jap. cherries prob. will not take, because they belong to the Cerasus group.)

I have taken a photo of these 1500 lbs. of peach-stones, when they laid on a heap in a Chinese inn-court and I'll shortly send the picture up.

No. 1893a. [illegible] lbs. of Castanea mollissima, from the Pang shan region. I packed them all up in moist sphagnum moss and hope they will reach Chico O. K. We can pursue two or three different policies with these chestnuts, as regards distribution. One is this method, which I favor for the present; to plant the seeds out at Chico and distribute them next fall as 1 year old seedlings; second to send the seeds, packed in moist charcoal, to various experimenters and let them raise the plants themselves; third: to ship the whole box with chestnuts to Washington, D. C. and our experimental garden at Yarrow to raise the plants and distribute them; as the case weighs over 300 lbs., our

So not not a bundle of terror of lower-class jealousy, as is so often the case and really is the sour fruits and our being discontent over Dora, with its scandal-stories and revelations. Can we manage to do this?

In the inventory note I stress to grade these women according to class and to see these crucial places for different sort of class-fields. I hope they will find it in Dalton practicable to do so. Mr. Wolfe and other philanthropic may obtain a few hundred lbs. of these meals for working-rock against (meal-pulse, little work, cross-gill, weather, scale-injure and various other diseases.

I also would like to see a few book of your German Jewish Immigrant an hygienic dwellings plans and also some de-sense [illegible], to see whether they make a better or different sort of growth. (The Jews observing rob, will not take, because they belong to the German group.)

I have below a sketch of these 12 in the of [illegible] [illegible] they land = a lady in a Chinese lun-court and I'll shortly send the picture up.

So LITTA. Mr. Ibs. of Gardener milliaire. From the Prag class region. I [illegible] them all up in neat pingpong [illegible] and here they will read Chiu O. E. We can arrange two or three different policies with these structure, as regards distribution. One is this method, which I favor for the moment: to plant the seeds out at Chiu and distribute then next fall as 1 year old seedlings, second to send the seeds, packed in metal cylinders, to various experimenters and let them raise the plants themselves; third to ship the whole box with observers to Hankington, O. E. and our experimental garden as farmer to raise the plants and distribute them; an the same weights over 300 lbs., our

shipping expenses will be considerable however. Well, I leave these matters over to you and your present co-workers. Please advise Mr. Beagles what to do. I will write him also, as soon as I get Bills of L., etc.

1894a a special var. of Amygdalus davidiana of which the trunk measures 5 ft. 6 inches in circumference, five feet above the ground. I would like to see all the seed planted for seed-bearing purposes, not out East somewhere, for this wild peach is essentially a plant for semi-arid regions. I took a photo of this tree here in Peking, which I'll send you, together with a whole bunch of pictures.

The varieties of Indian Corn, Nos. 1895a, 1896a and 1897a I would like to see being placed in Mr. Collins hands; may be some new varieties will crop up. There are some weevils in the seeds, so a good fumigation is necessary. I'll write Mr. Beagles about it also.

The Sorghums 1898a, 1899a and 19[illegible]a are very interesting, low-growing varieties; I hope they will fall in the hands of the right parties.

1901a, Chaetochloa itilica; 1902a, Panicum milliaceum; 1903a Avena nuda; all these three might be turned over to specialists; the last is worth while experimenting with on a large scale in the Intermou tain regions; it may be valuable to oatmeal manufacturers, being so entirely hulless. Do we have a specialist on oats in our Department?

As regards the Sorghums, can you inform me please whether the name Kow-liang has been adopted permanently for these Chinese sorghums? In case it should be so, slight alterations will be necessary in my inventory notes.

adjoining gardens will be considerable however. Well, I leave these matters over to you and your present co-workers. Please advise Mr. Beegles what to do. I will write him also, as soon as I get Mills of L., etc.

1888a a special var. of Amarbelus Amarbellum of which the lower measures 5 ft. 6 inches in circumference, five feet above the ground. I would like to see all the seed planted for reproducing purposes, not out West somewhere, for this wild peach is essentially a plant for semi-arid regions. I took a photo of this tree last in Phelps, which I'll send you, together with a whole album of pictures.

The varieties of Indian Corn, Nos. 1825a, 1858a and 1827a I would like to see being placed in Mr. Collins hands; may be some new varieties will crop up. There are some weevils in the seeds, so a good fumigation is necessary. I'll write Mr. Beegles about it also.

The Sorghums 1828a, 1829a and 1830a are very interesting, low-growing varieties; I hope they will fall in the hands of the right parties.

1831a, Omaticlos Lilium; 1832a, Lactuca quilicina; 1833a Arnica rudis; all these three might be turned over to Crabtree; the last is worth while experimenting with on a large scale in the Intermountain regions; it may be valuable to natural manufacturers, being an entirely unknown. Do we have a specialist on oats in our Department?

As regards the Sorghums, can you inform me please whether the new Lop-Ilang has been adopted permanently for these Chinese sorghums? In case it should be so, plight alterations will be necessary in my inventory notes.

Has our Office received a shipment of mine of herbarium material of Castanea mollissima and seeds, which I forwarded on July 23, 1913, via Diplomatic Pouch. Three months have passed since and it has not been acknowledged as yet.

Well, trusting these aforementioned seeds will all reach American in good condition, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

Peking, China,

Oct. 23, 1913

Dear Mr. Beagles:

On Oct. 16, 1913, I delivered to the Office of the China Forwarding and Express Co. in this city 7 large wooden cases, marked D.A.7 and addressed to Mr. H. H. Hicks, U. S. Despatch Agent, San Francisco, Calif., U.S.A.

These cases contain 1500 lbs. of stones of Amygdalus davidiana, 250 lbs. of fresh Chinese chestnuts, besides a number of smaller things. - I am enclosing herewith a set of inventory notes, covering this shipment. They comprise the numbers 1034, 1890a-1903a, 15 numbers all told.

No. 1034a, a Giant Kohlrabi, I would like to see being planted in the Garden, for seed-bearing purposes.

Of Nos. 1890a and 1891a, both Chinese walnuts, I would like to see a few being retained at the Garden, while some might be sent to various experimenters.

The our Office received a shipment of nine of Jorbenkins material of Dunkyum polliatus and seeds, which I forwarded on July 23, 1913, via Diplomatic Pouch. These results have passed alone and it has not been acknowledged as yet.

Kali, treating three dromedaries and seeds with all seeds Aberdeen in good condition, I remain, Sir, Faithfully,

Yours very sincerely,

[illegible]

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

Peking, China,

Oct. 23, 1913

Dear Mr. Douglas:

On Oct. 16, 1913, I delivered to the Office of the Chinese Forwarding and Express Co. in this city 7 large wooden cases, marked S.L.T and addressed to Mr. E. K. Meade, U. S. Department Agri. San Francisco, Calif., U.S.A.

These cases contain 1800 lbs. of stones of Jurassic Limestone. 280 lbs. of fresh Chinese chestnuts, besides a number of smaller things. - I am enclosing herewith a set of inventory notes, covering this shipment. They comprise the numbers 1034, 1890a-1906a, 15 numbers all told.

Re. 1898a, a Giant Kohlrabi, I would like to see being planted in the Garden, for seed-bearing purposes.

Of Nos. 1890a and 1891a, both Chinese walnuts, I would like to see a few being retained at the Garden, while some might be sent to various experimenters.

No. 1892a, 1500 lbs. of Amygdalus davidiana. I have written Mr. Fairchild that I wish some arrangement could be made with some responsible party in some congenial section of California to set out a few acres to these wild peaches, for seed-bearing purposes, so as to become totally independent of the supply from North China, which is subjected to so many risks. You will probably hear about this, but you had better ask for further instructions.

No. 1893a Castanea mollissima? One whole box full, all packed in damp peat-moss. Of this I suggested to Mr. Fairchild three different policies, viz., the first, which I personally favor, is to have you sow out the seeds at the garden, then ship the plants next winter as 1 year old seedlings to various parties; the second way is to ship the seeds as they are to various people and let them raise the plants themselves; the third way to ship the whole box to Washington and have the Yarrow Garden raise and distribute the plants. I trust they'll write you re this.

No. 1894a, a very vigorously growing strain (or perhaps a hybrid) of Amygdalus davidiana. I would like every blessed seed to be planted and reared into a tree for seed bearing purposes. Have you got room enough for them at the Garden?

Nos. 1895a, 1896a, 1897a, 1898a, 1899a, 1900a, 1901a, 1902a, and 1903a I wish you would kindly send up to Washington D. C. and let our office there distribute them.

You might also ask whether they want those inventory notes back, that I am herewith enclosing.

No. 1892a. 1800 lbs. of Australian Ironbark. I have written Mr. Fairchild that I wish some arrangement could be made with some responsible party in some suburbal section of California to rent out a few acres to these wild geese, for meat-bearing purposes, so as to become totally independent of the supply from North China, which is subjected to so many risks. You will probably hear about this, but you had better ask for further instructions.

No. 1893a Gastrea millenium? One whole box full, all packed in damp peat-moss. Of this I suggested to Mr. Fairchild three different policies, viz., the first, which I personally favor, is to have you sow out the seeds at the garden, then ship the plants next winter as 1 year old seedlings to various parties; the second way is to ship the seeds as they are to various people and let them raise the plants themselves; the third way to ship the whole box to Washington and have the Forest Service raise and distribute the plants. I trust they'll write you re this.

No. 1894a. a very vigorously growing shrub (or perhaps a hybrid) of Australian Ironbark. I would like every blanced seed to be planted and reared into a tree for seed bearing purposes. Have you got room enough for them at the Station?

Nos. 1895a, 1896a, 1897a, 1898a, 1899a, 1900a, 1901a, 1902a, and 1903a I wish you would kindly send up to Washington U. S. seed Int. our office thru Distributor Chase.

You might also ask whether they want those Inventory notes back, that I am herewith enclosing.

It is a pity our mutual friend, Mr. Dorsett, is away just now. He could have settled a few of these practical problems very quickly indeed.

Well, trusting this aforesaid shipment reaches you in good condition, I remain, with cordial wishes for the welfare of you all,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER
Agricultural Explorer

P.S. Some of the samples of Indian corn got weevils in them, better give the whole lot a good dose of "dope". F.N.M.

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

Peking, China,

October 26, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday morning I delivered to the American Legation here, three parcels, containing seeds, and to be forwarded via Diplomatic Pouch. The contents comprise the numbers 1904a to 1993a, incl., 90 numbers all told, and I herewith enclose the set of Inventory notes covering this shipment.

I wish to make several suggestions re these seeds: viz. to Prof. Sargent I would like to have small quantities of seeds sent of the following numbers: 1904a, 1905a, 1906a, 1907a, 1908a, 1909a, 1912a, 1913a, 1914a, 1915a, 1916a, 1917a, 1918a, 1919a, 1920a, 1921a, 1922a, 1923a, 1924a, 1925a, 1926a, 1927a, 1928a, 1929a, 1930a, 1931a, 1932a, 1933a, 1934a, 1935a, 1936a, 1937a, 1938a, 1939a, 1940a, 1941a, 1942a'

It is a pity you moved Orval. Mr. Dorsett, is very glad you. He could have settled a lot of those practical problems very quickly himself.

Well, hoeing this aforesaid adjument renders you in good condition, I remain, with cordial wishes for the welfare of you all,

Yours sincerely,

Frank K. Moore
Agricultural Employer

P.S. Some of the samples of Italian corn got mouldy in Cuba, before give the whole lot a good dose of "dope". F.K.M.

c/o Southern Railway, Tampa, Cuba.

Tampa, Cuba,

October 28, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday morning I delivered to the American Legation here, three packets, containing seeds, and to be forwarded via Tallahassee Fla. The contents comprise the numbers 1004 to 1009, inc., as numbers all told, and I herewith enclose the set of Inventory notes covering this shipment.

I wish to make several suggestions to those seeds: via. to Prof. Sargent I would like to have small quantities of seeds sent of the following numbers: 1004a, 1005a, 1006, 1007a, 1008a, 1009a, 1010a, 1013a, 1014a, 1015a, 1016a, 1017a, 1018a, 1019a, 1020a, 1021a, 1022a, 1023a, 1024a, 1025a, 1026a, 1027a, 1028a, 1029a, 1030a, 1031a, 1032a, 1033a, 1034a, 1035a, 1036a, 1037a, 1038a, 1039a, 1040a, 1041a,

1945a, 1966a, 1967a, 1968a, and 1970a, 42 numbers, all of woody plants.

If you agree to it, I would like Messrs. Vilmorin, Andrieux and Co., in Paris, France, to receive small samples of the following numbers of vegetables: 1967a, 1950a, 1960a, 1963a, 1968a, 1969a, 1971a and 1972a. I suggest to send seeds of these nine numbers so as to get a report from a competent outside firm on the value of these Chinese vegetables, and of course, such a report when communicated to me also, has a great bearing on the problem of getting more of these Chinese vegetables.

Among these seeds you'll find 2 packages, numbered 1907a and 1908a, of this Prunus bunsei, of which you wrote me under date of Aug. 7, 1913. By the way, I hunted up an old letter of yours, dated Dec. 6, 1906, to which a copy of a memorandum is attached by Mr. Swingle on drouth-resistant alfalfa, oats, dwarf cherries, native liquorice, and desert currants (Nitraria). Now it is curious, in a way, that in this shipment I include a drouth-resistant wild alfalfa. Medicago rubenica, under No. 1971a; oats are enclosed in the shipment to Chico a week or so ago under No. 1902a; dwarf cherries are this Prunus bunsei, No. 1907a, and 1908a, native liquorice, I did not collect, as the labor involved in digging up the roots is so terrific, that at present prices, it can only be done in these countries where native labor is exceedingly cheap. In case, however, seeds are wanted, I can get them when on the road again. (Previously I sent in Glycirhiza seeds under No. S. P. I. 20179, and 22870.) and a kind of desert currant, Nitraria sp. you will find under No. 1987a.

1[illegible]a, 1[illegible]a, 1[illegible]a, 1[illegible]a, and 1[illegible]a, 42 numbers, all of woody plants.

If you agree to it, I would like Messrs. Filmorin, Andrieux and Co., in Paris, France, to receive small samples of the following numbers of vegetables: 1[illegible]a, 1[illegible]a, 1[illegible]a,

There are several rare things in this shipment and I trust they will be given the best of care, especially things like 1914a, a Liatris, 1915a, Picea sbornini 1917a, Catananche caviliana, 1943a, Ribes macrocalyx. Have we got a good propagator living in the region around Bar Harbor, Maine, so as to grow plants like Fragaria Sp. No. 1944a, and Rubus sp. No. 1945a and 1946a.

I wish you would kindly send some seeds of Nos. 1943a, 1949a and 1950a, to some Botanical gardens where they make a specialty of alpine or sub-alpine plants, like in Edinburgh or Glasnevin, and please send them also the three enclosed packages of Liliaceae, a Centaurea, and Aquilegia vulgaris which I have not numbered as not being important enough to warrant all the labor connected with publication of same.

Of the Asparagus seeds, no. 1953a, - 1956a, incl., some might be given to Mr. Norton for his experiments and some might be tried for bank-binding purposes in a semi-arid section.

The Chinese vegetables, 1957a, 1958a, 1959a, 1968a, 1969a, and 1970a, are all good sorts and some special efforts should be made in bringing these things before the public eye. The giant kohlrabi especially, 1957a, may be something new.

Who is interested in the four varieties of Chili peppers, No. 1961a, 1962a, 1963a, and 1964a?

No. 1971a, Medicago rotheriana, is valuable and I would like to see a different policy being followed with it as with the many samples of Medicago falcata have been done, of which we practically never hear again and with which no naturalization experiments have been made, for so far as I am aware. Mr. Oliver may obtain a few seeds of it, some

(A)

There are various ways taking in this argument and I trust they will be given the best of care, as usually things like 1814a, a Jacob, 1815a, Alex Alexander 1817a, Commercial Traditions, 1819a, Clear Accounting. Here we get a good perspective: I'm in the rights against Mr Morris, Bates, so we to your plants: Investing Mr. 1814a, and Future my, Mr. 1815a and 1816a.

I when you would finally send more events of the, 1816a, 1816a and 1817a, to some Botanical gardens where they make a specialty of alpine or sub-alpine plants, like in Edinburgh or Glasgow, and please send them also the three enclosed packets of Bilberries, a Gooseberry, and Delicate Wintergreen which I have not mentioned as not being important enough to warrant all the Labor connected with collections of seed. Of the Adirondacks seeds, no, 1817a, - 1818a, incl., some might be given to Mr. Morton for his experiments and some might be tried for back-breaking purposes in a cool-arid section.

The Pioneer vegetables, 1817a, 1818a, 1819a, 1820a, 1821a, and 1822a, are all good seeds and some crucial efforts should be made in bringing these things before the public eye. The giant Kohlrabi especially, 1817a, may be something new.

Who is interested in the four varieties of Chili squashes, Mr. 1818a, 1820a, 1821a, and 1822a?

Mr. 1819a, Indians Tobacco, I would like to see a different policy being followed with it so with the Dry Langes of Mohican Tobacco have been good, of course, unfortunately never this year and also which no cultivation experiments have been made, for so far as I am aware. Mr. Oliver may obtain a few seeds of it, some

New England experimenters also, while the Office of Forage-Crop Investigations can receive the main part. I would like to see a report on this Medicago ruthenica, which I personally consider a valuable forage plant.

Is No. 1972a the real Glycine or Soya hispida? I include it in the seeds of which some might be sent to Messrs. Vilmorin, Andrieux and Company in Paris.

No. 1975a, Geranium sp. (G. sibiricum?) is valuable and a similar policy might be followed with it as with No. 1971a.

In the packages with gross seeds, I left some heads so as to enable Prof. Hitchcock to determine them. Nos. 1978a, 1979a, 1980a, and 1981a, I have also herbarium material of them, which I'll send up one of these days.

Artemisia sp. No. 1984a, is of interest to nurserymen in the Rocky Mountain states and in case our Office knows some florists in cities like Denver, Colo.; Salt Lake City, Utah, Bozeman and Helena, Mont.; Cheyenne, Wyoming, and other places, you may send them some seeds. Fotos Nos. 5 and 6 give some idea of Chrysanthemums grafted on Artemisia stock.

The man who sows out No. 1986a, Sorbaria sorbifolia, might be informed that a flat pan, with peaty soil, kept on a shady place, will suit this plant very well.

Well, this is about all. Trusting you will receive this shipment in good condition and hoping to be notified of it, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely

(s) Frank N. Meyer

P. S. I find I cannot enclose the bulky package of inventory notes, so I am sending it separately. F.N.M.

Peking, China

Octo. 28, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Last night I received the letter from Mr. E. T. Williams, Charge d'Affaires of the American Legation here, transmitting a memorandum from Mr. Walter T. Swingle on Amygdalus persica var potanini and Amygdalus tangutica. I also received a copy of the letter from Mr. I. A. Adee to Mr. Williams re this matter.

Some days ago I also got your letter of Sept. 26, in which you announce the sending of this memorandum. I am quite pleased to have it, tho it is no discovery of Mr. Swingle's, as you state, for I have examined the herbarium material of both species in the herbarium of the St. Petersburg botanical garden and wrote you a report on it some time in December, 1912, and I have corresponded with Mr. Bornett about this Potanini's peach in January, 1913. I just wonder whether you all are seeing oneanother's correspondence.

I herewith will give you a list of the species of Prunus and Amygdalus coming from Western China which I examined at the St. Petersburg herbarium in December, 1912, and I wish you would kindly inform Mr. Swingle about it.

Amygdalus mongolica, low, stunted shrub, in Alashan range, Sase din-yuanin.

" pedunculata, low stunted shrub, small fruits, found around Urga, Kobdo, Lake Ubsa, etc.

" persica var Potanini, looks somewhat like A. mira, fruits quite covered with felty hairs, leaves like large peach leaves; typically a wild peach; found in the valley of the Hei ho, Kansu.

Dear Mr. Malinowski:

Just slightly I received the letter from Mr. R. T. Williams, Chief Affairs of the American Legation here, transmitting a memorandum from Mr. Walter T. Shelple on Myrpalia ovalis var potatoid and Myrpalia tenuifolia. I also received a copy of the letter from Mr. A. A. Adee to Mr. Williams on this matter.

Some days ago I also got your letter of Sept. 26, in which you announce the sending of this memorandum. I am quite pleased to have it, the it is no discovery of Mr. Shaple's, as you state, for I have examined the herbarium material of both species in the herbarium of the St. Petersburg botanical garden and wrote you a report on it some time in December, 1912, and I have corresponded with Mr. Dorsett about this Potanini's paper in January, 1913. I just wonder whether you all are really connoisseur's discoveries.

I herewith will give you a list of the species of Prunus and Myrpalia coming from Mongolia which I received at the St. Petersburg herbarium in December, 1912, and I wd/you would kindly inform Mr. Shaple about it.

Myrpalia mongolica, low, erected woody, in alkaline soil, has dry-yellow, [illegible], low stunted shrub, small fruits, food around huts, Gobi, Lake Ulan, etc.

" pumila var Potanini, looks somewhat like A. nana, fruits quite covered with fuzzy hairs, leaves like large peach leaves, typically a wild peach; found in the valley of the Hoi Ho, Kansu.

Amygdalus pilosa, small, stunted shrub, small fruits, found on rocky places in Mongolia.

" tangutica, small, stunted, fruits not very large; found in Tao ho valley and Hei ho valley.

Prunus armeniaca, found on south slopes of mountains throughout Kansu, also in Alashan range.

" padus, many distinct types found in Kansu andSzechuan.

" setulosa, found in Kansu near the Monastery of Dshoui.

" stipulacea, found by Prschwalsky along the Tetung river, Kansu in moist woods.

" tomentosa, found cultivated in Kansu and So. Mongolia (Alashan district).

I also saw several undetermined species, which need no further description. You know my keen interest in anything coming under the heading of bush-fruits and I assure you I will be on the lookout for any species of Prunus and Amygdalus.

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

Oct. 30, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you in two separate packages 22 prints and 22 films, size 5x7. The prints are numbered X,13 - X 34, while I did not number the films, which may be done in the foto room. Nos. X 13, X 14, X 15 and X 16 and X 17 are not very clear and should it be decided to destroy them I would like to hear of it,so I can give these numbers to other pictures.

Dryopteris pilosa, small, slender stock, small fronds, found on alder-
flats in Boreolis.

* Isoetrilus, small, stunted, fronds not very large found in the
in valley and hill in valley.

Dennes arenaceus, found on rocky slopes of mountains throughout Essex,
also in Alanson range.

* Pellia, many distinct types found in Essex southwestern.

* Metzlaea, found in Essex near the monastery of Bennet.

* Stylolovs, found by freshwater along the Tenney river, Essex
in southwestern.

* Tremblaia, found scattered in Essex and Ft. Hamilton (Hinsdale
district).

I also saw several subterranean species, which were so injured
during flow. Yes know my been interest in supplying growing water the
healing of Ivan-fruits and I answer you I will be on the lookout for
any species of Pellia and Dryopteris.

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Alvin E. Moore

Dear Mr. Patricelli

Recently I was reading one in the scientific magazine Ad
ruins and Ad Ilium, also Ad. The grants my monograph Ad - I Ad,
while I did not receive the items, which may be done by the two-week
Ad, I Ad, I Ad, I Ad and I Ad and I Ad are not very clear and should
if Ad Ilium to charge then I would like to show it, as I not give
these months to other students.

What do you think of the natural size fruit pictures? And isn't that pile of wild peach stones interesting? It probably is the first time in the world's history that so many seeds of Amygdalus davidiana have been brought together.

I hope that all of my old fotos are being preserved for when back again I want them for my own use and I will arrange them in groups and alphabetically. In that way they are far more useful than when filed according to numbers.

I am also enclosing a set of duplicate Inventory notes, bearing the Nos. 1904a - 1993a incl.

Trusting everything will reach you in good condition, I am

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation
Peking, China, via Siberia

~~Shanghai, China, July 28, 1913~~

Peking, China, Nov. 1, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via Diplomatic Pouch, 3 small parcels, containing seeds of the following numbers: 1994a (2 bags); 1996a and 1997a; also 1 sample: 31b. Enclosed please find inventory notes belonging to this shipment.

I have a few suggestions to make, viz:

What do you think of the natural also that pictures? And isn't that pile of will power course interesting? It probably is the last time in the world's history that we may study of Napoleon Bonaparte have been locked together.

I hope that all of my old friend are being preserved for them book ought I want them for my own use and I will arrange them in proper and alphabetically. In that our long are for more valid than that according to another.

I am also enclosing a set of Napoleonic Inventory notes.

Sunday the Jan, 1906 - 1906a Dual.

Trusting everything will reach you in good condition. I am

Yours very sincerely,

Frank S. Hyde

c/o American Legation
Peking, China, via Siberia

Stanford-Table-Mountain-Inn

Peking, China, Fri. 3, 1913.

Dear Mr. Pilsbury:

Herewith I am sending you, via Diplomatic Pouch, 5 small parcels, containing books by the following members: 1996a (I hope) 1900a and 1996b also 3 boxes 2B. Enclosed please find Inventory notes bearing to this shipment.

I have a few suggestions to make, viz:

No. 1994a, a fastigiate form of Davidiana peach, I would like to see being planted at Chico and some of the best pyramidal types selected, while the rest could be used for stocks. In case the Chico Garden hasn't got the necessary room for this, some nurseryman in California might be willing to do it for us. This form of the Davidiana peach is probably new to horticulture and might be appreciated as a suitable cemetery tree in the drier sections of America.

No. 1995a, Diospyros lotus, 30,000 seeds for stocks. With this item I am disposing of a commission you gave me in your letter of Aug. 7, 1913, trying "to obtain 50 lbs. of seeds or enough to raise 5000 seedlings." Well, I bought 60 catties of fruits, which is 80 lbs.; I got nearly 7 catties of seeds out of them, which is about 9 lbs., and by counting a quantity we found there were a little over 30,000 seeds. I hope this will give you the desired number of good seedlings. (The price of wild persimmon fruits here in the Peking market is 5 cts.(Mex.) p. catty and as I obtained 60 catties, this is only $3.00 (Mex.) for all these 30,000 seeds, besides of course the wages of my assistant and interpreter who worked both several days on the cleaning of this lot.

No. 1996a, a rare, striped soybean may interest some soy bean specialist.

Of No. 1997a, I would like to see Prof. Sargent receive a small quantity, for it was he who told me that the form from North China might possibly be hardier than one present types in America.

Of sample No. 31b, I wish you would taste a few and have the remainder analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry. I predict that this bean

[illegible]

[illegible] 30,000 seeds for sixteen. With this line I am dispatching of a contrivance you gave me in your letter of Aug. 7, 1913, trying to obtain 60 lbs. of seeds or enough to make 5000 seedlings. Well, I bought 50 entities of fruit, which is 50 lbs; I got nearly 7 cattles of seeds out of them, which is about 9 lbs., and by counting a quantity we found there were a little over 30,000 seeds. I hope this will give you the desired number of good seedlings. (The price of wild persimmon fruits here in the Peking market is 5 cts.(Mex.) p. entity and as I obtained 50 entities, this is only $3.00 (Mex.) for all these 30,000 seeds, besides of saving the wages of my assistant and interpreter who worked both several days on the cleaning of this lot.

Dr. Little, a man, studied [illegible] my interest some my been specialist.

Of Dr. Ayers, I would like to see that Bureau receive a well quantity, for it was to me tell me that the tree from North China might possibly be hardier than the present type in America.

Of Sample No. 318, I wish you would break a few and have the remainder analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry. I predict that this bean

and the broad beans both will become popular sweetmeats in the United States some of these days, for both, when roasted, are fine; the broad-bean, when slightly sprouted, then roasted and slightly buttered and salted, is of course the better of the two. As regards beans, I have one question to do, namely this: why is it that mice and rats never touch white beans; why does a man become gloomy and downhearted after a continuous bean-diet; does the eating of beans tend to the increase of suicide and general moroseness, as seems to be observed among soldiers of the American army especially? Maybe you know somebody who is willing to inform me about these aforementioned remarks.

I am working now on another lot of fotos, size 4x5, which I'll send you shortly and after that I have another lot yet 3¼x4¼.

Mr. Williams, Jnr., has not returned as yet from Shensi and Honan and we do not know as such how local conditions are in these provinces; robbery, however, by large bands is still rife.

Trusting these seeds aforementioned will reach you in good condition, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking,
China, via Siberia

Peking, China, Nov. 7, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you via Diplomatic Pouch 2 small packages, one containing 43 films and the other 43 prints, bearing the numbers 915-954, incl.

There are some interesting views about the Hsiao Wu tai shan among them and pictures of various trees and shrubs I sent seeds of or of which I collected herbarium material.

Than Prof. Sargent is willing to pay the regular price for them, I would like him to receive copies of the following numbers, viz.: 912,914, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941 and 942; 22 numbers all told.

To Mr. R. A. Young's attention I would like to see called foto 951, a dry-land taro (or dasheen) field here in North China, showing that the cultivation of these root crops need not be necessarily detained to our southern states.

In case you send seeds of the Gigantic Kohl-rabi, No. 1957a, to Messrs. Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., in Paris, I also wish you would kindly add a copy of foto 952 with its description and also description belonging to No. 1034 (a specimen Kohlrabi sent to Chico).

Should you send seeds of Ligularia spp. Nos. 1948a and 1949a, to some botanical gardens, a copy of foto 931 might be added, as it may be possible to determine No. 1948a with it. By the way, I notice on the Inventory note I retained, that I made this last number No. 1949a. This is a mistake on my part and I wish you would kindly have it corrected.

Some day our Office might publish some articles on Chinese gardening in some leading horticultural paper, so as to bring before the public the work we are doing along these lines, and then a picture like No. 953, such a typical Chinese way of arranging plants in pots, might come in handy.

Since you were last-mentioning, there about the Dodge Co. 4-4 whose engine, lines and pictures of [illegible] lines and always I must speak of as which I qualified Industrial Engineer material.

Now that, Sergeant is willing to pay the regular price for them, I would like him to receive copies of the following numbers, viz.: 913,914, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941 and 942; in numbers all told.

In Mr. R. A. Stangl's opinion I would like to see online (the 2C), a tip-foot line (or shop-out) field lamp in Dark Chine, since lamp like the quantities of these most shops need not be non-security building to our engineers stores.

In your you need each of the Electric Tool-Mfg. No. 1777A, to Barrow, Vizcaya, Andrews & Co., in Paris, I also wish you would kindly put a copy of the 2C with its description and also description [illegible] No. 1024 (a specimen Industrial sent to Ohio).

Would you send each of Lighting up, Nos. 1962a and 1963a, to your National product, a copy of the 2C might be added, as it may be possible to determine No. 1962a with it. By the way, I notice on the Inventory note I retained, that I made this last number No. 1962a. This is a mistake on my part and I wish you would kindly have it corrected.

Now by our Office might publish some articles on Chinese products in some Leading Industrial paper, as are in using before the public the work we are doing down there, and also a picture like to, 2C, with a typical Chinese my of attracting clients in pots, right some in Brady.

Hoping you'll receive these aforementioned fotos and films in good condition and that they will prove to be of use in our work, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China
via Siberia

Peking, China. Nov. 3, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing one small package containing 21 prints, size 9x12 cm., numbers 965-975 incl. As a separate package I am sending at this same time the 21 films belonging to those numbers.

Some of these Tonopan persimmon pictures are quite interesting, aren't they, and these baskets with root crops too. On fotos 961 and 962 a Dizania is shown. Would you kindly call these to Mr. Scofield's attention who is interested in these plants. Some of these days I hope to obtain suitable plants or seeds; my interpreter has the case already in his hands.

The bean-vermicelli pictures may interest the specialist working on this Mung bean.

Foto 968, the fastigiate form of the Davidiana peach, shows what a strange way of growing this tree exhibits.

Prof. Sargent may be willing to obtain copies of fotos of the following five numbers, viz.: 968, 969, 970, 971 and 972.

Taylor prefers three distinguished Cars and

Titan is more capitalism and lack they will prove to be of use in our

work, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

PAUL T. [illegible]

c/o American Legation, Prague, Czech
Via Milano.

Prague, Czech. Nov. 8, 1921.

Dear Dr. Dalrymple:

Recently I am delayed for small package containing [illegible]

[illegible], also Bill [illegible], Modern [illegible] Card. As a matter of [illegible]

I am sending it this same time to Dr. Clem Dalrymple in Chicago.

Many of these Czechoslovak pictures are quite interesting, aren't they, and have brought with them some fun. Do Czechs [illegible] and [illegible] a Czechoslovak [illegible]. Would you finally mail [illegible] to my [illegible] address who is interested in Czech [illegible]. Some of these days I hope to visit [illegible] or weeks of [illegible] the game already in his hands.

The [illegible] pictures may interest the specialists working on this [illegible].

Pete [illegible], the [illegible] Man of the Smithsonian [illegible], [illegible] a [illegible] of getting [illegible] possibilities.

Yrd, Burgess may be willing to [illegible] of [illegible] of the following [illegible], viz.: [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible].

[illegible]

And herewith I have finished my foto material for the present. Now the describing and shipping off of herbarium material is the order of the day.

With kindest regards, also to All in the Office, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER
c/o American Legation, Peking, China
via Siberia

Peking, China, Nov. 4, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via Diplomatic pouch 3 parcels containing Botanical and Entomological specimens material and marked Botanical Specimens. They contain the following numbers: 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039 and 1040; also 1 bundle with 11 small packages of Entomological specimens. Please find enclosed the Inventory cards for these aforementioned numbers. And also 3 yellow slips, with the Chinese characters on them of these plants, I am sending herewith.

I have to make the following suggestions, viz: No. 1035, a Zizania, I would like to see being turned over to Messrs. Scofield and Oliver and I suggest that Mr. Scofield cuts one of these 3 stalks in two so as to study the interior structure. I have kept 2 stalks in my room on the top of the stove for 2 weeks already, trying to dry them for herbarium specimens, but the beastly things daily drying; true, the leaves and bottom part of the stalks are powder-dry, but the fleshy part is more firm than ever, and now I have my suspicions that this heavy,

and Intrepid; I have flightest or fixed material for the personnel, for the Intrepid, the Adjusting [illegible] or Instructional material in the order of the day.

With distant regards, also to all in the Office, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

Frank L. Fraser
c/o American Legation, Prague, Czech.
via Vienna

Berlin, Germ., Nov. 8, 1938.

Dear Dr. Hoffmann:

Enclosed I am sending you, via Vienna, copy I received supplying Technical and Instructional equipment. They cover the following numbers: 1000, 1001, 1027, 1028, 1029 and 1040; also I handle with it small packages of Technical questions. These first required the invoicing marks for these aforementioned numbers, and also a price list, with the Chinese characters on them of these plants, I am sending herewith.

I have to make the following suggestions, viz: 1). First, a tissue, I would like to see being turned over to Nevers, Hoffman and Oliver and I assume that Dr. Hoffmann will, one of these days, write to us to study the Exterior structure. I have kept a study in my room on the map of the area for 2 weeks already, trying to dig some Instructions questions, but the Deutsch things daily during here, the Lower and Bottom part of the study is very-day, but the Study part is more fine than ever, and now I have my questions that take hours,

fleshy part is simply a tuber or rather a corm above the ground, which, during the storms of autumn is thrown down in the mud or is driven about by currents until it sticks fast somewhere and that by that means the plant is distributed, the same as the rhizomes of the hogchervil are (Cicuta irrosa), of which in Holland every year some people are poisoned, who take these things to be turnips or celery roots, when they have been washed ashore. I have been trying to get seeds of this Zizania, but the Chinese say it never gives seed. (Could this be so?)

Please ask Mr. Scofield whether he ever has published anything in his experiments with "wild rice." I have copies of his letters to you on this subject, dated June 14, 1911 and Sept. 15, 1911 but they give me but maugre information as to the real uses Mr. S. wants to put it to. Fotos 961 and 962 show the looks of the "wild rice" as bought on the Peking market. I may say that the vegetable is quite a high-priced one here, 1 shoot costing 2½ cts. (Mex) or, with some bargaining, 5 for 10 cts. (Mex). The plants to me look somewhat different from the ones I saw in Hangchow, where the "Ku-be" is extensively sold in spring and early summer and of which I sent plants from Soochow in March, 1906, SPI 18451 (which plants failed to live, however, to my regret).

No. 1036, Colocasia antiquarum, a Northern-grown dry land taro (or Dasheen) might interest Mr. Young especially because it shows that by selection northern strains of these important food plants can be developed. Foto 951 shows a whole field of them, here near Peking. I did not take any foto of these Cormlets because there is already collected much a mass of illustrative material of them; if Mr. Young however

Hardy pest is simply a tuber or rather a corm from the annual vetch, during the season of autumn is thrown down in the mud or is driven down by currents until it rights itself somewhere and lies by that means the plant is distributed, the same as the rhizomes of the Hydrocharis are (Stratio turnes), of which in Holland every year some people are poisoned, for this these things to be insects or other pests, when they have been washed ashore. I have been trying to get seeds of this Stratio, but the Chinese say it never gives seed. (Could this be so?)

Please ask Mr. Scofield whether he ever has published anything in his experiments with "wild rice." I have copies of his letters to you on this subject, dated June 14, 1911 and Sept. 12, 1911 [illegible]. They give me but meagre information as to the real name Mr. S. wants to put it to. Prices 50% and 50% above the lowest of the "wild rice" as bought on the Friday market. I may say that the vegetable is quite a high-priced one here, I about nearly 25 cts. (Mex) or, with some bargaining, 5 for 10 cts. (Mex). The plants to me look somewhat different from the ones I saw in Hangchow, where the "Ta-ho" is extensively used in spring and early summer and of which I sent plants from Hangchow in March, 1908, but less (which plant failed to live, however, to my regret).

No. 1200, Colocasia multiflorum, a Northern-grown dry land taro (or Dasheen) which interest Mr. Young especially because it shows that by selecting northern strains of these important food plants can be produced. This 200 shows a wide field of them, here near Peking. I did not take my film of these Dasheen because there is already collected such a mass of illustrative material of them if Mr. Young however

thinks them to be distinct, please have them sternalized on the sensitive plate.

1037. Sagittaria chinensis ? (or S. sagittaefolia var. diversifolia, Michell). These corms I never sent in before, perhaps they will be appreciated in the States some future day as a root crop for swampy lands.

1038 and 1039, Chinese waterruts. The fact that these corms are cultivated around Peking and Tientsin, proves that this delicacy also needs less heat than is generally supposed. I would like to see them being planted on a well-turned-over, swampy piece of land in our Yarrow Garden (or rather a submerged piece).

1040. Lilium sp. 2 bulbs of a Chinese edible lily; I would like to hear later on what species really this lily is. I suppose they will thrive at Yarrow. Have we got fotos of such things as Nos. 1037, 1038 and 1040? I have not taken them as with me the expenses of 5x7 pictures are somewhat too high for my present appropriation, for I hate having a deficit at the end of the fiscal year.

The entomological material might be turned over to Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology.

There are the following things:

Scales on Caragana sp. near Kou tza, Chili Prov., China, Aug. 1, 1913.

" " Syringa amurensis, var. Pekinensis, near Shihmen, Chili Prov., China. Aug. 2, 1913.

" " Prunus triflora (cult) Ting tan ko, Chili Prov., China

" " Rhamnus saxatilis, Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov. China Aug. 18, 1913.

[illegible] than is to be desired, [illegible] have been elevated to the [illegible] pitch.

1927. Englewood Alumnae 1 (or 2, depending on [illegible]/[illegible], [illegible]). These given I never need be before, perhaps they will be superseded in the [illegible] some future day by a post [illegible] for every level.

1929 and 1930, Chicago Alumnae. The fact that these [illegible] are activated based [illegible] and [illegible], proves that with [illegible] it means less back than is generally supposed. I would like to see [illegible] plunkes on a [illegible]-[illegible], [illegible] place or land in our [illegible] (or [illegible] a [illegible] place).

1929, [illegible] 4. While at a [illegible] outside City I would like to ask later on this question really [illegible]. I suppose [illegible] will [illegible] as future. [illegible] on [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] on the [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible]? I have not [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible] or the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Galls on Prunus armeniaca (wild growing) Haiho Wa tai shan, Chili Prov. China. Aug. 11, 1913.

" " Betula alba ? Haiho Wa tai shan, Chili Prov. China. Aug. 22, 1913.

" " Salix caprea ? " " " " " " " " 21, 1913.

Galls " Quercus sp. " " " " " " " " 18, 1913

" " Rosa sp. " " " " " " " " 18, 1913

" " Cacalia sp. " " " " " " " " 23, 1913

" " Potentilla sp. " " " " " " " " 23, 1913

Well, this is about all. Trusting all this aforementioned material will reach you in good condition and that somebody will take the task upon him to announce its arrival and its condition to me, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking,
China, via Siberia

Peking, China, Nov. 7, 1913

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you via Diplomatic pouch one parcel, marked Botanical Material and containing many things. I am enclosing herewith a set of Inventory notes Nos. 1998a-2004 a, incl. and 32b-36b.

I have a few suggestions to make, viz., of Nos. 1998a, 1999a, 2000a, 2001a and 2002a, I would like to see Prof. Sargent obtain a small quantity of seeds.

Samples 32b and 33b, I would like to see them being analyzed for their values as fodder for domestic animals.

Sample 34b may be tested as a material for strong paper.

[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] (with greeting) [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible], Aug. 11, 1912.

" " [illegible] [illegible] ? [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], Aug.[illegible],1912.

" " [illegible] [illegible] ? " " " " " " " " " [illegible],1912.

[illegible] " [illegible] [illegible], " " " " " " " " " [illegible],1912

" " [illegible] [illegible]. " " " " " " " " " [illegible],1912

" " [illegible] [illegible]. " " " " " " " " " [illegible],1912

" " [illegible] [illegible]. " " " " " " " " " [illegible],1912

Well, this is about all. Trusting all this [illegible]

[illegible] will reach you in good condition and that somebody will [illegible]

the book upon [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] and the condition to me, I remain

Yours very [illegible],

[illegible]

c/o American Legation, [illegible],
[illegible], via [illegible].

[illegible], China, Nov. 7, 1912

Dear Mr. [illegible],

Recently I am [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Samples 35b and 36b, I wish you would kindly turn them over to Dr. True; perhaps he will find it interesting to analyse them.

Then there is under the heading Pathological Material the following items:

Diaporthe parasitica on Castanea mollissima, two pieces of diseased bark, collected by Mrs. Mary H. Gleason at Chungli, Chili Prov., China on Oct. 13, 1913. These specimens might be given to Dr. Shear.

A rust or a fungus on cones of a wild blue spruce, Picea abovata ? coll. in the Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, Aug. 21, 1913.

A fungus ? on living bark of Populus tremula, coll. in the Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China on Aug. 15, 1913.

Under the heading Herbarium Material there are:

Castanea mollissima, burrs with chestnuts inside, bought at a fruitstall in Peking on Sept. 27, 1913.

Ostryopsis davidiana seed capsules, coll. in the Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, Aug. 21, 1913. Seeds sent under No. 1917a. Please send some material to Prof. Sargent.

Populus laurifolia ? Old catkins collected in the Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, Aug. 28, 1913. Of this material I would like to see Prof. Sargent and Mr. Tidestrom each receive a small quantity.

Amygdalus bungei, seeds and seed capsules, obtained in Peking, Oct. 4, 1913. See foto 835 for the aging character of trunk.

Canarium pimela, dried fruits and seeds of this Chinese olive; obtained in Peking, Sept.27, 1913.

Samples 358 and 359, I wish you would kindly turn them over to Dr. Trout perhaps he will find it interesting to analyze them.

This video is under the heading [illegible] the following items:

Discovery revealing an Indian [illegible]. Two pieces of dressed bark, obtained by Rev. Roy A. Cronkhite in Chagil, Dist. Prov., China on Oct. 15, 1913. These specimens might be given to Dr. Shear.

A root or a tuber or some of a wild bile grass. Tibet Tibetia ? coll. in the Tsha [illegible] Dist Prov., China, Aug. 21, 1910.

A fungus ? on living bark of Populus tremula, coll. in the Tsha [illegible] Dist Prov., China on Aug. 21, 1910.

Where the heading Microtus [illegible] there are:

Gaiscion [illegible]. Horse with abortion inside, brought at a [illegible] in Peking on Sept. 27, 1913.

Leptopsis [illegible] seed capsules, coll. in the Tsha [illegible] Dist Prov., China, Aug. 21, 1910. Seeds not major 36. 1910. Please send some material to Prof. Sargent.

Pueraria lobata ? Old stems collected in the Tsha [illegible] Dist Prov., China, Aug. 26, 1910. If this material I would like to see Prof. Sargent and Mr. Tidestrom each receive a small quantity.

Lonicera [illegible], seeds and seed capsules, obtained in Peking, Oct. 8, 1913. See note 600 for the spring character of trees.

Pueraria [illegible], dried fruit and seeds of this flower alway obtained in Peking, Sept.27, 1913.

Ilex centrocia chinensis ? dried fruits coll. at Fengtai, near Peking, Sept. 10, 1912.

Prunus armeniaca, dried fruit coll. from a wild tree, in the Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov. China. Aug. 11, 1912.

Trapa natans, 1 seed, obtained at Peking, Sept. 19, 1913.

A lichen coll. in the Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China. Aug. 29, 1913. I wish you would kindly send this to Mrs. N. L. Britton, at the New York Botanical Garden, where they have a fine collection of lichens.

2 specimens of 2 diff. species of Fungi, coll. in the Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, Aug. 21. I suppose either our Department or Dr. Murrill, of the N. Y. Bot. Garden may receive them.

Then there are 5 wooden whistles of various shapes, which the Chinese tie to pigeons and when these birds sail through the skies like here in Peking, these whistles produce the queerest of tunes. I do not know to what Institution to give them; where would they be best placed?

Of course, when some information about all these aforementioned things comes in I would be much pleased to hear it also.

With kindest regards also to All in the Office, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER
c/o American Legation, Peking, China
via Siberia

[illegible] 3 [illegible] Train [illegible], [illegible] Tempest, [illegible] Phelps, Mass. July 1911.

[illegible] [illegible] Train [illegible], from a [illegible] [illegible] the Dalton Ma [illegible] Train Serv. Dalton. Aug. 15, 1911.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 1911.

[illegible] call, by the Dalton Ma [illegible] Train Serv., Dalton, [illegible] 27, 1911. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Peking, China, Nov. 9, 1913

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending, via Diplomatic Pouch, 2 small parcels containing Jujube scions and bearing the numbers 1041, 1042 and 1043. I suggest that some scions of each number be sent to some private experimenters, while the bigger part might go to Chico. Trusting the material will reach you in good condition, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

Peking, China, Nov. 16, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As you are probably aware, our new minister to China, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, has arrived here in Peking, and as he and I met in Madison, Wisc., while I gave a talk on Chinese matters there in the University Club in Aug. or Sept., 1908, we are old acquaintances.

Well, I had an audience with his excellency a few days ago and the Doctor told me, among other things, that he is very much interested in our work and wants me to call on him often and tell him all about the good things our Department is doing here in China.

Now as Dr. Reinsch will be able to assist us very materially in many ways during his stay as an American Minister here in China, I wish you would be so kind and send him such literature on our work as you seem advisable.

[illegible] Peking, China, Nov. 14, 1932.

Dear Mr. Holcombe:

Thanks I for reading, via Nightingale Tsao, 3 newly-[illegible] [illegible] Nights which you kindly brought the numbers 1041, 1042 and 1043. I suppose this are taken at such study by Mao Ze Dong [illegible] particularly, while the higher part [illegible] in China. Treating the material with Mao Ze Dong conditions, I decide [illegible] Tsao very sincerely,

FRANK H. MOTTS

[illegible] Peking, China, Nov. 14, 1932.

Dear Mr. Holcombe:

As you are probably aware, our new minister to China, Dr. Paul T. Cottrell, has arrived here in Peking, and as he and I met in Hankow, Hupeh, while I spent a few days on Chinese soil during the Shanghai fight in May, or April, 1932, we are old acquaintances.

Well, I had an audience with his excellency a few days ago and the Doctor told me, among other things, that he is very much interested in our work and wishes to be well informed about it. Perhaps you know about the good things our Department is doing here in China.

Now as Dr. Cottrell will be able to assist us very materially in many ways during his stay in Northern Middle Kuo in China, I wish you would be so kind and send him some literature on our work as you deem advisable.

You would also oblige me very much indeed if you could suggest to our Secretary of Agriculture to write Dr. Reinsch a special letter recommending me to his protection and asking him to afford me all possible facilities within his power to further this good work of ours.

I would like to see the following items being mentioned specifically:

That our work is of great value to the United States and to the world at large.

That China is not exactly the easiest country on earth to travel about and especially not now in these troublous times, with so many powerful robberbands plundering whole sections.

That I too am liable to be robbed or wounded in encounters with brigands in the interior and when such a thing should occur (which Heavens forbid) that His Excellency may supply me with funds to carry over temporary difficulties.

That we are very grateful for the facilities Mr. H. T. Williams, Ex-Charge d'Affaires and other gentlemen of the Legation have put at my disposal in allowing me the privilege of using the Diplomatic Pouch, when forwarding specimens and samples to our Department at Washington, D. C. and that Dr. Reinsch surely will have no objections to such practices.

Well, I know your excellent powers of getting up a letter of such a nature and I trust you will agree with me that it may prove to be of considerable value to this good work of ours, the creation and

You would also oblige me very much indeed if you would request to our Secretary of Agriculture to write Mr. Reinsch a special letter recommending me to his protection and asking him to afford me all possible facilities within his power to further this good work of mine.

I would like to see the following items being mentioned specifically:

That our work is of great value to the United States and to the world at large.

That China is not exactly the neatest country on earth to travel about and especially not for a time troublous times, with so many powerful revolutionary plotting whole nations.

That I lose no time, so to speak, in making my scientific researches with Bringsoe in the laboratory and when such a thing should occur (which God-forbid) with the Bacteriology may supply me with funds in every conceivable difficulties.

That we make strict geological for the facilities for, E. S. Williams, Co-Charge d'Affaires and other gentlemen of the Legation Peking at my disposal in affording me the privilege of using the diplomatic pouch, when communicating specimens and samples to our Department at Washington; D. C., and that Mr. Williams would will have no objections to much consulting.

Well, I know your consulting duties of getting up a letter of such a nature and I know you will agree with me that it may prove to be of unmeasurable value in this great work of mine, the curative and

extensions of which you are almost wholly responsible for.

I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER
c/o American Legation, Peking,
China, via Siberia

Peking, China, Nov. 20, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Mr. C. L. L. Williams, the son of Mr. E. T. Williams (1st Secretary of the American Legationhere) has returned since a few days from his extended trip in Shensi and I have had some interviews with him. Well, he reports that the main roads are fairly safe from the robberbands that have been doing so much terrorizing of late, in Honan, especially, but he has not been west of Sianfu, Shensi, and as such does not know how conditions are in Kansu.

Well, I will find out myself when there. I am almost ready now with the herbarium material that I have been collecting this past summer; it really is the most unproductive work for me, in comparison withcollecting scions, cuttings and seeds or the taking of fotos.

If I had an assistant who knew plants the way I do, I could have been thro with it a month or two ago, but now I have to do every bit myself, like separating various plants that were mixed up with others, labelling every package carefully, looking up former notes, etc., etc. As there are nearly 300 separate packages, each one bearing a different label, you may realize what a work this has been and the

extensions of which you are aware daily expecting, too.

I remain, Dr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

Frank C. Bolton
c/o American Legation, Peking,
China, via Siberia.

Peking, China, May, 30, 1913.

Dear Dr. Fairchild:

Mr. C. K. L. Williams, the son of Mr. E. T. Williams (1st Secretary of the American Legation here) has returned since a few days from his extended trip in Mongol and I have had some interviews with him. Well, he reports that the work really was fairly safe from the robber-bands but have been doing so much surveying at Urga, in Mongol, actually, but he has not been sent of Kiakhta, Mongol, and so much does not know for conditions are in Kiakhta.

Well, I will find out myself when there. I am already busy now with the Manchuria material that I have been collecting this past summer. It really is the most unprofitable work for me, in quantity, putting illuminating notes, writing and check or the editing of texts.

If I had an assistant who knew Chinese the way I do, I could have done this with it a month or two ago, but now I have to do every bit myself, like searching another library that was closed up with [illegible]. Indeed, every Chinese is rather, trying to forage notes etc., etc. In there are nearly 300 separate pamphlets, each one having a different label, you may realize what a work this has been and the

more as facilities in a room in a hotel are not the most congenial to this sort of work.

Tomorrow or the day after I hope to ship a large box with this herbarium material directly to New York, and after a couple of months I hope it will be in Washington, D. C.

I am finding it difficult in arranging money matters in the interior. The Hongkong and Shanghai bank people advise me to take all my funds with me in Yuan, but I am not going to do so; besides being liable of being robbed of everything, there is also this terrible weight of the stuff. My interpreter is now arranging with some native banks to supply me with drafts on Nienfu, Shunei and Lanchow, Kansu; for the last city they are charging me 8% for transmission and for the first 6%. Pretty stiff, isn't it? Still, I rather pay a premium than inviting chances to be robbed. It is getting high time, however, that financial affairs should be modernized in this country; as it is now, it is nothing but plunder on all sides.

Today is the last day of November, and if nothing should come in between, I hope to be in the train to Honanfu one week from today. From Honanfu we will take carts to Sianfu and from there again by carts to Lanchow. If conditions are favorable I will try to get scions of Amygdalus persica var. potanini and of Amygdalus tangutica, to the south of Lanchow, as described in the memorandum of Mr. Swingle, which accompanied your letter of Sept. 26, 1913.

However, there are some bad factors to be reckoned with in these sections, viz.: deep snows on the mountains; many robber bands roaming about and a famine raging in southern Kansu. We will do our best however.

[illegible] as fortifying in a room is a total waste and the most essential in this work of work.

Tomorrow or the day after I hope to ship a large box with this [illegible] material directly to New York, and after a couple of months I hope it will be in Washington, D. C.

I am finding it difficult in arranging many matters in the interior. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank people advise me to take all my funds with me in Syrian, but I am not going to do my bankers being liable of being robbed of everything. There is also this terrible [illegible] of the world. My insurance is now arranging with some native boats so [illegible] on with [illegible] on Hongkong, Tientsin and Foochow. Among the last ship they are charging me 2% for transhipping not for the first 2%.

Pretty cold, isn't it? Still, I neither my a powder burn [illegible] chances to be robbed. It is getting late now, however, that friends of [illegible] should be remembered in this country; as it is now, it is getting not [illegible] as [illegible].

Today is the last day of November, and it nothing should come in between, I hope to be in the [illegible] in Shanghai, one week from today. Even though my [illegible] ought to Hardy [illegible] [illegible] in London. If conditions are favorable I will try to get [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and of [illegible] in the [illegible] of London, as described in the newspapers of Mr. Bridge, which accompanied your letter of Oct. 30, 1911.

Anyway, there are some [illegible] to be [illegible] with in these [illegible], etc.; they were so the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] about and a [illegible] in [illegible]. I'm will do our best

When returning from Kansu, I'll collect scions and cuttings of all sorts of things, while passing through Shensi, Shansi, Honan, Shantung, and Chili and some time during April, 1914 I hope to be back agin in Peking.

As regards the sending of mail, Please act as if I were still in Peking, for nothing is of greater annoyance to a traveller than the fact that, on account of one being far away, people stop writing, "because it takes such a time, you know."

This coming week I hope to attend to the answering of accumulated correspondence, so as to have a clean slate for a little while. I am enclosing herewith some duplicate inventory notes, which may be wanted.

Well, I conclude with best &f regards and a Merry Xmas and a Prosperous New Year, also to <u>All</u> who know me.

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER
c/o American Legation
Peking, China

Peking, China, Dec. 3, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via Diplomatic Pouch, one packagem containing cuttings of three different kinds of shrubs, numbered 1044, 1045 and 1046. I am enclosing herewith a set of inventory cards belonging to these numbers. Of Nos. 1044 and 1045 I am sending a similar quantity of material to the Plant Introduction Garden at Chico and am notifying Mr. Beagles about it also.

Then returning Tara home, I'll collect orders and nothings of all sorts of things, while passing through Hongkong, Saigon, Bangkok, Singapore, and Delhi and soon thus during April, IF I hope to be back safe in Peking.

As regards the wedding of mail, Please ask me if I were still in Peking, for waiting is of greater consequence to a traveller than the fact that, on account of one being far away, people stop writing. Because it takes such a time, you know.

This coming week I hope to attend to the answering of accumulated correspondence, in as to have a clean slate for a little while. I am writing Swedish some Englishe literary works, which may be useful.

Well, I realize will end of reports and a hurry then and a receiving the Year, also to All who love me.

Your very sincerely,

Peter C. Kim
c/o Imperial Imperial
Peking, China

Peking, China, Dec. 9, 1933.

Dear Mr. Rudolph:

Thanks for your letter yrs. the Diplomatic Fruit, the produces concluding sketches of three different Girls of China, numbered 1044, 1010 and 1045. I am sending herewith a set of Lamentary cards belonging to three students. Of Mr. 1044 and 1045 I am sending a similar quantity of material to the Fund Introduction Bureau of Tokio and in writing Mr. Nagiya about it also.

It may be that all three of these shrubs have been introduced before, but they struck me as being somewhat different from the types commonly seen in our gardens and I am sure they will succeed in the drier sections of the United States.

On Monday, Dec. 1, I shipped a box with about 500 sets of Herbarium material. I haven't received as yet the Bill of Lading, but that also will come in due time. More about this herbarium material in another letter.

With kindest of regards,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Peking, China,

Dec. 3, 1913.

Dear Mr. Beagle:

Herewith I am sending you, via Japanese Parcels post, one package, containing cuttings of Forsythia suspensa No. 1044 and of Viburnum sp. No. 1045. Would you kindly give them your best attention. I am enclosing 3 inventory notes belonging to this shipment. Please retain them, for the Office at Washington may want them for their duplicate file.

It may be that all those of these stamps have been intercepted before, but they account on at least [illegible] different [illegible] the types commonly seen in our [illegible] and I am sure they will succeed in the dairy sections of the United States.

On Monday, Dec. 3, I shipped a box with about 300 [illegible] Invigoration material. I haven't received as yet the bill of lading, but that also will come in due time. More about this Invigoration material in another letter.

With kindest of regards,

Yours very sincerely,

[illegible], Mgr.

Portland, Oregon,

Dec. 5, 1913.

Dear Mr. Hughes:

Herewith I am sending you, via Lowmans Formula post, one pkg., containing catalogs of Invigoration products. Mr. [illegible] and of Lowmans Co. Mr. Wood. Would you kindly give them your best attention. I am sending 2 inventory notes [illegible] in this shipment. Please retain them for the office as Washington may want them for their auditors file.

Have you received the Devidiana seeds and the chestnuts, which I sent off from here on Oct. 16, 1913.

Well, trusting that everything will reach you O.K. and that you may have success with it, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. A Merry Xmas to you all and a Right Prosperous 1914.

F.N.M.

American Legation, Peking, China.

Peking, China,

Dec. 4, 1913

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As I wrote you a day or two ago, I delivered to the shipping office here of the China Forwarding and Express Co. one large wooden case containing herbarium material.

Well, I will herewith describe the contents of this case in details. There are 62 packages in this box, tied up with string, and these packages contain altogether 470 separate lots of plants, each one bearing a distinct label. Then there are 3 packages with pathological material, containing 33 labelled lots. The herbarium material I have all arranged alphabetically and marked the Latin names on the outside of the packages, while the 3 parcels with pathological material I have divided under the following heads; Injuries caused by insects; Rusts; and Monstrosities.

Have you received the Levitikus manis and the obituaries, which I sent off from here on Oct. 16, 1913.

Well, trusting that everything will reach you O.K. and that you may have success with it, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Frank X. Hirm.

P.S. A Merry Xmas to you all and a Bright Proposrous 1914.

F.X.H.

American Legation, Peking, China.

Peking, China.

Dec. 4, 1913

Dear Mr. Talwalkar:

As I wrote you a day or two ago, I delivered to the shipping office here of the China Forwarding and Storage Co. one large wooden case containing her Jarium material.

Well, I will hereafter describe the contents of this case in details. There are 67 packages in this box, and we go through and these packages contain altogether 671 separate lots of plants, each one bearing a distinct label. Then there are 3 packages containing additional material, consisting of labelled lots. The herbarium material I have all arranged alphabetically and marked the lots under on the outside of the packages, while the 3 packages with pathological material I have listed under the following heads: Injuries caused by Insects; Fungi; and Miscellaneous.

Of all things I made labels in triplicate, inserting one set among the material itself, while I am sending you herewith another set and the last one I retain for my own files.

The sheets of herbarium paper are not exactly of standard size, 12 x 17 inches, for this size is very hard to get here, but as the paper will be thrown away, I suppose, it does not matter much.

There also may be some material among it that is not wanted but I donot wish it to be thrown away, for other institutions can make use of it.

Of all the woody material, for so far as there is a sufficient supply of it, I would like to see Prof. Sargent be supplied with a quantity and not like was done the last time, that of some trees of which I had sent quite some herbarium material nothing was sent to him (viz., Ferulus prainosa and F. diversifolia, altho Mr. Tidestrom obtained sets of these things). I wish this done especially because at the Arnold Arboretum they are working up systematically all Chinese woody plants that are in their collections, while in our own Departmental herbarium or in other Herbaria no such things are done at the present. It will show at the same time that we are not working on cuttings and seeds of economic plants only.

I have a few special requests to make also: viz.: of Larix dahurica (?) I wish a few specimens could be sent to Prof. Komaroff at the St. Petersburg Botanical Garden, the author of Flora Manchuria, who has asked me specifically for larch material from China. As he has given us considerable assistance in putting all his facilities at my disposal in the Herbarium at St. Petersburg I trust my request can be complied with and that my compliments may be given to him in a letter

Of all things I made labels in triplicate, the other one set under the material itself, while I am sending you herewith another set and the last one I retain for my own files.

The sheets of hardwoods paper are not exactly of standard size, 13 x 17 inches, for this size is very hard to get here, but as the paper will be thrown away, I suppose, it does not matter much.

There also may be some material among it that is not wanted but I donot wish it to be thrown away, for other institutions can make use of it.

Of all the woody material, for so far as there is a sufficient supply of it, I would like to see Prof. Sargent be supplied with a quantity and not like we have the last time, that at most lines of which I had sent quite some hardwoods material nothing was sent to him (vis., Fraxinus nuttallii and Q. alvordiana) while the other sets that were of these things). I wish this done absolutely because in the small shipments they are sending up gradually all these woody plants disappear in their collections, while in our own Departmental herbaria or in other herbaria no such things are lost at the present. It will save us,herein also that we are not certain on making out sets of duplicate plants only.

I have a few special requests to make also at this time. (1) I wish a few specimens could be sent to Prof. Sargent at the Arb. Horticultural Building, the woods of Pinus monticola, was kind enough particularly for Pinus monticola from Idaho. In the case of monticola particular attention is getting all the characters as clearly in the specimens of it. Yesterday I sent my request can be supplied with not that my requirements may be given to him in a letter

you or someone else may write him.

To Mr. Tidestrom and to Mr. Stuntz I would like to see being shown the seedlings of Prunus sieboldii, as Mr. Stuntz assured me, neither of his had ever seen poplar seedlings.

To the attention of Mr. J. B. Norton I would like to see drawn the fact that there are some asparagus specimens among this shipment.

Medicago ruthenica, Geranium sp., Erodium sp. and some grasses may interest of Office of Forage crop Investigations.

Mr. Oliver also may be interested in Medicago ruthenica and V. sativa var. gutula. Have these two species ever before been collected in China?

Prunus bungei (or Prunus japonica var. glandulosa) will no doubt interest several people, you yourself not excluded, and the undersigned is much concerned too. What is Prunus humilis now?

Dr. True may find it interesting to look over the Aconitums, Gentians and Glycirrhiza as all three groups are used medicinally, here in China as well as all over the globe.

Fotos I would like to see being taken of the fruiting branch of Diospyrus lotus; of Medicago ruthenica, and M. sativa var. gutula; of the grafted Chrysanthemums, and of the quince fruit, should it arrive in good condition.

The many grasses I trust will be submitted to Prof. Hitchcock. I hope there are some new ones among them.

In case there should be novelties among the collected material, I would like to see them being given descriptive names in preference to calling them after persons.

you or someone else may write him.

To Mr. Tidwatson and to Mr. Stewart I would like to see how close the meetings of Prunus should, as Mr. Stewart suggested me, neither of his had ever been regular meetings.

To the attention of Mr. J. R. Norton I would like to see drawn the fact that there are some expressions contained under this agreement.

Medicaps Products Corporation co., Trading as, and some persons may interest or action or Prunus corp Investigations.

Mr. Oliver also may be interested in Medicaps Products and I, quite sur, gratis. Does Chang the people and Lairs been obtained in China?

Prunus Nugent (or Prunus Japonica var. Alboplena) will be doubt interest several people, you yourself yet realized, and the cultivated it most successful too. This is first our Quality seed.

Dr. Tsao my friend is interesting to look over the conditions, Conditions and Disparities on all their crops are real multiplicity, here in China as well as all over the globe.

Even I would like to see being taken of the trading brands of Diamond Lions, of Medicaps Products, and I, quite sur, gratis at the product Corporations, and of the quince fruit, should it arrive in good condition.

The many grapes I first will be submitted in Dec. Kilometre.

I hope there are more new ones among them.

In case there should be novelties among the collected material, I would like to see them before giving descriptive names in preference to calling them after persons.

Whenever I had sent material previously, I made references on the label so as to make identification more easy.

I enclosed in the case also one large tin containing fruits like persimmons, pears, jujubes, grapes and crab apples, which I had kept for several weeks in strong Chinese alcohol and now packed in in an wings soaked in alcohol. It is a new experiment and I have no idea in what shape the fruits will arrive. They may freeze en route and burst open, but even here in Peking, when I should store them, a similar fate might befall them, for now already it is freezing hard. The large fotos I sent you some weeks ago picturing persimmons and pears may give you a clue in identifying this preserved fruit, for they are the specimens in person which I fotographed. There is also a small tin with fruits of Pyrus sinensis which I obtained in Harbin on March 1, 1913 and of which I sent seeds under No. 1799a. Then there are two small tins, each containing 2 flat peaches which I got in Kalgan on Sept. 4, 1913, but which peaches had been imported from Shantung. I am much interested to know in what state these preserved fruits will reach you.

Well, this is about all about this shipment; I may add that I estimate the cost of obtaining, describing and transporting all this material at $1200. U.S. gold, salaries, etc. included and I come to the conclusion that the collecting of herbarium specimens, useful as it is, proves to be the most time-consuming and the most expensive item of all my work. I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

However I had said nothing previously, I made reference on the label or as to some classification into only.

I enclosed in the case also one large tin containing fruits like pineapple, pears, jujube, grapes and dry apples, which I had bought several weeks in advance. Chinese dishes and are packed in an plain sauce in glass. It is a new experiment and I have to learn if the fruits will arrive. They may freeze on packs and burst open, but even here in Peking, when I should open them, a similar fate might befall them. For now already it is freezing hard. The large fruit I want you some weeks ago distinctly yesterday and point my city you a time in transporting this preserved fruit, for they are the specialness in persons right I thought. There is also a small tin with fruits of Tyrne elaeagnus which I obtained in Berlin on March 1, 1918 and of which I want equal share in. 1777. These fruit are for small size, well wrapped having a fine perfume which I got in Tsingan on Sept. 4, 1918, but which perhaps had been lowered from freezing. I am much interested to know if you enjoy those preserved fruits all same.

Well, this is about all there this afternoon; I may add that I attribute the most of evolution, heredity and transporting of this material at 1100, T.P. and science, etc. Instead and I come to the conclusion that the spiritual of Darwinian symbols, world is it is, proves to be the only life-sustaining and the most necessary line of all my work. I remain

Yours very sincerely,

PAUL T. SCHYE

Peking, China. Dec. 4, 1913.

Dear Mr. Bisset:

Your two letters, both dated Oct. 31, 1913, reached me a day or two ago, together with their enclosures.

I notice the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury as regards the buying of official Chinese visiting cards being considered a personal affair. Well, I herewith relinquish this small amount of 39 cents U. S. currency and enclose herewith the Statement of Differences No. 5695, so that Mr. Carson can make a note of it and that notice of this decision can be made in the Office keeping such information on file.

As regards returning the unexpended balance in my possession, amounting to $709.86 U.S. gold, I herewith beg to enclose a draft for this amount to the order of the Treasurer of the United States of America on New York, and I wish you would kindly send this to Mr. A. Zappone together with the information that I received his letter of Oct. 29, 1913 and have acted upon it.

I am sorry such a large amount has to be returned into the Treasury, but if you will look up previous financial correspondence, you will see that the very larger part of this money belonged to the so-called Kandan funds, of which I was not able to use hardly any for ordinary expenses, as it had to be expended for purchases of material specifically intended for Kandan only.

I also wish you would kindly put me on the list to receive the Circular of the Treasury Department: Values of Foreign Coins. The one I have is dated Oct. 1, 1912 and therefore silver dollar is given on it to be worth 0.539 U.S.Gold; from my statement of difference I see it was only 0.4777 on June 30, 1913. That is a big difference.

[illegible] Trading, Dallas, Dec. 6, 1923.

Your Pr. Stamps:

Your two letters, both dated Oct. 31, 1923, reached me a day or two ago, together with their enclosures.

I write the Cashier of the Secretariat of the Treasury the being of official Chinese statistics made Inter-ministerial a personal effort. Well, I hereby relinquish this avid memory of Mr. made U.S. currency and monies hereafter the statement of Indemnuse Mr. [illegible], in that Mr. Owen has quite a note of it and that making of this decision was be made in the Office keeping such information on file.

As regards returning the unexpended balance in my possession, amounting to $700.00 U.S. gold, I hereby beg to enclose a draft for this amount in the order of the Treasurer of the United States of Japan, in the Bank of New York, and I wish you would kindly send this to Mr. A. Hayman together with the statement that I remember the letter of Oct. 30, 1923 and have acted upon it.

I am sorry such a large amount happens to returned into the Treasury, but if you will look on previous financial correspondence, you will see that the very larger part of this money belonged to the national Chinese funds, of which I was not able to use merely my for ordinary expense. It is just to be regarded for [illegible] of medical specialist, intended for Chinese students.

I also wish you could kindly put me in the list to receive the circular of the Treasury Department: Bureau of Foreign Commerce. The one I have is dated Oct. 1, 1921 and the exchange quoting is given on it to be worth 6.500 U.S. gold from an estimate of difference I see it was only 0.4777 on June 30, 1921. That is a big difference.

Well, trusting my financial affairs, ending with the fiscal year 1912-1913, are herewith settled, I am

Very truly yours,

FRANK N. MEYER
c/o American Legation, Peking, China
Via Siberia

Peking, China, Dec. 5, 1913.

Dear Miss Cramer:

Three letters from you have come into my possession these last times and I'll herewith answer them.

Letter of Sept. 12, 1913, with some opened personal mail, which had been wandering about a little bit.

Letter of Sept. 30, 1913, containing a bill for $6.00 as premium on my bond. You state that Mr. Fairchild paid this amount and I herewith enclose my personal check for 6 dollars to Mr. Fairchild and I kindly wish you would hand it over to him, with my thanks for his labor in connection with this case.

Letter of Oct. 8, 1913, containing as enclosures copies of letters of Prof. Sargent, Dr. Howard and Mrs. Patterson on material I have sent in. I am glad to receive these notes, as it shows that some of the things I collected are of value also outside of our little Office.

Well, this is about all for the present. I have been awfully busy these last weeks on the mass of herbarium material I had collected and had hardly time to think about anything else. Now, however, I am thru with it, thank heavens and I will straighten out my official corres-

sondence (for personal correspondence I have no time any longer, it seems!) After that is done I probably can leave Peking, for I have settled those last days the difficult financial problems especially of getting money in the interior.

Please accept my best wishes for a Merry Xmas to you All in the Office and a Right Prosperous and Successful 1914. I am

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK P MEYER

Peking, China, Dec. 5, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Some five letters from you have come into my possession these last weeks and I'll herewith answer them.

Letter of Sept. 18, 1913, announcing that you were sending me six reprints of each of the articles on the Chestnut-bark disease by you and Dr. Shear, as published in "Science." Several weeks after I received this letter these reprints turned up. Many thanks for your kindness. I have distributed them to several people here in China who are interested in this disease.

Letter of Sept. 29, 1913, concerning getting seed of Juvenilus dividiana for Mr. Harlless at Yanville, Calif., with enclosure of a copy of Mr. H.'s letter to you, dated Sept. 20, 1913.

Well, this commission is in the nature, more or less, of non-official business and I have treated it as such. My interpreter and some of his friends got hold of about 250 lbs. of seeds to the amount of 50

[illegible] (for personal correspondence I have no time or inclination). It [illegible] [illegible] that is done I probably are Lower Melton, for I have settled down just now the difficult financial problem according of getting money in the interior.

Please send me back photos or - keep them in - the [illegible] is the little and a Dodd Presentation and Inscribed [illegible]. I am

Yours very sincerely,

Frank J. Dutton

[illegible], Tokyo, Nov. 2, 1919.

Dear Mr. Dutton

Some time before Christmas I hope to send you back photos [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible].

Letter of Oct. 18, 1919, acknowledge that you were sending me my copies of work of the artists on the Shantung-Tsuch (Lamson Br [illegible] and Co. Chang, as printed in "Tientsin." Several weeks after I received this letter Chang [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]. I have distributed them to several people here in Tokyo who are interested in this element.

Letter of Sept. 21, 1919, [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] for Mr. [illegible] de Vasselin, [illegible] [illegible] of Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], Oct. 1919.

Well, this [illegible] in [illegible], [illegible] or [illegible], we [illegible] [illegible] and I have [illegible] it [illegible]. My [illegible] [illegible] of the Friends [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

doll. local currency, and they packed and shipped the stuff, while I advanced the money as a personal affair. I have written to Mr. Harbison about this whole matter and trust he will be satisfied with it.

Letter of Oct. 11, 1913, about Mr. Purdom's article in the Gardeners Chronicle on plant collecting in Kansu. Yes, I knew about all of these facts already, as Purdom had related them to me in person. I hope he will publish some more, especially about his collecting in the Shing lung shan range in Shensi, where so many ornamental shrubs are to be found. Your post-scriptum in your own handwriting about the prospects being poor of my article on "Shaltsek" ever going to be published is not encouraging. So much of what a traveller observes is never brought before the eyes of the world.

Letter of Oct. 14, 1913. About getting more seeds of a variety of hemp from which "Haschish" is made. On Nov. 22, I have written to Geo. Macartney, Esq., British Consul-General at Kashgar, via Osh, Andijan, to be so kind and try to procure a 20 lbs. of seeds for us and to send them either thro the American Diplomatic Pouch of our Embassy at St. Petersburg, Russia or via English postal service, thro India to you direct. We doubt you will hear from him some of these coming weeks.

I just wonder what use the American public can make out of "Haschish."

Letter of Oct. 22, 1913. About the locality where the Hsiao Wu tai shan is; on the German map "Peking" you will find it just below where the 40th parallel lat. crosses the 115th parallel long. And why was I there? Well, letters you since received may have explained matters.

mill, local management, and then packed and shipped the stuff, while I advanced the money as a personal effair. I have written to Mr. Burdsen about this single matter and trust he will be satisfied with it.

Letter of Oct. 11, 1912, about Mr. Burdsen's article in the Baltimore Sunday's on plant collecting in Peru. Yes, I have seen all of those facts already, as Burdsen had related them to me in person. I hope he will publish some more, especially about his collecting in the ship lung plan range in Chunsi, where so many ornamental shrubs are to be found. Your post-scripts in your own handwriting about the prospects being poor of my article on "Holland" ever going to be published is not encouraging. So much of that a horrible observer it never brings before the eyes of the world.

Letter of Oct. 14, 1912. Good posting now made of a nearly of long from which "Heuchlk" is made. On Nov. 22, I have written to Co. Hartford, Mr., Philia Consul-General at Kanigar, via Cal. Ari-jan, to be so kind and try to procure a (2) lbs. of seeds for me and to ask them either thro the American Diplomatic Corps or our Ambassy at St. Petersburg, Russia or via English postal service. Have faith to you di-rect. In doubt you will hear from him none of these coming years.

I just wonder what use the American public can make out of "Heuchlk."

Letter of Oct. 22, 1912. About the locality were the Tatsu Ta Lai plant lay. In the Bureau my "Notes" you will find it just below where the Alto pumilat lat. crosses the 1110 longitude long. And by map I found, Well, I have you also supplied my Bure original matter.

but I will state the main reasons: firstly, I had received a cablegram to postpone my trip into Kansu; this of course upset my plans a good deal; then when I was thro with the more important part of my work in Peking, I was free to leave the scorching heat of that city for a while for my health did not permit me to stay there much longer. Then not having been able to make any investigations on the persimmon problems, I decided I could do that while waiting for further instructions.

When in the persimmon regions, however, I found very little information to be had and as the heat increased, I had to move to cooler sections, and knowing the Heiao Wu tai shan to be very little known and having heard from a Chinaman who had been there that there were many wild fruits there, among which plums and cherries, I decided to explore that region. My fotos and seeds which you must have gotten by this time show that I struck a rich region botanically, and herbarium material which is en route now will prove it even more. --After having come back from the Heiao Wu tai shan I was plunged till over my ears in attending to correspondence, and describing seeds, fotos and other material. Then came the terror of the robber bands all over China after the revolution had collapsed and I was advised by our Legation people not to go away too far from Peking, and I attended to the arranging of the 600 lots of herbarium specimens, thro which labor I only came a few days ago. In the meantime I also had the workman hand with the obtaining and shipping of 1500 lbs. of Davidiana peach stones and 250 lbs. of chestnuts and I assure you that I had had very few holidays during all this time I am here in Peking.

and I will state the main reason: Briefly, I had received a telegram to interview my lady late Saturday night of course meant to place a good deal; then when I was done with the more important part of my work in Peking, I was free to leave the meeting in of that city for a while for my health did not permit me to stay longer than longer. Then not being been able to make my investigations on the pewhamon problem, I decided I would do that while waiting for further instructions.

When in the pewhamon region, however, I found very little information to be had and as the best treatment, I had to move to cooler sections, and knowing the Tsing Ma Tai mine to be very little known and having heard from a Chinese who had been there but there was only vil fruits there, among which plums and cherries, I decided to explore that region. My tales and music which you must have gotten by this time show that I struck a rich region indeed, and interesting material which in years hence will prove it even more. Rather having come back from the Tsing Ma Tai mine I was glanced till were my here to discover in mayor-domo, and history, cards, letts and other objects. Then came the lacker of the robber bunge all over China after the revolution had occurred and I was advised by our Ta-Tien people not to go over but for from Peking, and I adjusted to the arranging of the 000 lots of Jeyper-ian machinery, like which Labor I only came a few days ago. In the meantime I also had the workmen hard with the obtaining and mining of 1000 lbs. of Jewelleen pewh cheese and 000 lbs. of chalcopyr and I mean you that I had had ever the building varnish oil like plum I am done in Peking.

My time is also being taken up more and more with various callers. Officials connected with the Chinese Department of Agriculture have come to get my advices, other people here have done the same and a few weeks ago the Chinese minister of the Department of Commerce, Mines and Agriculture asked me to come and see him, which I did. And so the valuable hours slip by and it is evening before one knows.

I notice your remark of not having received much material of late from me. Well, yes, some of the best things I collected on my first trip here, and of course it is much harder now to find novelties. This coming winter, however, we probably will bag a few new things again.

About going in stronger every year for herbarium specimens and natural size fotos. Well, about the first I am getting a little bit tired. I have sent in already quite a lot, but of course it does not show, that sort of work. One ships a big case, representing a terrific lot of work, and the material is distributed throughout some herbaria and nobody knows any more about it. Fotos will come as the time advances, but in case you write again I ~~will~~ would like to receive a list of subjects from China that are especially wanted; that gives me more satisfaction, when I have obtained a desired foto, than to take pictures which are really not wanted.

Well, in another letter I will touch some other mail I received. I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER
c/o American Legation, Peking,
China, via Siberia

My time limits being taken up more and more with written matters, officials connected with the Chinese Department of Agriculture have come to get my advice, other people have been too busy and a few weeks ago the Chinese Minister of the Department of Commerce, Mines and Agriculture asked me to come and see him, which I did. And so the majority among them dip my and it is growing before you know.

I notice your remark of not having received much material of late from me. Well, you, some of the best things I delivered on my first trip here, and of course it is much harder now to find novelties. This coming winter, however, we probably will buy a few new things again.

Good going is always every year for beautiful specimens and natural size fruit. Well, about the fruit I am getting little bit tired. I have been in already quite a lot, but of course it does not close, that sort of work, the daily's big done, re-checking a lot of lots of work, and the monthly is distributed throughout each month and nearly takes my more than it. Those will come as the age-crops, and in some you write such I was quite idle in making a list of objects from China that are <u>absolutely</u> worth that time to have material, then I have obtained a dozen fish, then is also Chinese tea in reality not weeds.

Well, in another letter I will tell you more of my [illegible]. I remain

Yours very sincerely,

[illegible]
c/o American Legation, Peking,
China, via Siberia.

Peking, China, Dec. 6, 1913

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I will continue the answering of mail that has come in of late. With your letters I am thru, now the odds and ends follow

"Plant Immigrants" No. 87 reached me. I notice a goodly number of my introductions are mentioned in it and the orchard of ringed jujubes impresses one strangely.

I also received Plant Introduction Newsletters No. 8 and No. 9, with their many interesting items as contents. I wonder whether Messrs. Dorsett, Thomas and Popenoe are going to collect herbarium material in So. Brazil and I surely will be glad to hear their experiences.

I see Mr. Beagles complains a good deal about damage done by gophers. Well, does he know that a few crystals of strychnine, inserted in a small piece of apple, put down in a freshly made burrow, will kill them off nicely. I got rid of dozens that way when gardening at Montecito near Santa Barbara.

I am very glad indeed to see that Prof. Sargent has visited our garden at Chico. I wish I could have been there at that time and heard his remarks.

A friend sent me a copy of the "World's Work" of November, 1913; pages 41-53, incl., telling about Mr. Wilson's plant collecting in western China. Did you see it?

I also received a copy of the American Breeders Magazine, presumably sent by you for criticism. Well, I do not consider this number (Vol. IV, No. 2) an absolute success. Mr. Swingle's article is extremely interesting, but some of the other articles do not quite come

Dallas, Texas, Nov. 9, 1933

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Happily I will continue the discussion of until that can come in at Iowa. With your letters I am lost, and the mole my mind [illegible]

Chief Justice Mr. Of course no. I notice - [illegible] [illegible] of my introductions are mentioned in it and the original of [illegible] Judge Lagrange was [illegible].

I also received Plant Introduction Bulletin No. 2 and No. 3, with their many interesting items in combined. I notice also that Berry, Cotrell, Shamel and Tolmsen are going to contact [illegible] material in Ca. Though our I apply will be glad to have their [illegible].

I see Mr. Jenkins mentioning - what that about [illegible] by cylinder. Well, there be some that a few [illegible] of [illegible]. It [illegible] in a small place of [illegible], but there is a [illegible] [illegible] will [illegible] off nicely. I [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible].

I am very glad indeed to see Mr. Prof. Stewart has visited our [illegible] at Ames. I wish I could have been there to [illegible] and hear his remarks.

Chief sent me a copy of the "World's [illegible] of Botany" [illegible] (1933) pages 41-52, incl., [illegible] [illegible] Hilmer's plant collection in [illegible] China. [illegible]

I also received a copy of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by you for criticism. Well, I do not [illegible] [illegible] (Vol. 17, No. 3) on [illegible] [illegible]. Mr. [illegible] article is [illegible] interesting. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

under the heading of breeding. Of course the three subjects Plant Breeding, Animal Breeding and Eugenics are really too far apart to come under one heading. You own article, as it now stands, described plant introduction more than plant breeding and it smells a little bit after advertisement of our work. The note of "the largest wild rose known" is not a success and the descriptive matter comes right in between your own article. To a man like myself, being supremely interested in plants before anything else, this profusely illustrated article on "Color Inheritance in Grine" comes as a bucket of cold water over one's back and I felt like tearing these pages out. ---My own idea is that this magazine ought to be split up into three parts and that a lot of good material must be accumulated before publishing it as a monthly.

Sometime ago I corresponded with you about the so-called discovery of Mr. Swingle of the existence of the Potanin peach in Kansas, and I stated that I had been writing about it to Mr. Dorsett. Well, I found that you also had written me about this peach in your letter of Dec. 26, 1912, p. 3, in answer upon my letter concerning herbarium material I had examined in St. Petersburg.

In the box with herbarium material I sent off some days ago, there are specimens of Prunus humgei ? and Diospyros lotus in fruit. I suggest that these be photographed and be published in the Bulletin of Plant Immigrants. Are there illustrations in existence of fruiting branches of these 2 plants?

I am also in receipt of two copies of "Proof sheets of Descriptive Labels, season 1913-1914." I surmise they have been sent for my criticism. Well, it is the first time I see such a book-like pub-

[illegible] the longing of humanity. Of course the three mythic [illegible] [illegible]. Natural [illegible] and [illegible] are really too far apart to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Ten one article, on it now [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

lication of Labels and consider it most excellent for experimenters, for they are able to make remarks on the white spaces surrounding the descriptions of the plants they have received. I am returning one copy as one is enough for me to retain. What a lot of melons our Office is distributing! I wonder how some of the Central-Asian melons do taste when grown on American soils.

I just received Plant Introduction Newsletter No. 10 and I notice Mr. Young's interesting account of his trip to the Hawaiian Islands. And so after all the Dasheen is but the taro! And this to come after all the advertisement has been given out to the world about the name Dasheen! And Prof. Hansen again in Russia? What is he doing there just now?

And herewith I am thru with the mail and I can start packing in and storing away my numerous baggage. With kindest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER
c/o American Legation, Peking, China
via Siberia

Peking, China, Dec. 6, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via Diplomatic Pouch, 1 package, containing a tin case in which three small bottles with insects in alcohol have been enclosed. They all three bear labels but for reference's sake I'll herewith transcribe them.

Tiredness of Lucia and Cornelius is well illustrated by Cornelius, the day-one dwarf-to-note Imperial on the with Queen Hermenegilde's be-wrapping of the plumbs day-long modrows. I do wholeheartedly see copy as one is enough for me to read. Then a lot of modern bar Gotics is distributed I notice the work of the Continental-Gothic Gothic on lower when given on Gradian mail.

I just received Tuan Dimmendio Gendlinir No. 32 and I notice Mr. Dodge's Gothic-Gothic at his Big-Ex the "Gendlinir Islands", for he offers all the problem is for the cost. So this is some after all the elevationsmy but h-e-ghrow and to the world about his name Dimmend. Ah Ahr, Gowen again in Gendlinir. Just to be-lief there Jan Ahr!

Ah Dimmendio I am also of Mr. Ibn Hall and I am glad Gendlinir is not wholly long or measured Gothic. With sincerest wi-ghes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Alan E. Wynne
Gr Jackson Engraving Studio, Chicago
Ch. Illinois

Dear Mr. Hallmark:

Recently I am making use, via Bigleaflo Trunk, I phoning, substituting a big Gow Ex which Gowa small Gothic with Gowen Ex Alanind Gow Gwen matrix. They all Gowe Gow Bigleaflo and Mr Jackson's Jobs Full Normal Gowenville Gowen.

1. Insects collected in the Hsiao Wu tai shan region, with the exception of the beetles looking like "Lady birds," but with a metallic hue; these ravage potato and bean fields. See herbarium material and the note concerning it.

2. Insects collected in Peking, June, 1913, with the exception of the large female grasshopper and the moth, which came from the Hsiao Wu tai shan region. (Aug. 1913)

3. Insects collected on the city wall of Peking, during spring and early summer 1913.

I packed them in well, so even in case a bottle should break or leak, no damage will result to the mail surrounding the package.

I hope Dr. Howard and his co-workers will find some interesting specimens among this lot. I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER
c/o American Legation
Peking, China
via Siberia

Peking, China, Dec. 10, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via Diplomatic Pouch, 2 parcels containing various things. There are 5 packages with numbered samples No.s 41b-45b, incl., of which I enclose the inventory cards. These samples may be partly sampled, partly preserved and partly analyzed. What do you think about the size of these jujubes?

1. Insects collected in the Dallas Co Bd Educ region, with the exception of the beetles looking like "fuzzy birds," but with a pair of large thorax spots and horn (?) also. The beetles entered and the area recording it.

2. Insects collected in Dallas, Educ, Bldg, with the exception of the large female grasshopper and its nest, which came from the Dallas Co Bd Educ region. (Aug. 1951)

3. Insects collected on the city wall of Dallas, during storing and early summer 1951.

I packed them in well, so even in case a bottle should break or leak, no damage will result to the rest according the package.

I hope Dr. Howard and his co-workers will find some interesting specimens among this lot. I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Donald E. Hurd
Sys Doctrine Logistics
Dallas, Texas
Wri Atlanta

Dallas, Texas, Dec. 10, 1951.

Dear Dr. Malkovitch:

Enclosed I am sending you, via Railway Express, a package containing various bugs. Some are in envelopes with personal labels in a dry-box, but, of course, I replace the lacquerpap cards. There may be specific complaint, perhaps, concerned and partly damaged. Did do you think about the area of land locked?

Under Entomological material there are 2 small packages, one containing: Scales on cultivated jujube trees, dated Peking, China Nov. 9, 1913. The other package holds: Cocoons and insect eggs on branches of Forsythia suspensa (cultivated plants) dated Peking, China, Dec. 1, 1913.

Under Pathological Material there are 2 small packages, one containing: Bark fungus ? on Viburnum sp. dated Peking, China, Dec. 1, 1913 and the other: Rust on berries of Rhamnus serratilis, dated Hsiao Wu tai shan, Chili Prov., China, Aug. 18, 1913.

Under Botanical Material there are three small lots, one containing seeds and cones of Thuya orientalis, dated Lo-ling, Shantung, China, Mar. 31, 1913. Another contains: Seeds and capsules of Forsythia suspensa, dated Peking, China, Dec. 1, 1913; and the last has as contents; seeds of Diospyros kaki, variety Hei ssu, dated Peking, China, Oct. 8, 1913. These last three are for the seed collection of the Department while the Pathological and Entomological material will no doubt fall in the hands of specialists interested in certain subjects.

My baggage arrangements, financial problems and correspondence matters are not all settled yet, while the necessary papers for the large box with herbarium material have not come in yet either. Things will probably all be O. K. within a day or two, so that I can write Mr. Rocca and send him Bills of Lading, while paying my bills here.

With kindest regards I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER
c/o American Legation, Peking,
China, via Siberia

Under International Material Units are 3 small packages, one containing Senior as vulcanized Junior issue, Acted Motion, Chile Nov. 9, 1912. The other package Latter Consular and issued only on Armadas or Corrupts suspended (motivated plants) Acted Making, Chile, Dec. 1, 1912.

Under Technological Material Units are 3 small packages, one containing Dual Engine 1 or Vitamins for Acted Making, Chile, Dec. 1, 1912 and the others that on Barrels of Dimmer Aerolite, Acted Dine Ma Sul Mine, Still Work, Chile, Aug. 18, 1912.

Under Technical Material Units are three small Units, one containing Water and Cheese of Tiger Pyrolite, Cent Building Chemical Chile, Nov. 22, 1912. Another containing Leads and Calendar of Corrupts suspended Acted Making, Chile, Dec. 1, 1912 and the Last Unit is Water, Water Making, Chile, Nov. 9, 1912. These Last Units are for the sole utilization of the Department while the Technological and Environmental material will go into Cell in the hands of specialists interested in serious research.

By Passage arrangements, financial problems and requirements matters are not all settled yet, while the necessary papers for the large Ship with Northern material have not come in yet though. Things will probably all be I. E. within a day or two, as that I can write to Anna and send the Bills of Lading, while going up Bill Ships.

With kindest regards I remain

Yours very sincerely,

Paul T. Jones
c/o American Legation, Peking,
China, via Siberia

Peking, China, Dec. 11, 1913.

Dear Miss Cramer:

Your "chatty" letter of Oct. 21, 1913, with the 5 fotos and the Consular Report on New Railways in China, as enclosures, reached me a day or so ago, and I hasten to express my kind thanks to you for all these interesting things. You people surely must have had a good time there at the Great Falls. My regrets are that I couldn't have been present also. Well, some other day.

I was much interested to see this first cablegram Mr. Shassel sent; the enumeration of these orange diseases reads like a wire from a locality where as Red Cross party has just landed.

And poor David Bisset! You are the first to tell me a few details; Mr. Fairchild only mentioned, in a personal message, that David was in the hospital with a broken leg. I surely hope he will become entirely his own self again and not to have any after-effects, like such accidents so often produce. I see from your remarks that he is a gentle sufferer; well, I am not! I ask forever: Why?

Glad I am indeed that Mr. Young has come back stouter and browner. I can't locate him on any of the fotos you sent me; I suppose he either has changed beyond recognition or he is not on any at all.

I'll keep the Feicheng peach in mind as you are stating.

As I look over the fotos taken on the roof I must say that the "Possee" look a little bit worried and Turen explorers seem to feel the full responsibility of the situation. (By the way, is this Mr. Pepenoe somewhat bashful?) Of your own self I should say that the scales must tell a different tale from some year or so ago; it is not too bad, however!

Tulsa, Okla, Dec. 11, 1931.

Dear Mr. Conner:

The "Daily" letter of Dec. 11, 1931, with the 6 fried egg
the Omaha Sport so far has been in Tulsa, is endeavoring, finding no
a day or so ago, did I hasten to acquaint my kind friends in you for all
these interesting items. The people surely must have had a good time
there at the Grand Title. My regrets are that I wouldn't have been
present also. Well, some other day.

I was much interested to see this first contribution Mr. Conner
sent; the remarkable of these foreign dialogues reads like a view from a
locality where as bad Cross prefer has just landed.

Ad your David Blunell. You are the first to tell me a few
details; Mr. Turbbild only mentioned, in a personal message, that
trade was in the hospital with a broken leg. I merely hope he will be-
come entirely his own self again and not be have any after-effects, like
such accidents so often produce. I am from your remarks that he is a
people sufferer; well, I am not! I ask forever, why?

Glad I am indeed that Mr. Young has come back shorter and
browner. I can't locate him on any of the fotos you sent me; I suppose he
either has changed beyond recognition or he is not on any at all.

I'll keep the Welcome peach in mind as you are stating.

As I look over the fotos taken on the roof I must say that the
"Dance" look a little bit worried and three explorers seem to lend the
full responsibility of the situation. (By the way, is this Mr. Ingomes
somewhat bashful?) Of your own self I should say that the bridge must tell
a different tale from some year or so ago; it is not too bad, however;

Well, a day or two more and I hope to be on the trail again; if visitors, correspondence and ups and downs will only stay away for awhile. With best of regards to you All, I am

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK H. ORTON
c/o American Legation
Peking, China, via Siberia

Honanfu, China. Dec. 18, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Here I am in Honanfu and this morning I had been intending to leave by carts for Sianfu and had everything arranged already, but--we were advised last night by the local magistrate not to go by carts from here, as they could not be held responsible for our safety, for some big robber bands are operating near this city. We will now take a little train journey to Tie-mon, a couple of hours from here, also on the road to Sianfu and have arranged with our carts to meet us there. From Tie-mon the road is said to be much safer and besides that we may obtain there an armed escort. It is really pitiful, the conditions here. There has been a famine this summer in this district, and this, together with the passed Revolution, has reduced the people to fearful conditions. The beggars in town are so aggressive that they cling to one's clothes and throw themselves at one's feet in the snow in the middle of the street, practically forcing one to throw them a couple of coppers. My, my, I donot think that we whites would ever be willing to exist in such a way. And yet, when these people had capable and honest officials, what a change could be brought about!

Well, a day or two more and I hope to be on the trail again.

If weather, correspondence and war and home will only stay away for awhile. With best of regards to you all, I am

Yours very sincerely,

Peter S. Grant
c/o Kandahar Legation
Peking, China, via Siberia

Kandahar Cabin, Jan. 14, 1914.

Dear Mr. Salmonlid:

Here I am in Kandahar and this morning I had been intending to leave by sleigh for Atlanta and had everything arranged already, but we were advised just right by the Local Magistrate not to go by sleigh for the time, as they could not be held responsible for our safety, for some bad robber bands are operating near this city. We will now take a little train journey to Ch-nan, a couple of hours from here, also on the road to Atlanta and have arranged with our cards to meet us there. From Ch-nan the road is said to be good enough and hopeless that we may obtain there an open sleigh. It is really pitiful, the conditions here. There has been a Lenina bad money in this district, and this, together with the general Revolution, has reduced the people to forceful conditions. The lawyers in town are so aggressive that they will go a mile's distance and leave themselves at one's feet in the snows in the middle of the street, practically forcing one to throw them a coupla of quarters. So, so, I don't think that we should ever be willing to make it such a way. Had not the Chinese Magistrate had secured honest officials, that a bunch would be hanged about!

This town is indescribably dirty just now; we have had a foot or so of snow and in the middle of the day, thru the effects of traffic, the snow becomes a slushy, dirty mass here and there and one has to wade thru till over one's ankles, and yet —dozens of dirty beggars make it at times impossible to go in peace. Why not put these men to work and give them 5 or 6 copper cents a day, on which amount they can live, for a cup full of boiled birdseed (Chaetichloa italica) costs only 1 cent (Mex.) We went yesterday to the section of the town where bamboo furniture and utensils are made; outside of the south gate and on the gate itself were hanging heads of robbers who had been caught a few days previously; they were frozen solidly, but still it gives one a creeping sensation to see things like that.

To the S. W. from here, around a town named Yung ning, on the river Lo ho (see German map of Nei mun fu, or the Atlas of the China Inland Mission) there seem to be extensive bamboo plantations, apparently quite a hardy kind. The district, however, is so unsafe and has been so for centures apparently, that it has never even been properly mapped out. I was advised not to go there. Mr. Beinhoff, a Swedish missionary here, whom I visited, told me there are extensive forests to the South from here, around a town called Tung hsien, and he is almost sure no European collector has ever visited these pristine regions. However, the district was so infested with robbers that the officials here would not let him start without an escort of fifty well armed soldiers and he said "that was three years ago when the country was quite peaceful; now (he said) I am afraid they would not allow foreigners to proceed at all to these regions." In these forests there are monkeys living and a fine quality of lacquer is produced from the lacquer tree.

This town is indescribably dirty. Not only are bare feet or no at very end in the middle of the day, but the volume of traffic, the mere presence a slushy, dirty mass here and there and are has to walk from till over one's ankles, and yet —[illegible] of dirty [illegible] make it at times impossible to go in peace. Or not yet have got to grip and give them 5 or 6 copper cents a day, on which amount they can live, for a cup full of boiled buffaloes (*Bubalichtus italica*) costs only 1 cent (*lira*). The real pitfalls in the section of the town where Europeans and tourists are mainly outside of the south gate and on the gate itself were bleeding heads of robbers who had been caught a few days previously, but were [illegible] still. We still it gives one a creepy sensation to see things like this.

In the 1. T. [illegible] there, [illegible] a [illegible] Tunis city, as the street is in [illegible] Tunisian [illegible] at the [illegible] of the [illegible] Tahal (Kairo) there seem is to [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] with a [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible], however, is so [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible], that it has never been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. I was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], Mr. [illegible], a [illegible] [illegible] here, where I stated, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the South [illegible] here, [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. However, the [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that the [illegible] [illegible] would not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

What a pity these regions are so unsafe; probably we could find many new things there.

I obtained at the R. R. Sta. of Kung hsien, between Sze schwi and Nonanfu, a few tablets of a new sweetmeat, viz., Persimmon sugar. I did not know that persimmons could produce that substance. It tastes very much like pure grape sugar. I also heard that a good vinegar is made from persimmons. I have not been able to sample it as yet. The climate here is much milder already than in Peking; one finds in gardens shrubs like Nandina domestica, Punica granatum and Lagerstroemia indica; as trees Melia azedarach, Firmiana simplex, Paulownia imperialis? and Gleditzia sinensis?.

Please don't look at the writing, for I have my fur coat on the felt boots also and have my ink near the charcoal fire to keep it from becoming too thick, for it is cold here this morning.

Counting upon the best wishes of you all and trying to keep out of difficulties, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

Sianfu, Shensi, China. Jan. 10, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

It is already a week since I have been here, but I have been so busy with calling on people and receiving visitors that I could not find any time to write at all. Now, however, I am about thru with these social affairs and real serious work can begin.

This is why these problems are so crucial; probably we avoid that many new things there.

I mentioned in the S. R. Ill. of Stag Island, between the social and financial, a few fields of a new movement, viz., Employee Stock. I did say some that problems could produce this situation. It looks very much like some proper angle. I also found that a good element is only from problems. I have not been able to single it out yet. The others here is such utility already that in helping one finds it problems similar like Bureau Operations, Public Relations and Industrial Safety as these fields progress. Perhaps during Industrial Relations and Industrial Economist.

There didn't that is the writing, for I have to, the work as the fifth Bureau also and have the same the economic life to keep it from breaking the fields, for it is still here [illegible].

Speaking from the new window of you all and trying to keep out of difficulties, I remain, Mr. Vickrey,

Yours very sincerely,

Peter F. Drucker

Mr. Charles, Chemical, Chicago, Ill., 10, Ill.

Dear Mr. Drucker:

It is already a week since I have been here, but I have been so busy with meeting people and everything, wishing that I could not find any time to write to you. Yet, however, I am about done with those social affairs and real serious work can begin.

My trip from Honanfu to here was not interrupted by anything serious. The first three days we had great difficulties on the road on account of the snow, but later on it became better. We also had no encounter with any robbers, the off of the main road the country is decidedly unsafe. We encountered a few suspicious looking specimens of humanity, armed with some old flintlocks and big rusty knives and we saw a human head hung up in a lonely ravine, while many forlorn looking Chinese soldiers were seen patrolling at rare intervals, but otherwise things were fairly quiet.

The inns, however, beat anything I ever encountered; we had to spend some nights in rooms where previous guests had acted worse than swine, having even gone as far as utilizing the corners for W. C. purposes. Thanks to the cold, however, bedbugs and other vermin were asleep and the odours were also somewhat subdued. Fuel is quite scarce on nearly the whole road, for the Chinese have done their job well in grubbing out every wild woody thing, and as the inn-rooms generally have semi-open roofs and half-broken down doors and paperless windows which one has to stuff with one's own baggage, one cannot complain of the "stuffy, suffocating atmosphere" one hears so much of in crowded ballrooms.

I collected some things of interest, like for instance, scions of 9 named varieties of persimmons; also a very large jujube and some minor things. I will write about these in a separate letter. From the Chinese magistrate in charge of the Foreign Office here, I heard that about 30 different varieties of persimmons occur in the Shensi Province and he gave me some dried ones to sample, which came from Fu ping, which were so juicy and excellent that I estimate their selling price, in New York, for instance, at 40-60 cts. (gold) per lb. They are far juicier

[illegible] trip from Jamaica to Dover was not interrupted by anything serious. The first three days we had great difficulties on the road on account of the snow, but later on it became better. We also had no connection with any reborns, the air of our train and the country is probably remote. We encountered a few very-light [illegible] of insanity, armed with some [illegible] but they rarely bother and we saw a lunatic that was being up in a locally review, while many Orphans looking Orphans with-tare were seen patrolling in wine laboratory, but Observer Ridge was fairly quiet.

The lure, however, had depriving I was accompanying on but in speed some nights in room where previous guests had added some lines written, having even gone so far as utilizing the cabinets for "O. O. [illegible]. Thanks to the mild, however, Indigo and other weeds were adding and the others very also assumed modest. That is quite sincere so nearly the truth real, for the Chinese have done quite job well in supplying me every with nearly thing, and as the lure-room generally have wood-open grate and half-broken bare doors and [illegible] windows which can hardly start with coals and kindling, the common amenities of life "nearly, surprising observance" are hardly as much of in crowded [illegible].

I mentioned some things at Lodgewood, like [illegible], Prince of Wales [illegible] or perhaps [illegible] view a very large [illegible] and some other things. I will write about these in a separate letter. From the Chinese monastic in-charge of the Tibetan [illegible], I heard that a great [illegible] of perhaps [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] and in [illegible] [illegible] in Tangle, which come from its [illegible], which were so jolly and amusing that I witnessed [illegible] pulling, in the York, for instance, at 10-30 [illegible] (still) per [illegible]. They are the [illegible]

than figs and by far not as unpleasant sweet. They are peeled like apples, when they are ripe, but when still hard, then they are strung on fine silk string and hung on a windy place away from the direct rays of the sun. They are packed in baskets with their own dried peelings as packing material.

From Mrs. A. G. Sherrock, of the English Baptist Mission here and perhaps one of the most intelligent of the foreign residents in this place, I heard that in early autumn "Tung tsu" fruits can be obtained in Sianfu, which come from the south slope of the Tsing ling range. There are two varieties, one smooth and one hairy, and according to Mrs. Sherrock's opinion, they are of very much finer flavor than those gotten at Kuling, where so many missionaries congregate in summer. She also said that the Chinese do not like the fruits and feed them to the pigs.(Strange that the Chinese as a race do not care for mushy fruits!)

The climate is quite mild here; just now the Chinese all-spice (Chimonanthus fragrans) is in full bloom in gardens and courtyards; Citrus trifoliata grows wild on grave mounds and is sparingly used as a hedge-plant; pomegranates and large quinces (Cydonia cathayensis) are found here and there. Olea fragrans, when grafted on Ligustrum quihoui, remains out of doors on sheltered places. Nandina domestica and Jasminum nudiflorum are found in all gardens. Crape myrtles and grafted Magnolia yulan are fairly common; Ophiopogon jaburan and Fatsia japonica are found in shady nooks, while several species of bamboos occur.

The pagoda tree (Sophora japonica) is the most commonly used shade tree, but Ailanthus glandulosa, Broussonetia papyrifera, Populus alba tomentosa, Willows, and Paulownia fortunei are also quite common.

Some flies and bees are well organized among. They are praised like [illegible], when they are alive, but when still birds, then they are thrown on flies with stinking and bees in a vicinity [illegible] and the flowers were of the eyes. They are judged in beauty with their eyes, which positions as poetical material.

From Mr. A. T. Dorwick, of the Digital Digital Mining Bees and [illegible] are of the most intelligent of the [illegible] [illegible] in this place, I found that in early [illegible] Tiny [illegible] Fields can be obtained in [illegible], which come from the [illegible] of the Tiny [illegible]. There are two varieties, one [illegible] and the [illegible], and [illegible] in the. Their [illegible] colonies, they are of very [illegible] Tiny- [illegible] [illegible] Fields, there is [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Around the whole town most a peculiar pyramidal poplar is planted, which looks to me different from other kinds I previously met. One also sees many soap-pod trees (Gleditsia chinensis) which even now are still loaded with their heavy pods. This tree will be a good shade tree for our mild-wintered, semi-arid parts, especially good for Texas. I noticed that our old friend Amygdalus davidiana thrives well as a stock plant for peaches and flowering plums, while Diospyros lotus stands an amazing amount of drouth in loess cliffs and I begin to believe that persimmon culture will be possible in fairly dry regions even, when this lotus is used as a stock!

I have tasted the persimmon vinegar of which I wrote you from Nonanfu on Dec. 18, 1913, and altho not a strong one, I consider it of special value as a salad vinegar.

The process in manufacturing it is as follows (according to my interpreter): ripe, soft persimmons are put into a large earthen jar and put on a warm place; they soon begin to ferment and become sour, then the mass is pounded up, put into some sacking and the juice squeezed out. Then some salted water is mixed with the juice and the whole mixture put into earthen jars again. There is still some fermenting going on, but it is soon worked out. When fully at rest, it is strained again and ready to be sold. The less water and the more salt one puts in the vinegar the longer one can keep it, but even the best cannot be kept for over a whole year, as it becomes musty when warm weather sets in.

We also found two more delicacies made from dried persimmons. One is persimmon pie, a red Chinese product sold here and there along the road and tasting and looking somewhat like pumpkin pie. The other is persimmon paste with walnut stuffing and pressed in square cakes. This

Around the whole here such a peculiar pyramidal pedar is planted, which looks to me different from other trees I previously met. On also stands many sacred trees (Ficus religiosa) which even now are still loaded with their heavy pods. This tree will be a good shade tree for our milk-vineyard, and-rich parts, especially good for Texas. I noticed that our old friend Amyphlis dentiens thrives well as a stock plant for pomelos and flowering plans,while Citrumelo lime stands an amazing amount of drought in long cliffs and I begin to believe that persimmon mulbrs will be possible in fairly dry regions even,when this lotus is used as a stock!

I have tasted the persimmon vinegar of which I wrote you from Tsingfu on Dec. 18, 1910, and alike not a strong one, I consider it of special value as a salad vinegar.

The process in manufacturing it is as follows (according to interpreter): ripe, soft persimmons are put into a large earthen jar and in a warm place; they soon begin to ferment and become sour, then the mass is pounded up, and into some water and the juice squeezed out. Then some salted water is mixed with the juice and the whole mixture put into earthen jars again. There is still some fermenting going on, but it is soon worked out. Then fully as well, it is strained again and ready to be sold. The lees water and the more salt one puts in the vinegar the longer one can keep it, but even the best cannot be kept for over a single year, as it becomes nearly when warm weather sets in.

We also found the more delicious made from dried persimmons. One is persimmon pie, a real Chinese product sold here and there along the road and boating and loading vessels like peanuts pie. The other is persimmon cake with walnut stuffing and pressed in square moss. This

last is a very nourishing product and the marvel is that a little slice costs only 6 cash - 0.3 cents American currency. We bought some excellent dried persimmons for 7 cnts. (Mex) p. catty - about 2½ cts. per lb. American currency. If the Chinese were a more progressive race, it would pay them to export their dried persimmons, when put up in nice clean packages. We in America certainly must make an industry of this business!

And now as to my plans. I am just now in a dilemma. My interpreter had an accident while we climbed the Pa hua shan, near Hua yin mien. I had him examined by Dr. Geo. A. Charter of the English Baptist Mission Hospital here, and the doctor's written diagnosis to me is: "Fistula in ano and to cure it an operation is necessary." Now Mr. Ting, the interpreter, objects to that and I myself also rather would not miss his services for a long time. For he is not of a quickly curing nature and it may be a month or longer before he could go again. The best thing is now to let him have some rest and he gets some preliminary treatment already and when I am thro with my administrative duties here (Accounts and reports) we will make a journey by carts in the plain and lower mountains around here collecting all the good things lying loose, but begging especially the different varieties of persimmons and more specifically those kinds that can be dried. Then I will return partly by the same road I came by and travel thro Shantung with the specific object of getting trees of the Fei tcheng peach and material of the best varieties of Crataegus pinnatifida, besides walnuts, pears, persimmons and other good things. I see by the letter of Mr. Bisset of Nov. 13, 1913, that the seedling Fei tcheng peach has turned out to be bad. Well, we will try to get it this time as budded young trees, if such is possible.

I am sorry I cannot enter Kansu at this time, but with the condition of my interpreter, the impossibilities of obtaining a new man here in the interior, with the great unsafety all through the country and especially off the main roads, it is perhaps better not to proceed much further just now. If all goes well I may return here in June, 1914 and make Kansu a whole year's work. It may be necessary for me also to obtain another interpreter, for I am afraid Mr. Ting cannot do this sort of travel much longer any more. I am truly sorry about it, but-- every one of us might have a similar misfortune and we simply must submit.

Well, Mr. Fairchild, I hope this message finds you and everybody in good health and spirits. I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER
c/o American Legation
Peking, China
Via Siberia

Sianfu, Shensi, China
Jan. 11, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

On Jan. 8th and on Jan. 10th, I delivered to the P. O. here resp. 4 and 2 parcels, all six addressed to the American Consulate-General at Shanghai. These parcels contain plant material bearing the numbers 1047 - 1074 (incl.) As the P. O. does not accept parcels to foreign countries direct, except up to a certain weight, at letter rate, I took this round-about way and I have written to Mr. Thomas Sammons, our American Consul-General at Shanghai, to kindly forward 3 of these parcels to our Dept. at Washington and one (Nos. 1073 & 1074) to our Garden at Chico.

I am sorry I cannot spend Thanksgiving at this time, but with the demands of my laboratory-life, the impossibility of establishing a new man here in the laboratory, with the great insecurity all through the country and especially off the main roads, it is perhaps better not to present such further just now. If all goes well I may possibly have to come, but I had make Easter a whole year's work. It may be necessary for us also to obtain another laboratory, for I am afraid my, they cannot do this sort of thing much longer any more. I am truly sorry about it, but--every one of us might have a similar misfortune and we simply must submit.

Well, Mr. Pulaski, I hope this message finds you and everybody in good health and spirits. I remain

Yours very sincerely,

Frank A. Hitchcock
Professor Inorganic
Chemistry, Ohio
State University.

Sincerely yours, Hitchcock
Nov. 23, 1914.

Dear Mr. Pulaski:

In Nov. 18th and Nov. 20th, I delivered to Mr. F. O. Berry 4 and 2 grackle, all six delivered to the Berlin Conservatory as thought. These grackle matrix plot submitted towards the numbers 1047 - 1078 [Incl.] As the T. O. Berry not always specific in locating specimen direct, would go to a certain weight, as Tatton was I took this responsibility and I have written to Mr. Thomas Jackson, our Berlin Conservatory-director at Stuttgart, to locate Carnegie 0 of those specimen to come 1047, at Stuttgart and see (Nov. 1st 0 1078) to our Berlin at Tatton.

I am enclosing herewith a set of inventory notes covering these shipments and I'll also make a few remarks covering this material.

Nos. 1047-1055 are local varieties of persimmons. Most of them can be dried and they are suitable especially for the mild wintered sections of our semi-arid belt when grafted on Diospyros lotus. Parts of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and the interior valleys of California might be found to be highly suitable to the coming new industry of dried persimmon culture!

Nos. 1048 and 1049 seem to be very large varieties and might be given extra care.

No. 1056 is said to be a very large apricot, half white, half red in color. (When grafted or budded on Davidiana peach it possibly might show us its fruits within two years from now, that is, when grown in California or some other warm, dry-aired section.

Nos. 1057, 1058, 1066 and 1071 are varieties of jujubes; No. 1058 is a specially large one, tho the meat is not firm. These all might be distributed partly to Chico and partly to successful propagators down south.

Of Nos. 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063 and 1064 I would like to see Professor Sargent receive a quantity of each number. He wrote me specifically to collect Abelia triflora (No. 1060) which hereto has not been introduced yet into cultivation. No. 1064, a pyramidal juniper, may possibly also be new. I wonder whether it is the same Father David met on his journeys here in the Shensi Province (vide Bretschneider: History of European Bot. Disc. in China, Vol. II, p. 831), line 8 from bottom).

I am making [illegible] a set of [illegible] make everything these [illegible] and I'll also make a few remarks covering this material.

Nos. 1027-1028 are local varieties of persimmon. Most of them can be dried and they are suitable especially for the milk elements sections of our mont-grid belt when grafted on [illegible]. Note of fruit, the Maduro, Adams and the Japanese values of California might be found to be highly suitable to the coastal [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible].

Nos. 1028 and 1029 seem to be very large varieties and might be given extra care.

No. 1030 is said to be a very large variety, half white, half red in color. (When grafted or budded on Davidson pecan it probably might show on its fruits within two years from now, that is, when grown in California or some other warm, dry -dried section.

Nos. 1027, 1028, 1028 and 1071 are varieties of Japanese Ho. 1028 is a specially large one, the big meat is -of fine. These all might be distributed partly in Ohio and partly in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Of Nos. 1028, 1029, 1031, 1032, 1033 and 1034 I would like to see Professor Hedrick receive a quality of each number. He would be qualified to select [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. No. 1034, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

No. 1065, a Tamarisk, deserves attention as a sand and bank-binder for alkaline sections, esp. in our South west.

Nos. 1067, 1068, 1069 and 1070 might be handed over to some southern Nurseryfirm with whom we have had successes. I believe that the Chinese allspice will become a favorite with the Northern people as a winter forcing flower of a most remarkably sweet odor. The Chinese gardeners here distinguish 4 varieties, but the two I am sending are considered to be the best. I hope they will prove to be new to America.

The Rose, No. 1072, obtained from Mrs. A. G. Sherrock here, may possibly also be a novelty.

The two bamboos, Nos. 1073 and 1074, I directed to Chico and wrote Mr. Beagles about it, enclosing also 2 inventory notes. I am in hopes they'll stand the long journey successfully.

Well, trusting everything reaches you safely and that things can be made to grow, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

P. S. You might do me a favor, if you could see your way, in writing Mr. Thomas Sammons a letter, thru the usual channels, asking him to assist us in forwarding specimens to the best of his ability. Could you do this, please? As you know, there is an American P.O. in Shanghai in the Consular Building.

c/o American Legation, Peking, China
Via Siberia

No. 1,000, a Tamarind, nonverse attention on a coral and brown binder for airmailing sections, say, in our South west.

Yes. 1007, 1008, 1009 and 1010 are to be turned over to some southern hurrycyclire with whom we have had meanwhile. I believe that the Tahoe airplane will become a favorite with the Northern people as a winter fruiting flower of a most remarkably sweet odor. The Chinese gardeners have discovered a variation, and the 1st I am sending are believed to be the best. I hope they will prove to be sure to Angelica.

The Rose, No. 1070, [illegible] from us. A. [illegible] very, may possibly also be a novelty.

The two bamboos, nos. 1071 and 1072, I directed to China and trade Mr. Douglas about it, mentioning also I investing notes. I am in hopes they'll stand the long journey successfully.

Well, counting everything possible you early and that things can be made to grow, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

[illegible]

P. S. Are right to me a favor, if you could see your way, in writing Mr. Thomas Summers a letter, thus the usual circumstances, asking him to assist us in forwarding specimens to the best of his ability, [illegible] you in this, please? As you know, there is no business [illegible], in Sumatra but in the Consular Building.

s/ Aurelian Dawidian, Prop.
The Jungle

Sianfu, Shensi, China,

Jan. 11, 1914.

Dear Mr. Beagles:

Yesterday I delivered to the P. O. here, one parcel containing some rooted Bamboo plants and addressed to the American Consulate-General at Shanghai. As the P.O. here does not accept parcels to foreign countries direct, I have written the Consul at Shanghai to forward this parcel to the Chico Garden. I am enclosing 2 inventory notes for your information. My suggestion to you is that these plants on arrival be planted in flat boxes and be nursed in the greenhouse until established; some time during the summer they might be planted outside, No 1074 preferably close-by to some hydrant where the soil remains moist most of the time.

Hoping these plants reach you in passable condition and that you may have success with them, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER.

Sianfu, Shensi, China,

January 15, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I delivered to the P. O. here two parcels marked F. and G. and today I am sending one parcel marked H., all addressed

Dear Mr. Douglas:

Yesterday I delivered to the F. O. here, one Jarrel consulting case world Jenkins plants and addressed to the American Consul-General at Shanghai. As the F.O. here does not assume service to foreign consulates direct, I have written the Consul at Shanghai to forward this parcel to the Duke Jenkins. I am enclosing a laudatory notes for your information. My suggestion to you is that these plants on arrival be planted in flat boxes and be nursed in the greenhouse until established; once that during the winter they might be planted outside. The ZOTA preferably close-by to some lightness where the soil resembles moist most of the time.

Trying these plants reach you in passable condition and that you may have success with them, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Frank N. Meyer.

Nearly, Consul, China,

January 18, 1914.

Dear Mr. Hybrid:

Yesterday [1] delivered to the F. O. here two parcels marked F. and O. and today I am sending the second marked F., all addressed

to the American Consulate-General at Shanghai, and I am asking the Consul to reforward them to Washington, D. C.

The package marked F. contains the numbers 1076, 1077, and 1078; package G. holds a fine quality of dried persimmons, sample 46b. Package H. has as contents a fine, large variety of chestnuts, No. 2005a.

Then I am sending to our Chico Garden, also via the Consulate at Shangahi, 2 parcels. One contains Nos. 1075, 1079, and 1080, and the other holds a smaller quantity of Chestnuts No. 2005a as what I am sending you. I am writing Mr. Beagles about it and am enclosing Inventory notes for his information.

I herewith enclose a set of Inventory notes covering this shipment and I wish to make some suggestions also.

Nos. 1076, 1077, and 1078 are varieties of the Chinese allspice and I wish you would enturst them to some Southern nursery firm for propag tion, like No. 1069 and 1070, which you may have already by this time

The chestnuts, No. 2005a, I would like to see being planted at our Rockville Garden. Perhaps they are different from the San tun ying form. I hope to visit this chestnut district to the south from here within a couple of days.

And what do you think of these dried persimmons? Shoud they arrive in good state, would you kindly allow some prominent people to taste them and to have somebody write down the verdict? I would be much pleased to hear what you allthink about them.

I just obtained today information of some very large jujubes existing East of Pu chou fu, S. W. Shansi; they are said to be larger than hen's eggs. I probably will go after them on my return trip to Shantung, a few weeks from now and we will see if these hens there near An yi hsien lay not perhaps some rather small eggs.

to the American Consulate-General at Shanghai, and I am asking the Consul to forward them to Washington, D. C.

The package marked K. contains the numbers 1076, 1077, and 1078; package O. holds a fine quality of dried persimmons, sample 655. Package R. has an assortment of fine, large varieties of chestnuts, No. 2005a.

Now I am sending by our Sales Bureau, also via the Consul at Shanghai, 3 parcels. One contains Nos. 1071, 2070, and 1069, and the other holds a smaller quantity of Chestnuts No. 2005a as what I am sending you. I am writing Mr. Douglas about it and am enclosing inventory notes for his information.

I herewith enclose a set of inventory notes covering this shipment and I wish to make some suggestions also.

Nos. 1076, 1077, and 1078 are varieties of the Chinese persimmon and I wish you would submit them to some Southern nursery firm for propagation, like No. 1069 and 1070, which you may have already by this time.

The chestnuts, No. 2005a, I would like to see being planted at our Beltsville Station. Perhaps they are different from the San Yuan form. I hope to visit this chestnut district to the south from here within a couple of days.

And what do you think of these dried persimmons? Should they arrive in good state, would you kindly allow some prominent people to taste them and to have somebody write down the variety? I would be much pleased to hear what you all think about them.

I just obtained today information of some very large Japanese eating Nut of Pa chow fu, S. W. Shansi; they are said to be larger than hen's eggs. I probably will go after them on my return trip in December, a few weeks from now and we will see if there have been there near to yet. Maybe lay not perhaps some rather small eggs.

With kindest of regards,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China,
via Siberia.

Sianfu, Shensi, China,
Jan. 15, 1914.

Dear Mr. Beagles:

Herewith I am sending you, via the American Consulate-General at Shanghai, 2 parcels, containing Nos. 1075, 1079, 1080, and 2005a. Of the last number I am also sending a quantity to Washington D.C. In case the bamboo, No. 1075, should arrive alive, I suggest to plant it in a flat box in the greenhouse until well established. I am enclosing a set of Inventory notes for your information.

Hoping you will receive this shipment in good condition, I am,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

Sianfu, Shensi, China,
Jan. 16, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find enclosed my Itinerary Report for the past quarter of Oct. 1-Dec. 31, 1913, (inclusive dates.)

You will see, by perusing it, that correspondence matters, attending to herbarium material and receiving callers have taken up a large amount of my time, which is to be regretted, as it prevents me from doing actual field work, which, at large, is of more direct practical use than wielding the pen alone. Well, one simply seems to have to submit to all of such matters.

You will also note that I have been unwell for a couple of days (Oct. 10-14, incl.) This also is not a gain; still, I have worked on so-called "holy"-days and on days devoted to the sun-god, so I trust such

With thanks of course,

Yours sincerely yours,

c/o American Legation, Vodena, Greece.
via Athens.

Elmer V. Mowe

Elmer, General, Greece.
Dec. 10, 1916.

Dear Mr. Hughes:

Herewith I am sending you, via the American Minister-Resident at Athens, I regret, certain, [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] the last letter I am also sending a quantity to Washington D.C. In case the letter, Dec. [illegible] should arrive <live>, I suggest to place it in a flat box in the [illegible] until well established. I am enclosing a set of Inventory notes for your information.

Hoping you will receive this shipment in good condition, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Elmer V. Mowe

Elmer, General, Greece.
Dec. 10, 1916.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find enclosed my Inventory Report for the past quarter of Oct. 1-Dec. 31, 1916. (Inclusive dates.)

You will see, by perusing it, that correspondence matters, attending to Relief material and receiving military here taken up a large amount of my time, which is to be regretted, as it prevents me from doing actual field work, which, of large, is of more direct importance than clerical pen pushing. Still, one simply cannot be here to submit to all of our [illegible]

You will also note that I have been unwell for a couple of days (Oct. 10-14, incl.). This also is not a good; still, I have worked on so-called "holy-days and on days devoted to the sun-god, so I trust such

days of sickness will not be put down to my discredit.

I am also enclosing some duplicate inventory notes, which may be as safe, when put into this envelope, as when carrying them about.

Trusting everything will reach you safely, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

P.S. Please excuse this sort of paper. I thought these sheets too good to be cut up for scraps. F.N.M.

c/o American Legation, Peking, China, Via Siberia.

Sianfu, Shensi, China,
Sat., Jan. 17, 1914, 5 p.m.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

A few days before I left Peking I received a letter from Dr. C. W. Janssen, A Dutch capitalist, interested in many enterprises in Sumatra, in which he asked me to give him and others my support in connection with the newly established Botanical Garden on the Eastern coast of Sumatra, by giving some advices and by sending samples of promising fodder plants, which could be grown on a mountain plateau from 3000-5000 ft. A.s.

Now, since it may be of profit to us to open up an exchange with that garden there and since Dr. Janssen is a good friend of mine and a very influential gentleman besides, I suggest to you to be so kind and forward to this Garden some samples of cowpeas, some varieties of alfalfa, some Chinese Kao-liangs, some soybeans and some varieties of mais. The climate around the Garden itself seems to be moderately tropical but on the Karo Plain, where an Experimental Station is being established, it is apparently much like on the table lands of Central Mexico.

The address to which you may send the seeds and preliminary correspondence also is: Lorsing, Esq., In Charge, Sibolangit, Succursale

days of idleness will not be put down to my discredit.

I am also enclosing some duplicate inventory notes, which may be as safe, when put into this envelope, as when carrying them about.

Trusting everything will reach you safely, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

PAUL K. HITT.

P.S. Please excuse this sort of paper. I should have slowly too much to be cut up for scrap. P.K.H.

c/o American Legation, Peking, China, Via Siberia.

Sinsk, Russ. China.
Sat., Jan. 27, 1924, 7 p.m.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

A few days before I left Peking I received a letter from Dr. C. V. Tamsen, A Dutch capitalist, interested in many enterprises in Sumatra, in which he asked me to give him and others my support in connection with the newly established Botanical Garden on the Western coast of Sumatra, by giving some advices and by sending samples of promising fodder plants, which could be grown on a variable plateau from 300-8000 ft. i.e.

Now, since it may be of profit to us to open up an exchange with that garden there and since Dr. Tamsen is a good friend of mine and a very influential gentleman besides, I suggest to you to be so kind and forward to this Garden some samples of cowpeas, some varieties of alfalfa, some Chinese Kao-liangs, some soybeans and some varieties of maize. The climate around the Garden itself seems to be moderately tropical but on the Karo Plain, where an Experimental Station is being established, it is exactly much like on the table lands of Central Mexico.

The address to which you may send the seeds and preliminary correspondence also is: Tertiaal. Sal., In Charge, Bibolanpt, Sumatra

van 'S Lands Plantentuin, Port Medan. Sumatra's Oostkust. (A pretty long address, isn't it! I suppose they will shorten it bye and bye).

Dr. Janssen wrote me that the fodder shortage has become a serious problem all thro Netherlands, India, and especially on the East Coast of Sumatra, that one hardly knows what to do! Who would have thought so, and especially in these rich tropics!

He also tells me that potato-culture on the "Karo Hoogvlakte" is becoming a great success and is becoming of such importance that a regular automobile freight service will soon be inaugurated to bring the product from the tablelands down to the coast! Are the tropics at last coming into their own?

I have a few questions to do, viz., shall I make arrangements for the coming summer to have more seeds collected of Amygdalus davidiana
of Diospyros lotus
of Pistacia chinensis
of Prunus tomentosa
and perhaps of anything else, like chestnuts, Crataegus pinnatifida seeds or anything else. I probably will be in Peking during some weeks in April and May and as it willbe the end of February before you get this letter, and as it will be in April before I get a reply, I suppose I am not too early with it. I suggest to you to confer with Messrs. Dorsett and Disset about these requests of mine.

I am just now thru wity my more important correspondence and on Monday morning I hope to leave for the mountains to the south, to see if the chestnuts there are really Castanea mollissima and whether they got also the bark-fungus on them. After some days I hope to return again to here, ship off specimens, if any, and then leave for Pintchow (Jujubes), Fuping (fine persimmons) Tung tchot (Jujubes),

van 'U Lands Plantentuin, Fort Kelang, Sumatra's Oostkust. (A pretty long address, isn't it? I suppose they will shorten it by and by).

Dr. Janssen wrote me that the fodder shortage has become a serious problem all thro Netherlands, India, and especially on the East Coast of Sumatra, that one hardly knows what to do! Who would have thought so, and especially in these rich tropics!

He also tells me that potato-culture on the "Lake Toegwhoe" is becoming a great success and is becoming of such importance that a regular automobile freight service will soon be inaugurated to bring the product from the tableLands down to the coast! Are the tropics at last coming into their own?

I have a few questions to do, viz., shall I make arrangements for the coming summer to have more seeds collected of Aggregate Lavidaca
of Dioscorea lotus
of Fistacia chinensis
of Prunus tomentosa
and perhaps of anything else, like chestnuts, Cryptomeria plumatilida seeds or anything else. I probably will be in Peking during some weeks in April and May and as it willbe the end of February before you get this letter, and as it will be in April before I get a reply, I suppose I am not too early with it. I suggest to you to confer with Meserve, Dorsett and Hansen about these requests of mine.

I am just now then with my more important correspondence and on Monday morning I hope to leave for the mountains to the south, to see if the chestnuts there are really Castanea mollissima and whether they got also the bark-fungus on them. After some days I hope to return again to here, ship off specimens, if any, and then leave for Pintchow (Jutubee), Peping (Pine preliminary) Shan tsing (Jetchu),

then across the Yellow River to Fu-show in Shansi, where fine persimmons and jujubes are said to exist; then to Yi-shi-hsien and An-yi-hsien where the largest jujubes of all China are said to be grown. From there across the Yellow River again and on to Honanfu, Kai-fungfu and into Shantung. I am not sure whether the safety of the roads will allow me to proceed the way I have mapped out; we will see, however, and do our best.

With kindest regards, also to All in the Office, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation
Peking, China

then carry the Yellow River to Shanghai in Chinese, where the
provinces and prefecture are well to assist; then to Hi-Kai-Wei and Jungle-
Lake where the largest junkmen of all China are said to be gathered.
From there across the Yellow River Lake and on to Shanghai, Ch-
Fungfu and Lake Tuntung. I am now having the study of the
work will allow me to proceed the way I have mapped out; we will
see, however, and do our best.

With kindest regards, also to all in the Divine, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Frank H. Ritch

c/o American Consulate
Tsinan, China

Sienfu, Shensi, China

Jan. 27, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Since a couple of days, I have returned from a short trip to the mountains, 1 days' journey to the south from here, where I went more specifically to see whether the chestnuts there have the bark-fungus on them. Well, they have it, but only very slightly and either this strain of chestnut is more immune than the San tun ying form, or the disease is not as virile here. Maybe also the locality is not favorable for the successful growth of this fungus. I have too little time at my disposal to investigate every little chestnut plantation that lies hidden in some mountain valley, for the collecting season is short and the territory immensely big. I obtained, however, a bundle of scions from a big fruited variety which seems quite resistant to the fungus and I also got some chestnuts, which I am packing up now.

On Jan. 25, I shipped to the American Consulate General 4 parcels with cuttings, marked Botanical Material and bearing resp. the letters I J K and L. I have written Mr. Samsons to forward them to the Department at his earliest opportunity.

These parcels contain the numbers 1081 - 1114 (incl.) and I am herewith enclosing the Inventory cards. There is a collection of scions of persimmons among this shipment, consisting out of 18 named varieties. Some of them seem to be rare and only locally known. I trust Mr. Hume and others may have success with them and that some varieties will be really stunning. It is interesting to see that ourold friend the

Liberty, Tennessee, Tenn.

Jan. 27, 1941.

Dear Dr. Fairchild:

Since a couple of days, I have returned from a short trip to the mountains, 1 day's journey to the south from here, where I went more specifically to see whether the chestnuts there have the bark-fungus on them. Well, they have it, but only very slightly and either this strain of chestnut is more immune than the Man Mun ying Tree, or the disease is not as virile here. Maybe also the locality is not favorable for the successful growth of this fungus. I have too little time at my disposal to investigate every little chestnut practically that lies along as some mountain valley, for the collecting season is short and the territory immensely big. I obtained, however, a bundle of cones from a big twisted variety which seems quite resistant to the fungus and I have yet seen chestnuts, which I am packing up now.

On Jan. 23, I shipped to the American Consulate General 4 parcels with articles, marked Botanical Material and bearing prop. the letters I I E and L. I have written Dr. Swanson to forward them to the department at his earliest opportunity.

These parcels contain the numbers 1221 - 1238 (incl.) and I am hereby enclosing the inventory cards. There is a collection of seeds of persimmons along this shipment, neglecting out of 16 seed varieties. Some of them seem to be more and only locally known. I trust Dr. Fairchild others may have success with them and that some varieties will be really promising. It is interesting to see that around Tokyo the

"Tamopan" also seems to be among them. I wonder whether it really will be the same sort as we have up at Peking.

Of No. 1096, which I take to be the real wild D. kaki I wish you would supply our Chico Garden with some material, while Mr. Hume and Texas nurserymen also might obtain some scions. I also collected some seeds, which I hope to send soon. This is the second time in my life that I came across the wild Chinese persimmon, but is only the first time that I was able to obtain scions and seeds.

Nos. 1097 and 1102, are cuttings of an ornamental Euonomus, the main part might go to Chico, but a few sticks could be tried at our Rockville Garden.

No. 1098, are root-cuttings of a large Chinese poplar. They might succeed best at Chico, they ought to be given gentle bottom heat until new rootlets and buds have been formed. This poplar cannot be propagated from ordinary cuttings, but as it is such a highly interesting species, and so well suited to semi-arid climates, a little extra care will not be wasted on it.

No. 1100 is a lilac, would you kindly send a few scions to Prof. Sargent and also of 1101, a Lonicera.

No. 1103 Castanea mollissima, might possibly show to be resistant even, when grafted on C. dentata. Have experiments been made already, to your knowledge, whether Japanese chestnuts become more susceptible to bark fungus when grafted on American stock? And if not, do they acquire the tendency to grow taller and producing therewith more lumber?

As you are aware some stocks dwarf the scion, but some again give

"Tamoyan" also seems to be among them. I wonder whether it really will be the same sort as we have up at Ashing.

Of No. 1096, which I take to be the real wild E. mori I wish you would supply our Ohio Garden with some material, while Mr. Hume and Tessa mulberrymen also might obtain some seions. I also collected some seeds, which I hope to send soon. This is the second time in my life that I saw across the wild Chinese mulberries, but is only the first time that I was able to obtain seions and seeds.

Nos. 1097 and 1108, are cuttings of a cultivated Japanese, the main part might go to Ohio, but a few sticks could be tried at our Rockville farms.

No. 1098, are root-cuttings of a large Chinese peplar. They might succeed best at Ohio, they ought to be given gentle bottom heat until new rootlets and buds have been formed. This peplar cannot be propagated from ordinary cuttings, but as it is such a highly interesting species, and so well suited to semi-arid climates, a little extra care will not be wasted on it.

No. 1100 is a Lilac, would you kindly send a few seions to Prof. Sargent and also of 1101, a Lonicera.

No. 1102 Carissa [illegible], might possibly show to be resistant even, when grafted on C. dumbia. Have experiments been made already, to your knowledge, whether Japanese cherries soon are susceptible to bark fungus when grafted on American stock? And if not, do they require the tendency to grow taller and producing somewhat more leaves?

Is you are aware some stocks dwarf the scion, but some again give

it greater vigor and when grafting Chinese and Japanese chestnuts on American stock, Low down in the ground or on roots even, we might possibly obtain some striking results.

Just now we are in the throes of the Chinese New Year. Today is the second day already, thank heavens, for in this time of the year, the ordinarily sober Chinese become as mad as hares in March.

Yesterday my assistant and I went out to an old Chinese burial ground and collected a goodly quantity of hardy orange fruits (Citrus trifoliata) which plant seems to be a beloved graveyard shrub around here. We found some large fruits among them of a somewhat elongated shape, different from the Japanese type. The Chinese themselves use the crushed and dried fruits for fuel. The wood is not much though of, but the plant is appreciated as an efficient hedge plant. I should say it is the hedgeplant for large sections of our semi-arid Southwest.

At the end of the wekk I may leave for persimmon and jujube regions.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Sianfu, Shensi, China

Jan. 31, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Two days ago I delivered to the local P. O. here 7 parcels, all addressed to the American Consulate-General at Shanghai and marked

is greater vigor and more positive climate and climates resembling or bordering about, but does in the normal or so tools even, an slight usually obtain some abiding results.

Just now we are in the throes of the Chinese New Year. Daily in the account of circuit, Social Service, for in this time of the year, the difficulty under Chinese people is hard to have to break.

Yesterday my mainland and I went out to my old Chinese hotel group and collected a goodly quantity of fancy orange fruits (Citrus sinensis) which plant makes to Sala National preserved along round water. We found also large fruits among them of a somewhat elongated shape, different from the Jaffa type. The Chinese themselves use the crushed and dried fruits for food. The wood is not much sought of, but the plant is cultivated as an efficient hedge plant. I should say it is the most popular for large sections of our mainland Australia.

My due and if the week I may have for Australian and Pacific regions, with Western Australia, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Chief, Section of Plant Introduction

Plant Exp. Station

Enc: Pl. 3314.

The fruit was delivered to the Inst. of Sala Citrus Industry, with addressed to the Western Chemical Research at Sacramento and review

Botanical Material; they bore resp. the letters M, N, O, P, Q, R, and S. I have written Mr. Sammons to kindly refoward them to our Department at Washington, D. C., and I sent him the necessary official tags.

I am enclosing herewith the inventory notes covering this shipment, which comprises numbers 1104; 2006a, 2007a, 2008a and 2009a.

I would like to make a few suggestions:

No. 1104 a Lotus might be tried around Washington with the object of naturalizing this beautiful waterplant in home waters. Professor Sargent also might obtain a piece of rhizome for the ponds of the Arboretum; he told me he wanted to get a hardy variety of lotus to test.

Of No. 2006a, Castanea sativissima, there are two packages and so there are of No. 2007a. I suppose there will be many wanting to experiment with them. There is a possibility that they will not be quite hardy North of Washington, D. C., for they grow in well-sheltered locations.

2008a is the wild form of so-called Oriental persimmon, of which I sent scions under No. 1076. Some seeds might be grown at Chico; Mr. Hume may get some, also the Experimental Station at San Antonio, Texas, and you probably know a few more parties, who are interested in this tree.

No. 2009a, Citrus trifoliata, may be a different variety of the ordinary Japanese form, now so common down South. I wish you would kindly submit them to Mr. Swingle for his comments; to photograph them, in case they should be considered distinct; some successful Southern nurserymen might obtain some fruits for testing and Chico and Rockville may try some too. I have still a much larger quantity in my possession. but to send them by parcels post packages eats up a whole lot of money and — I have to be careful with my expenditures for I have some expensive travel to perform yet.

Potentilla Detentalis; they were rare. The letters B, D, E, H, M, and S. I have written Mr. Hanson to kindly inform me if he has specimens of *Potentilla*, D. E.; and I sent him the necessary official tags.

I am enclosing herewith the invitations covering this element, which comprise species *Ilex*, *Erica*, *Erica*, *Erica* and *Erica*.

I would like to make a few suggestions:

No. *Ilex* a *Lotus* might be tried around Washington with the object of naturalizing this beautiful species in some waste. Professor Sargent also might obtain a place of residence for the genus of the Arboretum; he told me he wanted to get a hardy variety of *Lotus*.

No. *Erica*, *Calluna vulgaris*, these are very common and so that are of *Ilex*. I suppose there will be any making in experimenting with them. There is a possibility that they will not be quite hardy North of Washington, D. C., for they are in well-drained locations.

Erica, is the wild form of so-called Tricolor, *Erica*, of which I must write under *Ilex*. Some seeds might be grown at Ohio; Mr. Hume may get some, also the Experimental Station at San Antonio, Texas, and you probably know a few more parties, who are interested in this tree.

No. *Erica*, *Erica tetralicis*, may be a different variety of the ordinary Japanese form, now so common down South. I wish you would kindly submit them to Mr. Swingle for his comments; to photograph them, in case they should be considered distinct; some successful Southern nurseryman might obtain some fruits for testing and Ohio and Rockville may try some too. I have still a much larger quantity in my possession, but to send them by parcels post packages each is a whole lot of money and — I have to be careful with the expenditure for I have now no money based to perform yet.

We have been negotiating with several carters for the last 4 or 5 days, but Chinese New Year is here and business is practically at a standstill. However, we just settled a few minutes ago, and I paid some "advance" money and should all go well, we will leave to morrow morning for Fuping, Fuchow Shan tsho on to Honanfu. With kindest regards, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Chengchow, Honan Prov. China
February 27, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I delivered to the P. O. here 5 large parcels, all marked Botanical Material, Chico, and addressed to the American Consulate-General at Shanghai, and I have written to the Consul-General asking him to re-forward these parcels to our Garden at Chico at his earliest opportunity. I just have written Mr. Beagles about this shipment and I have suggested to him, a. o., to send some material of all of the jujubes to some other parties also, so as not to put all of one's eggs into one basket, - except numbers 1123 and 1132, of which I have sent a similar quantity of scions to Washington, D. C. I enclosed in my letter to Mr. Beagles a set of inventory notes covering the 30 numbers of that shipment and herewith I am enclosing to you a similar set, comprising the following numbers:

We have been negotiating with several carriers for the latter's [illegible] days, but Coleman Bros Exp. Co have old fashioned in practically every [illegible] standpoint. However, we just entitled a few minutes ago, and I will [illegible] "advised" money and should all go well, we will leave to arrive morning for Boston, provided that time is no longer. This already engrossing, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank E. Meyer

Chargeview, Lemon Grov, Virginia

February 27, 1916.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I delivered to the P. O. here 3 large parcels, all marked Biological Material, Ohio, and addressed to the American Consulate-General at Zurich, and I have written to the Consul-General asking him to re-forward these parcels to our Bureau at Ohio at his earliest opportunity. I just have written Mr. Zweigle about this shipment and I have suggested to him, e. g., to send some material of all of the [illegible] in [illegible] series also, so as not to put all of one's eggs into one basket, - except numbers 1125 and 1128, of which I have sent a similar quantity of [illegible] to Washington, D. C. I enclosed in my letter to Mr. Zweigle a set of instructions covering the 3 numbers of that shipment and accordingly I am enclosing to you a similar set, containing the following numbers:

1105, 1106, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1128, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1143, 1142, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1155 and 1164.

Under Nos. 1141 and 1148 I think I have obtained the largest jujubes in China and possibly in the weole world. I do trust we may be successful with them. I saw indeed some fruits that were as large as ordinary hen's eggs and I hope you may see them also a few years hence from home-grown plants.

There are also some very interesting soil binding plants among this lot, No.s 1125, an Euonimus, and 1143, Jasminum mudiflorum, they will be found to be valuable in some of our S. W. States.

Please read the note under No. 1140, I have tasted jujubes prepared in all of these ways and some day the American people may be thankful that I have plodded thru snows and slush to get these things.

What do you think of the new timber tree, Catalpa bungei? No. 1151; this and the big white poplar, Populus alba bucentoma (1152) will also come some day into their own. And this sugar cane, No. 1164, was it known that it was cultivated so far north?

I am writing now the inventory notes for another 52 packages, which I have sent to Washington; a lot of work this all is. I have had some beastly weather en route, snow, sleet, hail, rain, mud, cold, etc., but we are thru now for the present. The health of myself and assistant is OkK. but my interpreter's is not what we would like to see it.

Well, later on more, with kindest regards, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

[illegible]

Dear Mrs. [illegible] and [illegible] I think I have [illegible] the largest [illegible] in Silver [illegible] Society in the world [illegible]. I do trust we may be successful with them. I was indeed sorry [illegible] that [illegible] as [illegible] and I hope you may see them also a few years [illegible] Dania.

There are also some two, interesting pill boxes [illegible] lot, Mr. [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] medicines. They will be found to be valuable in some of our S. S. [illegible].

Please read the note under [illegible]. I have bought [illegible] pile and pile big plate [illegible] (1189) will also soon arrive for [illegible] [illegible]. But this [illegible] the [illegible], was it known that it was [illegible] at [illegible]?

I am writing now [illegible] for a [illegible] [illegible], and I have work to [illegible] a lot of [illegible] [illegible]. I hope [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], but we are [illegible] for [illegible]. The [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible], but [illegible] is not [illegible] to see it.

[illegible] to [illegible] [illegible], I remain, Mrs. [illegible]

Very [illegible] yours,

(s) [illegible] E. [illegible]

1369a.

Chengchow, Honan, China,

Febr. 27, 1914.

Dear Mr. Beagles:

Yesterday I sent, by Chinese Parcels Post, 5 packages to the American Consulate-General at Shanghai and I have written the Consul, asking him toforward these packages to the Garden at Chico. These 5 parcels contain 30 small packages, bearing the numbers resp. of 1105, 1106, 1108, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1128, 1136, 1137 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1155, and 1164. I am enclosing herewith a set of Inventory notes giving detailed descriptions. Would you kindly give this material the best of your attention and facilities. There are a few among this lot that are very valuable and on which some special care might be bestowed, like Nos. 1140 and 1146. It might be a good plan for you to send a few scions of each of the various jujubes to some other parties also, so as not to put all of one's eggs into one basket only.

Of Nos. 1123 and 1139 I have sent a similar quantity to Wash. D. C. and you may retain therefore these two numbers, unless different instructions should come to you from the head-office.

Please have the pear scions Nos. 1136, 1137, 1138 grafted, even if the buds should have pushed too far; some so-called advantageous buds might be formed later on.

I wonder whether the young Catalpa & poplar trees will reach you in good enough a condition to be planted. And the same with the hardy Sugarcane, No. 1164.

Well, trusting things will reach you in good condition and

Shanghai, China, China,

Feb. 27, 1914.

Dear Mr. Hodgins:

Yesterday I sent, by Chinese Parcels Post, 5 packages to the American Consulate-General at Shanghai and I have written the Consul, asking him to forward these packages to the Garden at Chico. These 5 parcels contain 30 small packets, bearing the numbers of 1108, 1106, 1108, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, and 1154. I am enclosing herewith a set of inventory notes giving detailed descriptions. Would you kindly give this material the best of your attention and facilities. There are a few among this lot that are very valuable and on which some musical care might be bestowed, like Nos. 1120 and 1148. It might be a good plan for you to send a few scions of each of the various species to some other parties also, so as not to put all of one's eggs into one basket only.

Of Nos. 1122 and 1130 I have sent a similar quantity to Wash. D. C. and you may retain therefore these two numbers, unless different instructions should come to you from the Head-office.

Please have the pot scions for 1124, 1147, 1148 grafted, even if the buds should have pushed too far; some special arrangements might be formed later on.

I wonder whether the young Catalpa & cypress trees will reach you in good enough condition to be planted. And the same with the early Sequoias, No. 1141.

Well, treating things will reach you in good condition and

that you may have success with them, I am, Mr. Beagles,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER
Agricultural Explorer

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

Chenchow, Honan, China,

Febr. 28, 1914

Dear Mr. Beagles:

This day I delivered to the local Chinese P. O. here, 2 parcels, both marked Botanical Material, Chico, and addressed: American Consulate-General, Shanghai. I have written the Consul-General to kindly reforward these to parcels to your Garden.

The contents of these two packages consist out of 14 small bundles, bearing the numbers 1165-1178 (incl.). I am herewith enclosing a set of Inventory Notes covering this shipment.

I would like to make the following suggestions: Of the 4 varieties of jujubes (Nos. 1165-1168, incl.) a few scions might also be sent to some other successful propagators, so as to be sure of their establishment into the United States.

With the pears I would suggest to have at least half a dozen grafted of each of the 10 varieties and of Nos. 1169, 1170, 1171, 1175, and 1177, ten or even twelve grafts would be worth while. Shouldn't you have the necessary stock at hand, no doubt you could easily arrange to obtain some thrifty 2 year old stocks for this work.

Trusting this shipment may reach you in good condition, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER
Agricultural Explorer.

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

Chengchow, Honan, China

Feb. 23, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This day I delivered to the local Chinese P. O. here, 2 parcels, both marked Botanical Material and addressed to the American Consulate-General, Shanghai. These parcels contain scions of Jujubes and of pears, and I have written the Consul-General to be so kind and reforward this shipment at his earliest opportunity to our Garden at Chico. I have also written Mr. Beagles, suggesting to him to send a few scions of each of the 4 varieties of jujubes (nos. 1165-1168, incl.) to some other successful propagators, so as to make sure of their introduction into the United States. For the pears I suggested to graft at least ½ dozen of each variety, while of Nos. 1169, 1170, 1171, 1175 and 1177 ten or even 12 may be worth our while. I also sent him a set of Inventory notes, covering this shipment, for his information. There are 14 separate lots, bearing the Nos. 1165-1178, incl.

I am still busy with the notes for the parcels that I have sent to Washington. In a Chinese inn, with its noises, inconveniences and dirt, one finds it much harder to do mental work than in a well lighted, clean office somewhere in America. Well, such things one has to take with the rest.

I hope this afore-mentioned shipment reaches Chico in good contidion. Please find enclosed a set of inventory notes relating to it.

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Changchow, Hunan, China

Feb. 20, 1911.

Dear Mr. Wilkinson:

Yesterday I delivered to the local Chinese E. C. Mere, a parcel, data and [illegible] material and addressed to the American Consulate-General, Hankow. These parcels contain samples of Jujubes and of seeds, and I have written the Consul-General to be so kind and forward this shipment at his earliest opportunity to our Station at Chiao. I have also written Mr. Hedges, suggesting to him that a few seeds of each of the 4 varieties of jujubes (nos. 1168-1170, incl.) be sent under successful propagators, so as to make sure of their introduction into the United States. For the same reason I suggested to Hedges that 1 seed of each variety, while of Nos. 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172 and 1177 ten or even 12 may be worth our while. I also sent him a set of inventory notes, covering this shipment, for his information. There are 14 separate lots, bearing the Nos. 1168-1172, incl.

I am still busy with the notes for the parcels that I have sent to Washington. In a Chinese inn, with its noises, inconveniences and dirt, one finds it much harder to do mental work than in a well lighted, clean office somewhere in America. Well, such things can be done with the rest.

I hope this afore-mentioned shipment reaches Chiao in good condition. Please find enclosed a set of inventory notes relating to it.

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Chenchou, Honan, China

March 2, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I will try to give you just a brief resume of this last trip I have just performed.

On Feb. 1, we left Sianfu by 2 carts and 2 days later we were at Fuping, in which vicinity a superior quality of dried persimmon is manufactured and I was successful in obtaining this variety (No. 1109a). Then we went on to Puchow in Shansi, just on the North of the Yellow River and near there I got what is said to be the finest persimmon in all China; the "Chang sze tze" or "Green persimmon", (No. 1129), which is so good, as to have found favor with the one-time Imperial Court at Peking. In the same vicinity the Chinese also found out that a brandy can be made from certain varieties of persimmons. After having gotten all the varieties around Puchow, we went on to the North West to the Tshe hsien and the An yih hsien districts, famous since ancient times for their fine jujubes. Here I got some of the largest-fruited varieties in the world I suppose, especially No. 1140 and No. 1146, the last one said to be actually as large as a small pear. After having gotten those, I wanted to make for the R. R. and for a post office to ship off these valuable acquisitions and as a result I have been sitting here now for several days, writing, packing and s ipping.

We have had some bad delays en route, especially toward the end, when we encountered very ugly weather, like sleet and snowstorms, rain

Chungking, Szechwan, China

March 2, 1944

Dear Mr. Fitzsimmons

Herewith I will try to give you just a brief resume of my trip that I have just performed.

On Feb. 1, we left Kunming at 2 noon and 4 hrs later we were at Kutang, in which vicinity a motorcycle mudflap of mine developed it mechanical and I was successful in obtaining this welding. (Mr. Liang). Then we went on to Tachow in Shensi, just on the bend of the Yellow River and over there I got what is said to be the finest performance in all China; the "Chang Ren Tse" or "Human performance", (Mr. Liang), which is so good, as to have found favor with the co-ed Imperial Court at Peking. In the same village the Chinese-also found and staged a brush-and-ink-wash from an-Hsia versatile of particular. After having gotten all the material which around Tachow, we went on to the North West to the Tibe Tsinan and the Ai yin Hsian district, famous since ancient times for their fine jadeite. Here I got some of the very-very-fine varieties in the world. I mean, seriously Mr. Liang and Mr. Lin, the last "m" came to be actually as large as a small pecan. After having gotten three, I wanted to make for the E. E. and for a year after to carry off those valuable acquisitions and as a result I have been getting home now for several days, eating, sleeping and relaxing.

We have had some bad luck at times, actually speaking the end, when we encountered very ugly weather, like snow and sleet, and

and wind, etc., and being in a loess country, our carts got stuck in the mud every so many minutes, our animals became crippled and everybody lost temper, became unwell, etc., too many troubles to relate them all!

Well, now I am throu with it for the present and tomorrow morning I hope to leave by train for Kaifenfu; from there by carts over Tsao chonfu to Chiningchow, or the R. R. and Grand Canal and from there quickly to Taian and vicinity to get trees of the large fruited haws and of the Fei cheng peach. When that is over, I'll have done a good piece of winter collecting work and I can proceed to Peking to send off seeds and face the accumulated correspondence.

I also have some trouble ahead in finding a seasoned and ex-new interpreter, for Mr. Ting, my present one, has informed me some weeks ago, that he will not be able to accompany me on the trip to Kansu, for his health is not what it could be. I expected this of course, and I wrote you already about this from Sianfu, but still, I had hoped that his health would have changed for the better.

There are a few things I would like to ask you for; one is this, do you know perhaps a good handy English-Chinese dictionary in which plant names especially are given? My interpreter says some of the existing books give the names in the Southern pronunciations, and they cannot be used up North. Mr. Swingle possibly may know of a good work, that is not too bulky.

Another thing I like to get is a roll of paraffine paper in which to pack samples of fruits, etc. The Chinese oil paper has too strong a smell for this.

and wind, etc., and being in a loess country, our carts got stuck in the mud every so many minutes, our animals became crippled and everybody lost temper, became unwell, etc., too many troubles to relate them all!

Well, now I am through with it for the present and tomorrow morning I hope to leave by train for Kaifengfu; from there by carts over Tsao chowfu to Chinkiangchow, or the T. K. and Grand Canal and from there quickly to Tsian and violently to get trees of the large frosted leaf and of the fat cabbage peach. Then that is over, I'll have done a good piece of winter collecting work and I can proceed to Peking to send off seeds and face the accumulated correspondence.

I also have some trouble ahead in finding a seasoned and ex-new interpreter, for Mr. Ting, my present one, has informed me some weeks ago, that he will not be able to accompany me on the trip to Kansu, for his health is not what it could be. I expected this of course, and I wrote you already about this from Siangfu, but still, I had hoped that his health would have changed for the better.

There are a few things I would like to ask you for; one is this, do you know perhaps a good handy English-Chinese dictionary in which plant names especially are given? My interpreter says some of the existing books give the names in the Southern pronunciations, and they cannot be used up North. Mr. Swingle possibly may know of a good work, that is not too bulky.

Another thing I like to get is a roll of paraffine paper in which to pack samples of fruits, etc. The Chinese oil paper has too strong a smell for this.

And the last item is one dozen of Inventory Notebooks, for I am almost thru with them.

Have we got also perhaps small books for herbarium labels, enabling me to write my labels in triplicate. (One for the specimens themselves, one for the office files, and one for my own information).

You may have such things sent to me via Diplomatic Pouch of the State Department, saving both trouble and postage.

Next season, or rather this coming season, may possibly find me for a long time away from the Coast and I have not quite decided where to make my postal headquarters; perhaps in Lanchowfu, Kansu.

The safety of the country is steadily on the improve, and with every year a few tens of miles of railroads laid, one is not as isolated any longer as some years ago, when the Peking-Shanhaikwan line was practically the only railroad in all China. Still, if there is trouble, a railroad after all does not amount to so very much.

The French-Belgian R. R. Syndicate is now working on the Lanchow-to-the Sea project. It will be between 25 and 30 years before it is finished, if nothing interferes. The line is in working order between Kaifengfu and Mien chi hsien and on the East they are working in the direction of Kwei te fu and on the West to Shen chou. This information may possibly be of interest to you.

Well, this is about all for the present. I will be glad to see some of your letters when in Peking, some six weeks from now.

I remain, Very sincerely yours,

(s) Fan
rank N. Meyer

And the last item is one dozen of Inventory Notebooks, for I am almost thru with them.

Have we got also perhaps small books for Receiving Labels, enabling me to write my labels in triplicate. (One for the gunsmen themselves, one for the office files, and one for my own information).

You may have such things sent to me via Diplomatic Pouch of the State Department, saving both trouble and postage.

Next season, or rather this coming season, may possibly find me for a long time away from the Coast and I have not quite decided where to make my postal headquarters; perhaps in Jamestown, Kansas.

The safety of the country is steadily on the improve, and with every year a few tens of miles of railroads laid, one is not so isolated any longer as some years ago, when the Peking-Shanhaikwan line was practically the only railroad in all China. Still, if there is trouble, a railroad after all does not amount to so very much.

The French-Belgian R. R. Syndicate is now working on the Lanchow-to-the Sea project. It will be between 25 and 30 years before it is finished, if nothing interferes. The line is in working order between Kalgan and Sian old Hsian and on the East they are working in the direction of Kwei to Fu and on the West to Sian also. This information may possibly be of interest to you.

Well, this is about all for the present. I will be glad to see some of your letters when in Peking, some six weeks from now.

I remain, Very sincerely yours,

[s] E.
Tom E. Moore

Chengchow, Honan, China

March 2, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This day I have delivered to the local Chinese Post Office here 6 parcels marked Seeds and all addressed to the American Consulate General at Shanghai. They bear resp. the letters S, Y and Z and the Roman ciphers I, II and III.

Of these 6 parcels four contain orange fruits (citrus trifoliata) No. 2009a, the other two have for contents: 2 samples of lotus persimmon fruits, for seeds; (Nos. 2011a and 2012a) and seeds of Ulmus parvifolia, No. 2010a.

On Feb. 26, 1914, I sent, also by Chinese parcels post, 4 packages marked Botanical Material, bearing resp. the letters T, U, V, and X, and all addressed also to the American Consulate General at Shanghai. These last 4 parcels contain 22 bundles, bearing the numbers of 1107, 1108, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1123, 1127, 1128, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1139, 1151, 1154, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162 and 1163.

I have written Mr. Simmons, our Consul General at Shanghai, asking him to be so kind and reforward all these parcels at his earliest opportunity to the Department at Washington, D. C.

Please find enclosed a set of inventory notes covering all the aforementioned numbers, exception Nos. 1123, 1152 and 1109a, of which I have sent in notes previously.

Chengtiny, Jolan, China

March 2, 1917.

Dear Mr. Plenrolin:

This day I was informed by the Lord Chinese that office was 8 cases arrived Jerde and all addressed to the American Consulate General at Chengtu. They bear mar. the letters L, T and Z on the Roman numbers I, II and III.

Of these 8 packets four contain three tins (Chinese Artificial Mr. Zyde), the other two have for contents 2 bundles of Indian paraleaves (tails, for smoking (Mr. Zyde and Zyde) and packs of Chinese newspapers. Mr. Zyde.

On Feb. 20, 1917, I sent, also by Chinese postal post, a consignment marked Personal Effects. Include these the letters I, L, T, and Z, and all addressed also to the American Consulate General at Chengtu. These last 4 packets contain 22 bundles, between the numbers of 1200, 1201, 1210,1211,1212,1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250.

I have written Mr. Hancock, our Legal Tuanu at Chengtu, asking him to go to Kiak and ascertain all these records at the municipal government on the Commissar of Municipal A. C.

Please find enclosed a set of invoices being covering 2 the aforementioned packets, namely Nos. 1200, 1201, 1202 and 1203, of which I have sent to John yesterday.

As you will notice, the very bigger part of the material consists out of various varieties of persimmons. There are some extra good ones among them for drying purposes and I hope their introduction will make it possible to start the dried persimmon industry in America.

I would like to see the following numbers treated with special care: 1104, 1123, 1130, 1134, 1138, 1147, 1150, 1151 and 1161.

To whom are you intending to send all these persimmons? I suppose mostly to Mr. Hume; if so, I would suggest to send him a copy of note No. 1102; he may see something on it he didn't know yet.

Of course, I am not dead sure that all of the descriptions I gave will come absolutely true, for I have not seen the fruits on the trees and never could expect to see them all in proper season, as the territory really is too big to cover it all.

What do you think of the fact that Chinese make a sort of brandy from persimmons? And it is not such a very bad one either! I suppose that we could make even some sort of a beer from them, for I have tasted some fermented fruits that brought me back to a "stein."

Of some of the dried persimmon fruits I obtained samples, while I took some photos of some fresh fruits. I hope that the photo from No. 1157 will turn out to be fine. This is namely a perfectly square fruit of tapering form and of a beautiful pale orange-yellow color. Nos. 1123 and 1139 are good varieties of jujubes, which you may send to some successful nursery down South; of each number I have sent a similar quantity to Chico also.

As you will notice, the very longest part of the material consists out of various variations of perfumery. There are some quite good ones among them for trying purposes and I hope their introduction will make it possible to start the dried perfumes industry in America.

I would like to see the following matters treated with special care: Mint, Lilac, Lilac, Lilac, Lilac, Lilac, Lilac, Lilac and Lilac.

Is also are you intending to send all these merchandise? I anyone mostly to do. Many if so, I would request to send me a copy of such so. Lilac is why are wanting on it be didn't have yet.

Of course, I do not think more than 5% of the [illegible] I gave will come absolutely true, for I have not seen the truth on our terms and never could expect to see them all in proper season, as the herbiboy really is too big to cover it all.

What do you think of the fact that I have been a part of nearly five perfumers? And it is not such a very bad one either! I mention not as such one even was not at a loser from them, for I have helped some terrorized truths not to "get or have to a plate."

Of some of the dried perfumes which I enclosed samples, while I had some plenty of some fresh prices. I hope that the [illegible] from Mr. Lilac will turn out to be fine. This is merely a perfectly [illegible] truth of [illegible] love and of a beautiful [illegible]. Mrs. Lilac and Lilac are good varieties of jasmine, which you may find to [illegible] [illegible] Lilac Lilac [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Of No. 1127, a globular form of Thuya orientalis, I would like to see some material being sent to a specialist in propagating evergreens.

Of No. 1107, I would like to see Professor Sargent obtain a few scions; it may be a new lilac. And of the Elm, No. 1156, the Arnold Arboretum may also obtain some trees, while some might go to Chico, if the season isn't already too far advanced.

No. 2010a, Ulmus parvifolia, is a promising hard wood and ornamental tree, especially of use for the mild wintered, semi-arid sections of the United States. I wish you would give directions to have some seeds sown out at various places, like at the Yarrow Garden; at Chico; at Brooksville; at San Antonio, etc. (The tree is of course not an exotic, for I know even two specimens in the grounds of the Temple of Heaven at Peking, but still, it seems to thrive very much better in milder climes.)

The trifoliate orange fruits might be distributed to various parties interested in them; I hope you received the 2 parcels selected fruits all right (no. 2009a)

The "Lotus" persimmon fruits might go to people who are willing to engage into the dried persimmon industry. I did not clean the seeds, because I suspect they will retain their vitality much better, just like Citrus, Nephelium, Aleuritus and other fleshy fruits.

Well, in another letter I hope to write something about this past trip.

Hoping that all the aforementioned material may reach you in good condition, I remain,

Very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Of No. 1127, a globular form of Ficus microcarpa, I would like to see some material being sent to a specialist in propagating arrangements.

Of No. 1127, I would like to see reference Sargent obtain a few scions; it may be a new clone. As of the Ficus, No. 1129, the Arnold Arboretum may also obtain some trees, while some might go to Ohio, if the seeds isn't already too far advanced.

Re. Ficus, Ficus nerifolia, is a prolific, bird food and ornamental tree, especially of use for the mild winters, coal-mild sections of the United States. I wish you would give directions to have some seeds sent out at various places, like at the Fairchild Garden at Miami and at Berkeley; but also at San Antonio, etc. (The tree is of course not an evergreen, for I know even two specimens in the grounds of the Temple of Heaven at Peking, but still, it seems to thrive very much better in milder climes.)

The trifoliate orange fruits might be distributed to various parties interested in them; I hope you received the 2 parcels containing fruits all right (no. 1106a)

The Mature Japanese Fruits might go to Jordan who are willing to empty into the total percentage (one-tenth). I did not know the seeds, because I suspect the will crack their vitality and bitter, just like Citrus, Poncirus, Fortunella and other Citrus fruits.

Well, in another letter I hope to write a few more about this and that.

Seeing that all the aforementioned material is very rare, you as your conditions, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Wai Fook A. Wong

Kaifengfu, Honan, China

March 6, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This morning I was intend to have left by carts for Shantung, but we have had a rainstorm lasting just about 24 hours and the condition of the roads is of such a nature as to make it impossible to go today.

Well, for me, it is a bad delay, but for the farmers here it is a Godsend, for there is a famine raging here all over this whole country. They had no rains from January, 1913 until October 1913, and it seems that hardly a single crop has given any returns, unless those planted on low spots. One sees very little grains of any kind for sale and people on the trains even carry bags of flour with them obtained from up north where the season was better.

There seem to be many bad characters about, on account of this scarcity of food and the country I have to pass thru is not considered safe altogether. Well, we will manage as usual to push through and as my funds are slowly being exhausted, I would not lose so very much any longer in actual cash, but, of course, I still have several papers of value with me. This is a strange life; this traveling about. How would it do in America in going from one town to another asking whether one could obtain meat and bread there, or what kind of money do they accept or whether it is safe to go there. Here one has to do all of these questions and a good many more.

Lafayette, Ohio.

March 6, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This morning I was turned to move left by cards for Hammond, but we have had a rainstorm lasting just about 36 hours and the condition of the roads is of such a nature as to make it impossible to go today.

Well, for me, it is a bad delay, but for the farmers here it is a blessed, for there is a family moving here a.i over this whole country. They had no rains from January, 1913 until October 1913, and it seems that hardly a single crop has given any returns, unless there is planted on low spots. We need very little praise of any kind for main for people in the Dakota-Dust country bags of flour with them obtained from up north where the Indian was better.

There seem to be many bad conditions among, on account of some scarcity of food and the country I have to pass this is not considered safe altogether. Well, we will [illegible] at least to run through and as my funds are slowly being exhausted, I would not lose no very much any longer in serious cash, but, of course, I WILL have [illegible] of value with me. This is a strange life, this travelling about. The world is in America is going from one town to another asking whether we could obtain meat and bread there, or what kind of money do they accept or whether it is safe to go there. Then we had to be all of them platitude and a good way safe.

I am still in possession of a number of duplicate inventory notes and I suppose I had better trust them to the mails, hoping you will safely receive them.

With kindest regards to all in the office, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

Tai an fu, Shantung, China,

March 24, 1914

Dear Mr. Beagles:

This day I have sent by Chinese Parcels Post, 3 packages to the American Consulate-General at Shanghai and on March 17, I have sent one parcel to the same address. These 4 packages are to be reforwarded to the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden at Chico and I have requested the Consul-General to do so. They contain plant material bearing the following numbers: 1179, 1180, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, and 1212. Twentyone numbers all told.

I would like to make some suggestions as regards some numbers.

No. 1180, Paulownia fortunei? root cuttings; these might be planted on some light, sandy soil, where they are not too far away from some water supply.

On No. 1188, Zizyphus jujuba, you might perhaps send some scions to some other successful jujube propagators for safety's sake.

The peach scions, Nos. 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201 might be grafted, even if the buds should be dead upon arrival; they might

I am still in possession of a number of duplicate inventory notes and I suppose I had better trust them to the mails, hoping you will safely receive them.

With kindest regards to all in the office, I remain, Mr. Pakrokhin,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK H. MEYER

Pei an Fu, Shantung, China.

March 26, 1914

Dear Mr. Meyer:

This day I have sent by Chinese Parcels Post, 4 packages to the American Consulate-General at Shanghai and on March 17, I have sent one parcel to the same address. These 4 packages are to be returned to the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden at Chico and I have requested the Consul-General to do so. They contain plant material bearing the following numbers: 1179, 1180, 1186, 1187, 1194, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, and 1213. Everyone numbers all told.

I would like to make some suggestions as regards some numbers.

No. 1180. Tamarix Gallica var. mannifera. Does which grow in planted on some light, sandy soil, where they are not too far away from some water supply.

On No. 1186. Zizyphus jujuba. You might perhaps send some scions to some other successful jujube people for safety's sake.

The peach scions, Nos. 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201 might be grafted, even if the buds should be dead upon arrival; they might

possibly make secondary buds. No. 1197 esp. seems to be a valuable variety.

Of the pear-scions, Nos. 1202 & 1203 and of Nos. 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, I would recommend the same, that is, when the buds should have died enroute, a few scions of each may be grafted to induce them to make some new buds.

The Crataegus pinnatifida scions, No. 1208, 1209 and 1210 are valuable and every possible attempt should be made to introduce this valuable Chinese Hawfruit into the United States. In case you should not have stocks enough, please wire about it to Washington or to some nursery firm dealing in crataegus stocks. I am sending, as a special parcel, a grafted large-fruited Chinese Hawfruit, also bearing No. 1209. I hope it will arrive alive.

I have retained a few larger trees, which I will try to ship as soon as I am at a place where I can do this. Here in the interior of China one cannot send things directly to America, unless one knew some one who is willing to take the things with him to the coast.

No. 1211, an Albizzia, might thrive best when planted in not too heavy a soil; it possibly will make a fine tree in yards, as the foliage is very luxuriant and graceful.

No. 1212, a grass, should be tried at first near the Office or some place where one passes over and near it about every day. It may prove to be a valuable lawn grass for dry regions.

The collecting season is closing here, for apricots are already in bloom, still I will try to get still a few budded Feitcheng peaches, tho it means another 3 to 4 days trip into the mountains west from here.

possibly make secondary buds. No. 1196 sup. seems to be a valuable variety.

Of the year-colors, Nos. 1202 & 1203 and of Nos. 1204, 1206, 1206, 1207, I would recommend the same, that is, when the bulb should have dried enough, a few colors of each may be grafted to induce them to make some new buds.

The Cretaceous plumbifolia colors, No. 1202, 1203 and 1206 are valuable and every possible effort should be made to introduce this valuable Chinese Barfruit into the United States. In case you should not have stocks enough, please wire about it to Washington or to some nursery firm dealing in cretaceous stocks. I am sending, as a special proof, a grafted large-fruited Chinese Barfruit, also bearing fr. 1202. I hope it will arrive alive.

I have retained a few larger trees, which I will try to ship as soon as I am at a place where I can do this. Here in the interior of China one cannot send things directly to Dairen, unless one has some one who is willing to take the things with him to the coast.

No. 1211, an Albizzia, might thrive best when planted in not too heavy a soil; it possibly will make a fine tree in yards, as the foliage is very luxuriant and graceful.

No. 1212, a grass, should be tried at first near the Office or some place where one passes over and mow it about every day. It may prove to be a valuable lawn grass for dry regions.

The collecting season is closing here, for species are already in bloom, still I will try to get still a few budded Ailanthus peaches, the 11 means another 3 to 4 days trip into the mountains west from here.

Trusting everything may reach you in good condition and that you may have success with the material,

I am, Mr. Beagles,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER.

P.S. Please find enclosed a set of Inventory Notes covering this shipment.

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

Tai an fu, Shantung, China,

March 24, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This day I delivered to the local P.O. here, 4 parcels for transmission to the American Consulate-General at Shanghai and on March 17 I posted 2 parcels at the Chinese P. O. at Chihingchow, Shantung. Of the first, one parcel has to go to Washington, D. C. and 5 to Chico and of these last 2, one to Washington, D. C., and 1 to Chico. I have written our Consul-General about this and asked him to kindly reforward them.

I have written Mr. Beagles about the numbers I have intended for him and enclosed a set of inventory notes, comprising the following numbers: 1179, 1180, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, and 1212.

Of Nos. 1209 and 1212 a similar quantity of material has been sent to Washington also.

The numbers for Washington are the following 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1189, 1190, and 1191.

Trusting everything may reach you in good condition and that you may have success with the material,

Yours Mr. Douglas,

Respectfully yours,

JOHN M. MOTON,

P.S. Please find enclosed a set of Inventory Notes covering this shipment.

c/o Pullman Company, Union Station,
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Douglas:

This day I delivered to the local P.O. here, 4 parcels for transmission to the American Consulate-General at Chungking and on March 17 I posted 2 parcels at the Chinese P. O. at Chungkingfow, Szechuen. Of the first, one parcel has to go to Washington, D. C. and 3 to Chicago and of these last 3, one to Washington, D. C., and 2 to Chicago. I have written our Consul-General about this and asked him to kindly recommend them.

I have written Mr. Douglas about the numbers I have intended for him and enclosed a set of Inventory notes, comprising the following numbers: 1179, 1180, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211 and 1212.

Of Nos. 1209 and 1212 a similar quantity of material has been sent to Washington also.

The numbers for Washington are the following 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1189, 1190, and 1191.

I enclose herewith a set of Inventory Notes covering both the shipments to Washington, D. C., and to Chico.

As usual, I like to give some suggestions: the persimmons, No. 1181-1185, (incl.) are perhaps hardier sorts than obtained previously be me and they bear watching for this quality. Nos. 1181 and 1182 are reputed to be especially good. I hope that the time is not too far advanced already for grafting, when these scions arrive.

No. 1189, Populus alba tomentosa, has been introduced by me several times before, but the more I see of this tree the more I like it and I will not rest until I see it established in America.

No. 1190, Cydonia cathayensis, a large fruited variety of Chinese quince, of which I have some budded young trees still in my possession, intended for Chico. Possibly some Southern Nursery firm can handle these scions.

No. 1191, Crataegus pinnatifida, and also 1209, both varieties of the Chinese hawfruit, may be pleased with a nurseryman who has experience in the propagation of haws. I have also suggested to Mr. Beagles to either wire you or get stocks from a nursery firm in case he should not have enough stocks for this important fruit. I also sent Chico a grafted haw tree and hope it will get thru alright. In my possession I still have several budded and grafted haws, which I will ship to Chico, as soon as I can reach the coast. From the interior one cannot ship bulky packages as yet to a foreign country with any degree of safety.

The grass, No. 1212, seems to be valuable and I suggest to have part of it planted at Yarrow, close to a road where some tramping-over can take place and where its behavior can be observed. I shook all the soil from the roots, so there may not be the excuse for destroying it, which befell

I quote herewith a list of laboratory tubes covering both the shipments to Washington, D. C., and to Chico.

As usual, I like to give some suggestions: the varieties, No. 1101-1183, (incl.) are voyage hardier parts than obtained previously by me and they bear watching for this quality. Nos. 1101 and 1183 are reputed to be especially good. I hope that the time is not too far advanced already for grafting, when these scions arrive.

No. 1189, Sorbus alba tomentosa, has been introduced by me several times before, but the more I see of this tree the more I like it and I will not rest until I see it established in America.

No. 1190, Prunus cerasifera, a large fruited variety of Chinese plums, of which I have very limited young trees still in my possession, intended for Chico. Possibly some Institute Nursery firm can handle these scions.

No. 1191, Erythrina glandulifera, and also 1192, both varieties of the Chinese coral tree, may be placed with a nurseryman the last experience in the propagation of these. I have also suggested to him.

Regles to either wire you or get scions from a nursery firm in case the should not have enough stocks for this important fruit. I also sent Chico a grafted lime tree and hope it will get there alright. In my opinion I still have several valuable and promising here. When I will ship to Chico, as rock be I can from the south. From the interior one cannot safely ship machines as yet to a foreign country with any degree of safety.

The pecan, No. 1187, seems to be valuable and I suggest to have part of it planted at Tarzana, close to a road where some trampling-over can take place and where its behavior can be observed. I shook all the soil from the roots, so there may not be the excuse for destroying it, which befell

some other grasses sent-in in the years gone by.

As regards peach, pear and apple-scions, sent to Chico, I have suggested to Mr. Beagles to graft some, even if all buds should be dead; some secundary buds might be formed possibly.

I have had of late considerable bad weather, much rain! This had made my movements much slower than I calculated and several things that I wanted to get cannot be obtained this season any longer, for around here the apricots, for instance, have burst into bloom these last few days. Still, if it does not rain tomorrow, I hope to go by wheel-barrows to the region around Fei Scheng to obtain budded peaches. This will be a three to four days trip again. After that I must go as quickly as possible to the coast to ship-off my Paeonias, Haw trees and peaches.

Trusting this aforementioned shipment reaches you in good condition, I remain, with kindest of greetings,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Tai an fu,
Shantung, China

March 2?, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I returned from a hurried trip to Feitcheng, bringing back with me 8 grafted trees of the famous Fei peach and herewith I am sending you, via the American Consul-General at Shanghai, one of

some other grades and-in in the years gone by.

As regards seed, plus and in-selves, and to Eden, I have suggested to Mr. Hedges to grift some, even if all buds should be dead, some secondary buds might be found usefully.

I have had of late unmistakable bad weather, much rain! This had made my lawnsite seem slower than I calculated and several things that I wished to get cannot be obtained this season any longer, for around here the cyclone, for instance, saw fluck into blows these last few days. Still, if it does not rain tomorrow, I hope to go by wheel-barrows to the region around Mr Hedges to obtain budded peaches. This will be a three to four days trip again. After that I must go as quickly as possible to the coast to ship off my Peaches, Bar trees and peaches.

Trusting this aforementioned shipment reaches you in good condition, I remain, with thanks of greetings,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank K. Meyer

Sul ma fu,
Shantung, China

Nov 5, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I returned from a hurried trip to Tsingtao, bringing back with me a grafted tree of the famous Tai peach and herewith I am sending you, via the American Consul-General at Shanghai, one of

these grafted trees and also a bundle of scions. Would you kindly have them given the best of care. I have sent Chico also a similar shipment, thru the American Consulate General at Shanghai and I have still on hand the other 6 trees, which I will send from Tientsin by freight to Chico, together with another lot of bulky stuff. Then I also am sending you, thru the same channel, a package with fresh ginger rhizomes for planting, No. 1214. The peach-material is labeled 1215 and I am enclosing the Inventory Notes, describing the shipment.

We had much trouble in getting these peaches as, the people asked the most fabulous prices, like for instance 40 and 50 dollars, p. tree. My interpreter thru some diplomatic dealings, got a plot, containing 8 trees for 40 dollars, but — we had to leave Fei tcheng hurriedly, because the relatives of the man who sold to him, had not been consulted and they wanted to take the trees back or destroy them. Well, 2 are on the road to America and the others go with me tomorrow for we hope to take the 5 a.m. train for Tientsin on the morrow, so as to get my big Hawtrees and other plants off to America.

After a week or so I may be in Peking again and get some letters, good, bad and indifferent.

Today we have been packing in good and hard and I will not be sorry when I won't have to pack in and out for a few weeks.

With kindest of greetings, also to all in the office, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

1181a.

Tai an fu, Shantung, China,

March 29, 1914.

Dear Mr. Beagles:

This morning I delivered to the Chinese P. O. here 2 parcels, addressed to the American Consulate-General at Shanghai and intended for the Chico Garden. I have written the Consul-General to kindly reforward them to you. These packages contain one grafted Fei peach and a bundle of scions of this same peach, all bearing the number 1213. I am sending a similar quantity to Washington, D. C.

Please graft as many scions as you possibly can. I have still 6 other trees with me. They are too large for parcels post packages and I'll ship them by freight from Tientsin. This shipment will be about the last for this season.

Trusting everything may reach you O.K., I remain,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Enclosed please find the Inventory Note for this No. 1213.

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

Hilton.

Tai an Fu, Shantung, China,

March 20, 1914.

Dear Mr. Hodgins:

This morning I delivered to the Chinese K. O. Lang Hospital, addressed to the American Board's Department at Shanghai and intended for the Union Church. I have written the Board's Department to kindly forward them to you. These packages contain the grafted Ind peach and a bundle of notes of this same peach, all bearing the number 1412. I am sending a similar parcel to Hodgkins, N. C.

Please graft as many scions as you possibly can. I have still 6 other trees with me. They are too large for parcels post package and I'll ship them by freight from Tientsin. This shipment will be about the last for this season.

Trusting everything may reach you O.K., I remain,

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM M. MEYER

Inclosed please find the Inventory Note for this No. 1412.

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

Tientsin, China

April 2, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find enclosed my accounts for the past quarter, January, February and March 141. The expenditures outside of my own salary and subsistence, are about $970,00 Hongkong silver dollars, which is roughly U. S. Gold $485.00, with my own salary and subsistence this is $1485.00 for this quarter. The expenses from July 1, 1913 up till March 31, 1914, seem to be roughly U. S. Gold $4400.00 which seems to indicate that I probably will not have a small deficit, like last year, but perhaps even a small surplus! Of course, I have considered several matters as personal expenditures, like medicines for myself and party; camping outfit; laundry; tips, etc. and such items have not appeared in my accounts for several months past.

The whole accounts are made out in Hongkong silver dollars, which we found the best liked in almost the whole territory we passed thru. At times we had dealings in various sorts of Taels and in many sorts of cashes, but - only Chinaman born and bred in the interior can figure in such currencies, with their discounts, doub-counting and squeezes of all possible forms.

As you may notice, there are many items for postal charges, which is explained by the fact that I have sent a great amount of plants-material to our Consulate-General at Shanghai, for reforwarding either to the Department at Washington, D. C. or to our Garden at Chico, Cal.

Mr. Frederick Dodge,
Apvil-8, 1918.

Dear Mr. Frederick:

Herewith, these find enclosed my accounts for the quarter, January, February and March 1918. I've no outlaw packs of my salary, and subsistence, are about $270.00 Hongkong Silver dollars, which is roughly $. 90 U.S. Gold, with my own salary and subsistence this is $1800.00 for this quarter. I've no money from July 1, 1917 to April 31, 1918, even to be roughly U. S. Gold Standard, which seems to indicate that I probably will not have a small surplus, like last year, but perhaps even a small surplus! Of course, I have considered several matters as personal expenditures, like medicines for myself and family; sewing outfit; laundry; tips, etc. and such items have not appeared in my accounts for several months past.

The whole accounts are made out in Hongkong Silver dollars, which we found the best liked in almost the whole territory we passed thru. At times we had dealings in various ports of Tsela and in any ports of China, but - only Chinamen born and bred in the interior are fully in such currencies, with their discounts, good-something and rugness of all possible forms.

As you may notice, there are many items for postal courses, which is explained by the fact that I have sent a great amount of plants-material to our Consulate-General at Shanghai, for reforwarding either to the Department at Washington, D. C. or to our Garden at Chico, Cal.

Samples of fruits appear also frequently; sometimes these are fresh fruits for sampling and photographing, sometimes they are dried and of these last I hope to send quite some packages from Peking.

In general, I have tried to be quite economical, since you wrote me that I had to keep within my appropriation and I have abstained from buying any bulky material, like bamboo-furniture, which would increase my cart and baggage bills so considerably.

I am inclosing also a bundle of bills. Trusting you may receive these accounts in good condition and hoping to hear as soon as possible how my finances are at present, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Tientsin, China

April 3, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I delivered to the China Forwarding and Express Co., here, one large wooden case, containing Live plants and addressed to Mr. W. D. Benson, U. S. Despatch Agent, 214 Burke Building, Seattle, U. S. A. This case is intended for our Chico Garden and I will ask Mr. Benson to forward it to there at his very earliest opportunity.

The contents of this case are as follows:

10 budded one year old large fruited Chinese quinces, Cydonia Cathayensis, No. 1190

---

6 budded medium-large fruited Chinese haws, Crataegus pinnatifida, No. 1211

Samples of fruits grown also frequently something come are fresh fruits for sampling and photographing, sometimes they are dried and of these last I hope to send quite some specimens from Peking.

In general, I have tried to be quite economical, since you wrote me that I had to keep within my appropriation and I have abstained from buying any bulky material, like bamboo-furniture, which would increase my cart and baggage bills so considerably.

I am inclosing also a bundle of bills. Trusting you may receive these documents in good condition and hoping to hear as soonas possible how my finances are at present, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Tientsin, China

April 5, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I delivered to the China Forwarding and Express Co., here, one large wooden case, containing five plants and addressed to Mr. E. D. Brown, U. S. Plant Inspector, Old Dominion Building, Seattle, U. S. A. This case is intended for our Chico Garden and I will ask Mr. Brown to forward it to them at his very earliest opportunity.

The contents of this case are as follows:

10 budded one year old large fruited Chinese quince, Cydonia Cathayensis, No. 1190

---

6 budded medium-large fruited Chinese pear, Pyrus pyrifolia, No. 1211

---

3 small plants of Prunus, No. 1192

5 young grafted trees of Prunus sp., No. 1193

2 young plants of Buxous sempervirens, No. 1194.

5 plants of Paeonia albiflora, No. 1195

12 plants of Paeonia moutan, No. 1196

3 grafted trees of Crataegus pinnatifida, large fruited, No. 1[illegible]

6 grafted trees of Amygdalus persica, the famous Fei tcheng peach, No. 1118.

I am enclosing herewith the Inventory Notes for the following Numbers: 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195 and 1196. Of the remaining numbers I have sent them already previously. I hope you received them all right.

I wrote a letter to Mr. Beagles, giving him suggestions re some of these plants and I also have sent him a set of Inventory Notes.

I am much interested to know whether this material will be received in fair condition and wehter the Fei peaches will produce as fine fruits in Chico, as in their native locality. Also whether the Peonies really will have blue, yellow, green and blackish colors! A year from now perhaps I may see them in bloom myself at Chico, who knows? Of many of the things I collect, others see more than I myself.

With this shipment off my hands and with my accounts and itinerary report already posted, I feel a free man again and tomorrow morning I hope to take the 8 a.m. train for Peking and by noon I may have so much mail to wade thru that I will not know what to do first.

With kindest of greetings, also to all in the office, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

P. S. Please read Inventory note No. 1196

3 small plants of Yucca, No. 1192

---

3 young grafted trees of Prunus sp. No. 1193

---

2 young plants of Quercus macrocarpa, No. 1194

---

3 plants of Fagonia glutinosa, No. 1195

---

12 plants of Fagonia mollis, No. 1196

---

3 grafted trees of Catalpa ipaldhiana, large grafted, No. 1197

---

3 grafted trees of Syringa vulgaris, the flower Mr. Strong needs, No. 1198.

I am enclosing herewith the Inventory Notes for the following numbers 1188, 1189, 1194, 1195 and 1198. Of the remaining numbers I have sent them already previously. I hope you received them all right.

I wrote a letter to Mr. Meyers, giving the descriptions on some of these plants and I also have sent him a set of Inventory Notes.

I am much interested to know whether this material will be received in fair condition and whether the Kai pecan as will produce as fine fruits in Chico, as in their native locality. Also whether the Fagonia really will have blue, yellow, green and blackish colors! A year from now perhaps I may see them in bloom myself at Chico, who knows? Of many of the things I collect, others see more than I myself.

With this enclosed all my back and with my remarks and Inventory report already posted, I feel a free man again and tomorrow morning I hope to take the 8 a.m. train for Peking and by noon I may have no one, well be made sure that I will not know what to do first.

With kindest of greetings, also to all in the office, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Enc. Inventory Notes No. 1188

1004a.

Tientsin, China,

April 3, 1914.

Dear Mr. Beagles:

Yesterday I delivered to the China Forwarding & Express Co. here, 1 large wooden case, containing Live plants; addressed to Mr. W. D. Benson, U. S. Despatch Agent, 214, Burke Building, Seattle, U.S.A. I will write Mr. Benson to forward this case to Chico at his very earliest opportunity. When you receive it, would you kindly open it in a cool and shady place, for the plants within may be in a somewhat weak condition after their long journey. The contents of this case are as follows:

10 budded one year old large fruited Chinese quinces, Cydonia cathayensis, No. 1190

6 budded medium-large fruited Chinese haws, Crataegus, pinnatifida, No. 1191.

3 small plants of Prunus? No. 1192.

5 young trees of Prunus sp. No. 1193 (grafted)

2 young plants of Buxus sempervirens, No. 1194.

5 plants of Paeonia albiflora, No. 1195

12 plants of Paeonia moutan, No. 1196

3 grafted trees of Crataegus pinnatifida, large fruite, No. 1209

6 grafted trees of Amygdalus persica, the famous Fei tcheng peach, No. 1213

Tientsin, China,

April 3, 1916.

Dear Mr. Douglas:

Yesterday I delivered to the China Forwarding & Express Co. here, 1 large wooden case, containing life plants; addressed to Mr. C. H. Fenner, U. S. Department Agri. 214, Seed Building, Seattle, U.S.A. I will write Mr. Tanner to forward this case to China at his very earliest opportunity. When you receive it, would you kindly open it in a cool and shady place, for the plants within may be in a somewhat weak condition after their long journey. The contents of this case are as follows:

10 budded one year old large fruited Chinese quinces, Cydonia sinensis, No. 1192

6 budded medium-large fruited Chinese lemon, Citronnyan, plumatifolia, No. 1193.

3 small plants of Prunus? No. 1192.

5 young trees of Prunus sp. No. 1188 (grafted)

2 young plants of Rosa sempervirens, No. 1194.

5 plants of Paeonia albiflora, No. 1198

12 plants of Paeonia moutan, No. 1196

5 grafted trees of Crataegus pinnatifida, large fruits, No. 1209

4 grafted trees of Amygdalus persica, the Peaches Red Cheeks, No. 1212

I am enclosing herewith a set of Inventory notes covering this shipment, excepting No. 1209 and 1213 of which numbers I have sent you notes previously. I would like to make a few suggestions as regards some of these plants.

The tree-peonies I would like to see being planted on some spot, where the soil is loose and porous and where they can be shaded the first 2 or three weeks after planting.

The peaches from Feitcheng may not all produce the same fruits; in fact I have my suspicions that 2 trees will produce inferior fruit, but one can wait and see. Please do not propagate from them, until they have produced fruits for a couple of seasons.

In propagating from the large-fruited haws, No. 1209 will probably prove to be far superior, than No. 1191.

I would appreciate it very much to hear from you in what condition this shipment has reached you, whether dry, moist, moulded, etc. Also whether the cotton strips with the letters and numbers on them were still decipherable. I am much interested to know whether the information the Chinese gave me was correct as regards the wonderful colors of the various Peonies.

Perhaps a year from now, when I visit the garden, I may be able to see for myself.

With best of wishes,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER
Agricultural Explorer

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

I am enclosing herewith a set of Dymondy notes covering this shipment, excepting No. 1200 and 1201 of which numbers I have sent you notes previously. I would like to make a few suggestions as regards some of these plants.

The Pyrethroides I would like to see being planted on some spot where the soil is lime and gravel and where they can be tested the first 2 or three weeks after planting.

The species from Hatchmere may not all produce the same fruits; in fact I have my suspicions that 3 trees will produce tomorrow fruit, but one can wait and see. Plants do not propagate from them, until they have produced fruit for a length of time.

In propagating from the Lamp-chimney lane No. 1201 will probably prove to be far superior, then No. 1201.

I would appreciate it very much to hear from you in what condition this shipment has reached you, whether dry, moist, moulded, etc. Also whether the cotton strips with the letters and numbers on them were still decipherable. I am much interested to know whether the information the Chinese gave me was correct as regards the wonderful colors of the various Fuchsia.

Trusting a plant from you, when I visit the prairie, I may be able to see for myself.

With best of wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Agricultural Explorer

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

Tientsin, China

April 3, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Please find enclosed my itinerary report for the past quarter: January, February and March 1914. I hope it will give a fair idea of what I have been doing these past three months; it has been a short collecting season, but we managed to "bag" quite some things, notwithstanding we encountered lots of bad weather.

With kindest of greetings, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

April 5, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Thru some inexplainable error on the part of some clerk in the State Department at Washington, D. C., 2 parcels, I had sent off from Peking, on Sept. 22, 1913, were returned again to me and were received at the American Legation on Dec. 15, 1913. One parcel contained roots of Stellera chamae jasme, No. 1031, and a rooted plant of an Euonimus, No. 1032. The other parcel had as contents acorns of a scrubby oak, No. 1888a.

Well, b inspection I see that Nos. 1031 and 1032 are absolutely dead, which could be expected of course. Of No. 1888a some acorns seem to be alive yet and I am herewith returning this package, hoping it may

Tientsin, China

April 8, 1934

Dear Mr. Meyer:

Please find enclosed my Illustrated Report for the past quarter: January, February and March, 1934. I hope it will give a fair picture of my - have been doing, what I have accomplished, difficulties encountered, but as analyzed to "bug" quite some things, notwithstanding an unusually long run of bad weather.

With kindest of greetings, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank W. Meyer

Peking, China

April 6, 1934

Dear Mr. Meyer:

Your name inexplicably crops on the part of some clerk in the State Department at Washington, D. C., & parcels, I had sent off from Peking, on Jan. 24, 1934, were returned again to me and are received at the American Legation on Dec. 14, 1933. Enclosed certificate of Hollins-Common Lamps, No. 1321, and a voucher list of on Furniture, No. 1032. The other voucher for an outlook tower of a security cell, No. 1022a.

Well, I'm tempted, I see that Nos. 1021 and 1022 are absolutely dead, which would be expected of course. Of No. 1022a some seems to be alive yet and I am hereby returning this voucher, saying it may

may have better luck this time.

I also enclose the bag of cotton cloth, in which Nos. 1031 and 1032 were contained, together with that part of the wra per on which the address, written by the clerk of the State Department appears, with the rubber stamp mark of the Legation here. Some gentle enquiries might be made as to the sanity of the party who mixed up this business. I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

April 7, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As you will notice, I have landed again in old Peking and received cordial welcome from my many friends here. Dr. Reinsch, our Minister wanted to hear straight away what sort of a trip I had. Well, I cannot say that my trip has been a bad one, for so far as collecting of material is concerned, for I obtained material of some very important things like all these varieties of Persimmons; these very large Jujubes; large-fruited Chinese haws, trees of the famous Fei [illegible]; nuts and scions of an apparently disease-resistant form of the Chinese chestnut; remarkable varieties of three-peonies; a new lumber tree, (Catalpa bungei) besides several minor things.

I just got the B. O. L from the China Forwarding and Express Co., at Tientsin and the large case with live plants left Tientsin from Kobe, for trans-shipment to Seattle. I have written Mr. W. D. Benson, also, en-

may have better luck this time.

I also receive the bag of cotton cloth, in which five, 1.00 and 1.00 were contained, together with that part of the map on which the address, written by the clerk of the State Department appears, with the rubber stamp mark of the legation here. Some gentle reminder might be made as to the duty of the party who mined this business. I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank S. Hoyt

Peking, China

April 9, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As you will notice, I have learned again in this feeling and received cordial welcome from my many friends here. Mr. Heinsch, our Minister would be here already only what such of a trip I had. Well, I cannot say that my trip has been a too long, for so far as collecting of material is concerned, for I obtained material or some very important things that all these varieties of [illegible] those very large [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], treated of the famous [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from of the Chinese monetary materials. [illegible] varieties of [illegible] a new [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

closing one B. of L. and I advised him to hurry this shipment thru to our Chico Garden.

The one-hundred and twenty photographic exposures I made on this past trip were developed and this morning I obtained the films and prints. There are some striking ones among them, which will serve their purpose well of illustrating some coming new industries. The large fruiting Jujubes have come out especially well.

Then I will have to announce to you the coming into my possession of 175 pieces of mail, among which a goodly number of letters from you, for which I tender my bes t thanks. Some weeks will pass before I am thru with it all.

I also received the check for $2000, from the Treasury Department.

Many are the samples of seeds, dried fruits and specimens I have with me and it will take some time to describe all of these. I am getting to be a very busy man, Mr. Fairchild, and am being invited out and visited more than I like.

Well, later on I'll go into more details. I hope you are all well and happy, the same as we are up here.

Very sincerely, yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

closing one R. of L. and I advised him to hurry this alignment then on our Tulse Garden.

The one-hundred and twenty photographic exposures I made on this great trip were developed and this morning I obtained the films and prints. There are some startling ones among them, which will serve their purpose well of illustrating some coming new industries. The large fruitting Jujubes have come out especially well.

Then I will have to announce to you the coming into my possession of 175 pieces of mail, among which a goodly number of letters from you, for which I tender my hee t thanks. Some weeks will pass before I am thru with it all.

I also received the check for $2000, from the Treasury Department.

Many are the samples of seeds, dried fruits and a science I have with me and it will take some time to describe all of them. I am getting to be a very busy man, Mr. Fairchild, and am being involved out and visited more than I like.

Well, later on I'll go into more details. I hope you are all well and happy, the same as we are so here.

Very sincerely, Young,

(s) Frank N. Young

Peking, China

April 29, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via Diplomatic Pouch of the Legation, 3 parcels, containing plant material. Enclosed please find the inventory notes covering this material, which is numbered 2013a, 1215 and 1216.

I would suggest to take a few nuts of No. 2013a, Castanea mollissima, and keep them in the seed collection; the rest might be planted at Yarrow.

The hardy sugar-cane, No. 1215, may prove to be of value possibly as a fodder for milch-cows. I hope it will pass the examination for objectionable diseases successfully, altho it has a mould on it. It might be grown at first in the greenhouses and when established might be distributed over the milder sections of the United States.

The two Chinese winter-radishes, No. 1216, I send as an experiment. When a Kohl-rabi arrives all right, why not radishes?

Trusting you will receive all of said material in good condition, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China, April 29, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

These last days I have been sending to the office, via Diplomatic Pouch of our Legation here, 13 parcels, all marked Botanical Material, and bearing respectively the following marks: 2013a; 47b; 48b; 1217. Mi tsao (4 packages); letters A-J, inclusive. I am enclosing herewith a set of inventory notes covering these shipments, with the exception of the Mi tsao, of which we are not in need of such notes. I also enclose a set of labels for the dried persimmons, samples 49b--62b incl., which labels you might find useful when putting up some of these specimens in bottles for future preservation.

As usual I would like to make several suggestions.

The chestnuts, No. 2013a, I kept as a matter of safety and experiment, but I found out I could not keep them cool enough to prevent them from sprouting and so they may be planted now at Yarrow, should they arrive in good enough shape.

Thladiantha dubia, No. 1217, may also be planted at Yarrow, perhaps the elongated and the round roots might be planted each in a little clump, to see whether they really are males and females.

Sample 47b, large fruits of Crataegus pinnatifida, might be shown to some pomologists interested in them. I took some successful fotos of some of the fruits and orchards, which will make an impression, I hope.

Sample 48b, a piece of matting from split bamboo, might be photographed possibly and be kept to show people what can be done with bamboo.

Tokyo, Friday, April 30, 1954.

Dear Dr. Takeuchi:

These last days I have been sending to the office, via Japanese Press of our Legation here, 18 parcels, all marked Botanical Material, and bearing respectively the following marks: ZOLAI 476 (Box 1117, in case (4 packages) letters A-J, inclusive. I am enclosing herewith a set of inventory notes covering these shipments, with the exception of the 8 boxes, of which we are not in need of such notes. I also enclose a set of labels for the dried specimens, numbers 476-[illegible] incl., which labels you might find useful when getting up some of these specimens in bottles for future preservation.

As usual I would like to make several suggestions.

The chrysanta, No. ZOLIa, I hope be a matter of safety and economy, and I hope not I could at least then cool enough to prevent them from sprouting and so they may be planted now at Tarrow, should they arrive in real sound shape.

Dendrobium nobile, No. 1117, may also be planted at Tarrow, perhaps the elongated and the round tuber might be planted with it in a little clump, to see whether they really are males and females.

Sample 476, large fruits of Pyrus ussuriensis, might be given to some zoological institutes in Kobe. I have some manuscript data of some of the fruits and cuttings, which will make an improvement, I hope.

Sample 476, a piece of writing from right bamboo, might be interesting specially and be kept to show people that also by some kind bamboo.

The dried persimmon samples, 49b--62b, incl., will be of high interest to anyone interested in this coming industry of growing persimmons for drying purposes only. I also took several fotos of some of these specimens, which I will send up shortly. What do you think of the size of some of the fruits of Sample 62b?

The samples 63b--70b incl. are various sorts of this new persimmon sugar, which is the first time I have ever seen it. You will no doubt preserve the main part of them, although part of it should be sampled and analyzed. Is the sugar a real grape-sugar or possibly a new one?

Of the square cakes and of a collection of round ones I took 5 x 7 fotos, which are fairly good.

In the package of 1317, Thladiantha dubia, I also put a rhizome of some plant unknown to me, which my interpreter got from a friend. It may be planted without number at Yarrows just to see what it will turn out to be.

I am also enclosing a clipping re artificial milk, butter and cheese from the soy bean. Is the fact already known to our specialists?

Then I put in, for curiosity's sake, an envelope, as I received it from the local German P. O. Here. Several other envelopes I received were so badly broken that the letter protruded out everywhere. I cannot quite understand why our office should have experimented with such a cheap sort of stationery. What will our foreign correspondents think about this? The letter mail I received was all conveyed into good covers again and I am glad you made use of my advice given in December, 1913.

The Gabel Specimens Inquiry, Ltd., will be of high interest to anyone interested in this venture inquiry of pre-[illegible] specimens for drying purposes only. I also took several photos of some of these specimens, which I will send up shortly. Just do you think of the size of some of the fruits of Gnosis [illegible]?

The samples Gab--[illegible] Incl. are various parts of this [illegible] pre[illegible]-on stage, which is the first time I have ever seen it. You will no doubt preserve the main part of them, although part of it should be sampled and analyzed. Is this stage a real pre-[illegible] or merely a new one?

Of the square cones and of a collection of round cones I look d x 7 [illegible], which are fairly good.

In the package of [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], I also put a [illegible] of some plant unknown to me, which my interpreter got from a friend. It may be planted without danger at Jarrow, just to see what it will turn out to be.

I am also enclosing a clipping re <u>[illegible] with [illegible]</u> and <u>[illegible]</u> from the <u>[illegible]</u>. Is the fact already known to our esoteric?

Then I put up, for curiosity's sake, an envelope, as I received it from the local German F. G. Farm. Several other envelopes I received were so badly broken that the letter protruded out [illegible]. I cannot quite understand why our offices should have [illegible] with such a queer sort of stickiness. Will our foreign correspondents think about this? The letter will I received was all [illegible] this good German again and I so glad you made use of [illegible] Gnosis in [illegible], 1921.

I am still at work on my collections made and I have to describe quite a lot yet. Up till now I haven't gotten hold as yet of a suitable new interpreter; the bigger part of the men are too inexperienced or when experienced, their family ties are too strong to be released for a whole year in the far East or even a few were afraid to go in these troublesome times. You have seen no doubt in the papers about this monster robber "White Wolf," as he styles himself, and what a misery they inflict everywhere. His band is around Sianfu and heaven forbid that they should sack this ancient capital of China! I suppose his camp is around Nan to tchu, where I got these several varieties of persimmons and large chestnuts.

I just heard from Mr. Bisset that my first shipments from Sianfu have been received in good condition; I am truly glad of that.

Last Friday I sent a cablegram to the American Consul at Kobe, asking him to communicate with the Osaka Chosen Kaisha so as not to disinfect the delayed case with live plants, which I had sent from Tientsin on April 6, having Seattle as destination. The forwarding company had informed me that the Japanese shipping concerns were not allowed to land live plants in America, unless accompanied by certificate of inspection and disinfection. I suppose this is the outcome of recent American laws on these subjects.

I hope Mr. Benson will see these valuable plants through to Chico, where they can be best inspected and fumigated.

Well, this is about all for the present. I am somewhat out of sorts with this relapsing fever, but I suppose it will clear away again.

I am still at work on my collections here and I have to describe quite a lot yet. Up till now I haven't gotten hold on yet of a suitable new interpreter; the bigger part of the men are too inexperienced or when experienced, unfriendly also are too strong to be released for a single year in the far West or even a few more should to go in these troublesome times. You have seen no doubt in the papers about this member robber "White Wolf," as he styles himself, and what a misery they inflict everywhere. His band is around Blanks and Beaver forbid that they should seek this resident capital of Ottawa! I suppose his camp is around Nez to John, where I get these several varieties of parakeets and large chameleons.

I just heard from Mr. Dawson that my first shipments from Uruguay have been received in good condition; I am truly glad of that.

Last Friday I sent a cablegram to the American Consul at Tobe, asking him to communicate with the Comte Dionon Kalem so as to distribute the delayed case with live plants, which I had sent from Tientsin on April 8, during Boxile in Instruction. The forwarding company had informed me that the Chinese delivery companies were not allowed to land live plants in Amoiro, which accompanied by multitude of inspection and disinfection. I suppose this is the outcome of recent American laws on these subjects.

I hope Mr. Dawson will see these valuable plants through to Ottawa, where they can be best inspected and transferred.

Well, this is about all for the present. I am somewhat sad of work with this relapsing fever, but I suppose it will clear away again.

With kindest of greetings, also to All in the office, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

[illegible]

c/o P. O. Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

Peking, China, April 30, 1914.

Dear Mr. Bisset:

Quite a large stack of letters from you have come into my possession of late for which I am tendering you my kind thanks.

I'll try and answer them herewith chronologically:

Letter of Nov. 13, 1913, with 2 fotos enclosed of a fruit of natural size of the seedling Fei peach and a soup bean, as fruiting at Yarrow. I see from your letter that Hicanyros lotus is doing well in Texas and especially around San Antonio. I am very glad to hear this information, for as I see this wild persimmon growing here in North China, I should say that it will prove to be a most valuable stock for persimmons all through the mild-wintered semi-arid sections of the Southwest.

As you probably know by this time, I succeeded in getting grafted Fei peaches. I sent one by parcels post to Washington, D. C., and one to Chico, also, while six bulkier specimens are now en route to Seattle. I wonder how they all will arrive!

Your question as to whether the Chinese use honey only or sugar only in their preparation of the celebrated "Mi tsao," I may say that they use honey and cane sugar. I myself have never witnessed the making of these delicacies, but my interpreter, who wishes to stay here

With shades of greeting, also to all in the office, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Frank V. Irwin

c/o F. G. Lanchowitz, Venice, China

Peking, China, April 20, 1914.

Dear Mr. Hilsch:

Quite a large stack of letters from you have come into my possession of late for which I am forwarding you my kind thanks.

I'll try and answer them herewith chronologically:

Letter of Nov. 12, 1913, with 2 forms enclosed of a form of natural also of the swelling Pei peach and a map book, as (?)ating at Tarrow. I see from your letter that Blossoms Lane is doing well in Texas and especially around San Antonio. I am very glad to have this information, for as I see this will permanent growing here in North China, I would say that it will prove to be a most valuable stock for permanent all through the mild-climated sand-soil sections of the Southwest.

As you probably know by this time, I succeeded in getting grafted Pei peaches. I sent one by parcels post to Washington, D. C., and one to China, also, while six budded specimens are now on route to Seattle. I wonder how they all will survive!

Your question as to whether the Chinese are boxing only or sugar only in their preparation of the celebrated "Pei tsao," I say my that they use honey and sugar. I doubt they ever allowed the making of these delicacies, but my interpreter, who claims to stay here

in Peking, will inquire into all details of the process when they are preparing them, which seems to be in September. Miss Cramer was so kind as to send me a little box full of these that were prepared by Mrs. Beagles, and though they are not so bad, still they were very hard. The next time Mrs. B. might use some honey and I suppose the result would be striking. Have you seen the last lot of "Mi tsao" I have just sent in?

Many thanks for your information re the use of Prunus pseudocerasus as a stock for edible cherries. This is new to me and I am glad to hear it. This cherry grows to large sizes in Japan and I suppose the scions will not outgrow the stock easily. Only this, will it be as hardy as the average large-fruited cherries?

I am also glad to hear that Amygdalus davidiana finds more and more favor as a stock. Some time ago, however, I saw a couple of old apricots budded onto this stock and the scions had outgrown the stock considerably, so, may be, not all varieties of fruit trees that thrive on it when young may find it a congenial host when getting older!

Letter of Nov. 19, 1913, with enclosures of a substantial list of material I have sent in and three fotos of bearing persimmons. My, but they are bearers, to be sure! I should say that these persimmons bear heavier in Mr. Hume's domains than up here in their native quarters.

Letter of Dec. 8, 1913, communicating to me what Mr. Beagles wrote about jujube experiments. I am glad to have this information and will make notes of it.

Letter of Jan. 16, 1914, in which I am informed that the draft for $709.56, which I had sent in, has been received safely. --O. K. As

in Tokyo, will inquire into all details of the process when they are properly done, which seems to be in September. Mrs Stewart was so kind as to send me a little box full of flowers that were procured by Mrs. Douglas, and though they are not so bad, still they were very hard. The work also Mrs. R. might use some honey and I suppose the result would be striking. Does you mean the last lot of "Ki Tsu" I have, but sent for? May thanks for your information as the use of [illegible] [illegible] as a stock for edible chrysos. This is new to me and I am glad to hear it. This cherry grows to large size in Japan and I suppose the scions will not outgrow the stock easily. Only this, will it be as hardy as the average large-fruited cherries?

I am also glad to hear that Angelica dahurica thrive well here fair as a stock. Some time ago, however, I saw a sample of old cultivated Dahurica roots and the scions had outgrown the stock considerably, so, my be, not all varieties of Dahurica that thrive as it does young may find it a comparatively hard thing getting older.

Letter of Nov. 19, 1918, with enclosure of a mimeographed list of material I have sent in and there dates of heading pond-seed. No, but they dig bamboo, to be sure! I should say that those persons near Sendai in Mr. Ono's domain then go into the bamboo-cane land.

Letter of Dec. 6, 1918, communicating to me what Mr. Douglas wrote about Japan arrangements. I am glad to have this information and will make notes of it.

Letter of Dec. 16, 1918, in which I am informed that the plant for [illegible], which I had sent in, has been received safely. — E. M.

enclosure there was a Treasury Department circular, re value of foreign coins, which I appreciate to have.

Letter of Jan. 22, 1914. About this grafting of chrysanthemums on Artemisia stocks, yes, please try it. The outcome may be better than what you expect now.

About the matter of sending Prof. Sargent so much of certain small quantities of seeds I had sent in, well, Mr. Disset, please use your own judgment of course in such matters, but the reason I advise to send the Arnold Arboretum part of seeds from arboreal plants is, because we have more chance to establish a possibly new plant into the country. As we know, our own propagation gardens are none too large and I myself would not like to fill them up with only material that I had sent in and that might not be as suitable for general distribution as some more "spectacular" stuff.

When we once have a <u>real</u> National Botanical Garden, with good facilities for propagation of rare plants, then we may put into that garden many a thing that now burdens our own mere propagating field stations.

I see from your letter that up to that date not so very many things from South Brazil have been received. I wonder if it is, economically speaking, as rich as this old China is.

Letter of March 2, 1914, with a supply of blank account-current sheets, etc., etc. This "order" I filled some days ago, and, may be, has reached you since.

Letter of March 20, 1914, telling me the welcome news that my numbers 1047-1072, incl., have been received. I see it took them 2 months 9 days from Sianfu, Shensi to Washington, D. C. A good long time for cuttings.

mainture there was a "Pressey Instrument circuit", in value of twenty cents, which I appreciate in hand.

Letter of Jan. 22, 1924. Albert this evening of chrysanthemums on Aristotle street, yet, please try it. The mornings may be better than what you report now.

About the matter of sending Fred, Sargent as much of certain small quantities of music I had sent in, well, Dr. Stanek, please use your own judgment of course in such matters, but the reason I advise Sargent the Annual Schoolmaster was of such certain original plays in, because we have more chance to establish a possibly new plant into the country, as we know, our own psychologist problems are more for large and I myself would not like to risk them in a strictly material that I had sent in and that might not be as suitable for general distribution as some more "commercial" stuff.

Then we once have a real Natural Structural Design, with good facilities for psychologists at pure plants, then we may see have that question may a thing that now business our own more psychological field atmosphere.

I see from your letter that we is that some not so very many things from Dodge Brach have been received. I notice it is, somewhat unusually puzzling, as such as this air Cohen is.

Letter of March 3, 1924, with a supply of blank account-current sheets, etc., etc. This "Salary" I think some page ago, and, may be, has reached you since.

Letter of March 10, 1924, telling us the volume here that my modern 1917-1923, Ind., have been reviewed. I see it not that I sends 2 copy from Dodge Brach to Washington, D. C. a good day the for matting.

Letter of March 24, 1914 (I) in which I see how the numbers mentioned in former letter have been disposed of. Might not some of the tamarix, SPI 37483, have been sent to Chico, for it is a lover of dry heat and withstands some saline matter in the soil quite well.

Letter of March 24, 1914 (II) advising me that my numbers 1076-1078 (incl.) and 3006a have been received and disposed of. I am delighted to hear that you all agree with me about the fine quality of the Fuping preserved persimmons. I wonder if Mr. Fairchild will be able to taste them, being then in Miami. About the process of treating them this way, please see Inventory Note No. 1109. I suppose that the squeezing and manipulations with the hands gives them that velvety taste.

Letter of March 24, 1924 (III), informing me that my numbers 1081-1103 incl. have been received and how they are being distributed. I am sorry to hear that all of the species of Diospyros at the Chicago garden are infested with crown-gall and that they were destroyed. This means no stocks for a couple of years. Who will raise now a few thousands of <u>Diospyros lotus</u> stocks to establish dry-land persimmon orchards?

I am grateful to Dr. van Fleet for his letter to Mr. Fairchild, dated March 16, 1914, re grafting chestnuts, etc., of which letter you enclosed a copy to me. One wonders why no more experiments in that line have been made.

Letter of March 27, 1914 (I), with enclosure of copy of Mr. Spaulding's letter of March 17, 1914, relating to fungus diseases found on material I sent in. O. K.

Letter of March 27, 1914 (II) with enclosures of copies of Dr. Howard's and Mr. Sasscer's letters re entomological material received that I had sent in. It pleases me there was something of interest among

Letter of March 24, 1924 (I) in which I was informed that the numbers mentioned in former letter have been disposed of. Might not some of the Tamarix, NPI 27422, have been sent to Chico, for it is a lover of dry heat and alkaline soil and salts matter in the soil quite well.

Letter of March 24, 1924 (II) advising me that my numbers 1077-1078 (incl.) and 7000s have been received and directed of. I am delighted to hear that you all agree with me about the fine quality of the Trujillo preserved persimmons. I wonder if Mr. Fairchild will be able to basis them, being then in Miami. Above the process of treating them this way, please see Laboratory Note No. 1109. I suppose that the squeezing and manipulations with the hands gives them that velvety taste.

Letter of March 24, 1924 (III), informing me that my numbers 1083-1128 incl. have been received and how they are being distributed. I am sorry to hear that all of the species of Diospyros at the Chicago parkway are infected with scurvy-gall and that they were destroyed. This seems to obtain for a couple of years. Who will raise now a few thousands of Diospyros lotus stocks to establish dry-land persimmon orchards?

I am grateful to Dr. van Fleet for his letter to Mr. Fairchild, dated March 10, 1924, re grafting chestnuts, etc., of which letter you enclosed a copy to me. One wonders why so many experiments in that line have been made.

Letter of March 27, 1924 (I), with enclosure of copy of Mr. Wood-Jay's letter of March 17, 1924, relating to Tunga disease found on material I sent in. G. X.

Letter of March 27, 1924 (II) with enclosure of copies of Mr. Fairchild's and Mr. Skinner's letters re mangosteen which reached me that I had sent in. It places me there was something of interest among

it and that Mr. Meeker could utilize this new Locanius chinensis.

Letter of March 27, 1914 (III), with enclosure of copy of Dr. Howard's letter of March 23, 1914, re determinations of entomological material I had sent in. O. K.

Well, and this ends these letters from you. Please find enclosed a tale about a so-called "lost" persimmon. I wonder where truth commences, and where it ends, too, for a fact.

I now expect to hear any moment whether my large case with herbarium material has been received already in America and whether the big jujubes have reached Chico safely. With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o U. S. Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

Peking, China, May 2, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am handing you, via Diplomatic Pouch of our Legation here, 14 parcels, marked Seeds and bearing respectively the letters K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X. The contents are many: First, Samples 71b, 72b and 73b, then seeds bearing the numbers 2014a-2051a; lastly a parcel of cones of Pinus cembra? not numbered; of this last I would like to see Prof. Sargent being supplied with a few cones; I send seeds under No. 2047a.

Please find enclosed a set of inventory notes covering this shipment; also three yellow labels for samples 71b, 72b and 73b. These last samples are persimmon-peeling-knives and a string to dry them on. I wish you would kindly show them to such parties as are interested in this problem of persimmon-drying.

It was that Dr. Hammer would utilize this new laboratory information.

Letter of March 27, 1958 (III), which contained an copy of Dr. Abernethy's letter of March 20, 1958, on discontinuations of spironolactone compounds I & 2 sent to. O. E.

Well, and this made those letters from me. Thanks like cleared a bit about spironolactone "last" patients. I wonder where truth commences, and where it ends. Yes, for me too.

I am glad to hear my comment whether or Lipo-Nova with hyperuricemia a partial has been systematic attempt in testing and whether the high failure have remained Chris safety. This almost insane, I am

Yours sincerely yours,

Frank E. Kirk

c/o F. O. Lundstrom, Eaton, Ohio

Dear Dr. Kirkwood:

Thanks, Friday, Dec. 4, 1959.

Dear Dr. Kirkwood:

Never!! I am keeping you, the Chairman's Tenth at our Executive Dinner, is quickly, during Hands and Brandy, considering the failure to. to. to.

All these samples of beans, peas and lentils will go of course to various specialists. These lentils and peas appear to me to be of value as winter cover crops for citrus groves and other fruit orchards in the mild wint-red sections of the United States. Perhaps they are being used already for all I know.

No. 2030a, Phaseolus calcaratus is a rare bean out here. It looks to me as if good croquettes could be made from it, esp. when baked in butter or pork fat.

No. 2038a, Soya hispida, is a rare local variety. I think I have only seen it once.

No. 2044a appears to me to be Trigonella foenum graecum; if it turns out to be something else I would be pleased to receive its proper name some time later on.

Of the pine seeds Nos. 2046a and 2047a, I wish you would kindly supply Prof. Sargent with some and also the Forest Service. It may possibly be a new form.

The lot of stones of the Fei tcheng peach, No. 2048a, what shall we do with them? It seems almost too much work to sow them out and watch them until they fruit. However, you may have some correspondents who are willing to take chances. I for one, I would, in case I had a suitable piece of land at my disposal.

No. 2049a, a large flat peach, may be sown out at Chico; these flat peaches often come true to seeds.

No. 2051a is a peculiar walnut, possibly a hybrid of Juglans regia sinensis x Juglans mandshurica.

I saw Mr. Bisset's interesting article on the James River Walnut, in the Journal of Heredity, Vol. V, No. 3, and I wish you would

All these surplus of beans, peas and lentils will go of course to various specialists. These lentils and peas appear to me to be of value as water cover crops for citrus groves and other fruit orchards in the mild mineral sections of the United States. Perhaps they are being used already for all I know.

Mr. 3066a, Chemical reactions is - pure bunk and here. It looks to me as if good occupations could be made from it, say, when baked in butter or pork fat.

Mr. 3038a, Bone bleaching is - more local variety. I think I have only seen it once.

Mr. 3044a appears to me to be Tricamella farmer concern; if it turns out to be something else I would be pleased to receive its proper name some time later on.

Of the pine needs Mr. 3040a and 3047a, I wish you would kindly supply Prof. Sargent with some and also the Forest Service. It may possibly be a new form.

The lot of stems of the fat tumbleweed plant, Mr. 3048a, what shall we do with them? It seems almost for such work to see them and watch them until they fruit. However, you may have some correspondents who are willing to take chances. I for one, I would, in view I hold a suitable place of land at my disposal.

Mr. 3049a, a large flat pencil, may be seen out at Chico; these flat pencines often come true to seeds.

Mr. 3051a is a peculiar animal, possibly a hybrid of Indian rugs elements a Indian moccasins.

I saw Dr. Stuart's interesting article on the Jesse River Tomato. In the Journal of Heredity, Vol. V, No. 2, and I wish you could

kindly ask his opinion about these Chinese walnuts, while I also would be much pleased to hear Prof. Sargent's ideas. I took a 5x7 foto of these 6 nuts I am sending you, and altho it is a good picture, it is not so interesting on account of not having nuts of Juglans regia sinensis and Juglans mandshurica. In our collections we have plenty of both, and maybe an interesting foto can be gotten up.

I also enclose the Inventory Note for No. 1218, which material I sent yesterday directly to Chico.

Yesterday I heard from Dr. Morrison that Mr. Purdom is lying ill with fever at Sianfu, Shensi. So the poor fellow has another stroke of bad luck out here. He is out with a specialist on Alpines, a Mr. Collier ? and Northwestern Kansu is going to be their hunting grounds for two seasons. I am sorry not to have seen him, but I was in Kaifengfu when he left for Kansu.

I have been receiving several letters from newspaper editors here in China, asking for articles and descriptions re Chinese agriculture, so I surmise some descriptions of my work here have been around again in the press. Well, I have reached the stage already at which I cannot do any longer all of my correspondence single-handed, so I cannot satisfy these people, I am afraid.

My own health has improved again after several days fever, which is a desirable thing for a fellow having so much work to do yet.

With kindest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o F. O. Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

1899a.

Peking, China,

May 2, 1914.

Dear Mr. Beagles:

Yesterday I sent you, by Registered Chinese Sample post, 1 small package, containing a few rhizomes of an ornamental climbing gourd, Trichosanthus kirilowi, No. 1218a. I am enclosing an inventory note covering this number. Please plant these rhizomes somewhere where they can crawl over some lattice work or some tall shrubbery. It is said that the small scarlet fruits often hand on peduncles 10 feet long!

I am in receipt of your letter of Dec. 26, 1913, and I am glad to hear that the 7 cases with seeds reached you in good condition. Some of my shipments have had bad luck, like for instance my last case with grafted Fei peaches, Large fruited Haws and rare peonies; this case has been detained by the Japanese authorities at Kobe and had to be inspected and fumigated. I am afraid the contents will not be much good by the time you get them. Well, one simply has to take things as they come.

Have you received all of my Jujube shipments, I wrote you about? I do hope so.

With kindest regards, also to those in the Garden who know me, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

Peking, China,

May 7, 1914.

Dear Mr. Douglas:

Yesterday I sent you, by Registered Chinese Single post, a small package, containing a few things of no commercial significance, Indonesian Letter, No. 1914. I am enclosing an inventory note covering this matter. Please place these whenever opportunity shows they can crowd over some lattice work or some tall shrubbery. It is said that the small scarlet fruits often land on palmettos 30 feet long!

I am in receipt of your letter of Dec. 26, 1913, and I am glad to hear that the 7 cases with seeds reached you in good condition. Some of my shipments have had bad luck. Like for instance my last case with grafted Tai peaches. Large fruited Shoo and very popular; this case has been detained by the Japanese authorities at Kobe and had to be inspected and fumigated. I am afraid the contents will not be much good by the time you get them. Well, one simply has to take things as they come.

Have you received all of my letters although, I write you about? I do hope so.

With kindest regards, also to those in the Bureau who know me, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Frank N. Meyer

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

Peking, China, May 5, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am delivering to the American Legation here 4 parcels, marked Botanical Specimens and bearing resp. the following signs: Y, Z, I and II. These parcels will be forwarded to you in the regular way, viz., via Diplomatic Pouch. They contain all samples, bearing the numbers 74b - 109b. The very larger part are jujubes (No. 74b-105b) while there are also some bamboo objects, Nos. 106b to 109b, incl. Please find enclosed a set of Inventory notes describing the samples, and also a set of yellow labels belonging to them.

I would like to make a few remarks and suggestions re this shipment/ Of the jujubes I want to say this, that, when this lot reaches you in good condition and that, when former samples sent in have been preserved and been taken care of, our Office today is the only institution in the world where a named collection of jujubes exists!

I had my interpreter go around here in Peking interviewing some people and asking here and there, but nobody was able to say where they had seen a collection of jujube fruits.

Now of this present lot sent I would like to see a sufficient quantity of each kind being preserved in bottles, while the rest may be sampled and sent to such men as are interested in this very promising fruit. By the way, would you kindly send some of these Mi tsao fruits to the Bureau of Chemistry to have them analyzed, and if you have obtained this analysis I would be pleased to obtain a copy of it, together with an analysis of an ordinary palm-date, so as to see which of the two is the most nourishing.

Dublin, Dublin, May 4, 1924

Dear Mr. Talcott:

Recently I am delivering to the American Legation here 4 parcels, marked Diplomat Equipment and Foreign Mail, the following signs: T, E, I and U. These parcels will be forwarded to you in the regular way, viz., via Diplomatic Pouch. They contain all medical, dentist the machine Vis - Ultra. The very larger part are Pictures (no. 345-1020) while there are also some Medical objects, Vis. Ultra is 1000, Incl. Please find enclosed a set of Inventory notes describing the samples, and also a map of yellow Lamels belonging to them.

I would like to make a few remarks and suggestions in this statement: If the Pictures I want to say that, when this job reaches you in good condition and that, when former samples sent in have been preserved and been taken care of, our Office later in the city institution in the world there a great multitude of Pictures exist!

I had my interpreter go around here in Paris interviewing some people not having here and there, but nobody was able to say where they had seen a collection of Jewish Pictures.

Now of this present job that I would like to see a sufficient quantity of such kind being preserved in museum, while one must say be amused and sent to such man as are interested in this very promising trade. By the way, would you kindly send some of these 25 kind Pictures to the Bureau of Commerce to have them copied, and if you have expressed this analysis I would be pleased to obtain a copy of it. Anything with an analysis of an military nature, or as we also of the Jew in the next morrighing.

I also would consider it a pleasing act if you could send Mrs. Beagles a few of these large "Mi tsao" so as to let her see how the Chinese manage these things.

There is another matter still. In former notes I have used indiscriminately the names Zizyphus jujuba, Z. sativa and Z. vulgaris, thinking they were all synonyms. Last week, however, Dr. Morrison gave me a spare copy of Flora of Kwangtung and Kongkong (China) by Messrs. S. T. Dunn and T. J. Tutcher - Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information. 1912.

In this book I see on p. 63, under Zizyphus jujuba that this shrub ? or tree ? flowers around Hongkong in October; well, this surely could not be our jujube from up here. In Baron von Mueller's Select Extra Tropical Plants, I see that he states, on authority of Prof. Meehan, that Z. jujuba has stood the winter cold of Philadelphia! How could this be so?

Bretschneider, in his History of Botanical Discoveries in China, Vol. 1, p. 330, states that Prof. Decaisne, in Paris, was unable to distinguish Zizyphus vulgaris var. spinosa from North China, from Z.-vulgaris lotus from North Africa. What I myself have seen of herbarium material of Zizyphus, especially at Kew, I should say there is a considerable mix-up in this whole genus. Now my proposal is this: Could not our Office make a special effort to get a good collection together of all forms of Zizyphus from all over the world, herbarium specimens as well as live material! Who knew what remarkable things we will discover among them!

For so far cultivated varieties of jujubes are concerned here in North China, I have come to the conclusion that their number is legion,

I also would consider it a pleasing act if you could send Mrs. Douglas a few of these large "Bill Bean" on me to let her see how the children enjoy these things.

There is another matter still. In former notes I have used indiscriminately the words *Liberal Judaism* in article and *L. religion*, thinking they were all synonyms. Just now, however, in reviewing data on a minor copy of *Plan of Conference of Judaism* (Paper by Rabbi D. F. Cohen and Mr. G. Kaufman - Jewish Polemic Publication, Inc. Institute of Conservative Judaism, 1911).

In this book I see on p. 20, under Statement Judaism that this which I am trying to discuss should Conference in October will, this merely would not be our public from in York. In Rabbi Cohen's *Liberal Judaism Practical Judaism*, I am find he states, on authority of Prof. Moore, that Mr. Julian has stated the viable call of Traditionalist. How do it this be not?

Independently, in the history of Reformed Judaism in Germany, Vol. I, p. 207, Wilhelm Bar Part, Germany, in Berlin, was unable to distinguish *Liberal religious* or *religion* from Berlin Gemeinde, from *L.-Reform* later from Berlin Israel. That I speak here some of Berlin publication of *Liberal*, especially at Tem, I should say there is considerable mix-up in this whole phase. The my project is that Conf. set our Office make a special effort to get a good collection Rabbi of all forms of *Liberal* from all over the world, *Reformed* *religion* as well as *Liberal Judaism*. The Conf. then presumably Rabbi would be all Rabbi among them.

For in the relative worldly of Judaism the mentioned Conf. in Berlin Gemeinde, I have some in the conference that their member is Judaism,

in other words, there may be as many as 500 commercial varieties in cultivation, while hundreds or perhaps thousands of others are grown here and there in private yards, often only one or two specimens in existence of certain varieties. It will be no small affair to sift out which of all of these varieties are going to be most suitable to our American conditions.

Well, now to come back to those samples. What do you think of these numbers 74b and 75b? Marvellous, isn't it? And they are dry! When fresh, some surely will be one third larger. And what a difference between them and the original wild type, Sample 98b. The smoked jujubes, samples 99b, 100b and 101b, are fine qualities and are much beloved by the southern Chinese. I believe you once had a Cantonese visit you, who wrote down the name Tung chang tsao as being one of the best in China.

Sample 103b will show you the largest preserved jujubes we have come across as yet; they cost 90 cents (Mex) p. catty, which figures out at about 35 cents gold, which shows that Chinese also are willing to pay high prices formfine sweets.

Pieces of bread like 100b are often eaten by us when on the road. I myself do not like them so very much, on account of these jujubes having a laxative effect when being eaten in any quantities, caused by their irritating indigestible skins!

Sample 106b is a steel bamboo-splitting knife. I suppose you may have it already in the lot of tools that Miss Holdsore was going to get for you. When storing it, a few drops of oil might be rubbed over it to keep it from rusting away.

The bamboo articles may be stored among the other bamboo articles of which you are keeping a collection, if I am informed well. Please taste

In other words, there may be as many as 500 commercial varieties in existence, while hundreds or perhaps thousands of others are grown here and there in private yards, often only one or two specimens in existence of certain varieties. It will be no small effort to sift out which of all of these varieties are going to be most suitable to our American conditions.

Well, now to come back to these samples. What do you think of these numbers 968 and 1000? Marvellous, isn't it? And they are dry! When fresh, some surely will be one third larger. And what a difference between them and the original wild type, Sample 968. The wanted jujubes, samples 968, 1000 and 1008, are fine specimens and are much relished by the wealthy Chinese. I believe you once had a Customer visit you, who wrote down the name Tung Chung Yaan as being one of the best in China.

Sample 1008 will show you the largest preserved jujubes we have come across so far; they cost 80 cents (Mex) p. catty, which figures out at about 3d cents gold, which shows that Chinese also are willing to pay high prices for fine sweets.

Pieces of bread like 1008 are often eaten by us when on the road. I myself do not like them so very much, on account of their jujube flavor a lasting effect does take place in my qualities, caused by their invisible indigestible wind.

Sample 1008 is a steel bamboo-splitting knife. I suppose you may have it already in the lot of tools that Mr. Seidmore was going to get for you. When starting it, a few drops of oil right be rubbed over it to keep it from rusting away.

The bamboo articles may be stored among the other bamboo articles if which you are keeping a collection, if I am informed well. Please state

some of the Barfruit-jelly tablets, which I enclosed in one of these bamboo jars, that is, of course, if it should be received in good condition.

Well, this is about all for the present. With kindest of regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

P. S. I took several good fotos of these samples sent inwhich I will despatch very soon. F. N. M.

c/o P. O. Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

Peking, China. May 6, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am delivering to the American Legation here, 2 small packages, to be forwarded in Diplomatic Pouch. The one contains 48 films, 5 x 7 inches, Nos. X35 to X82, incl. and the other has as contents: 48 prints, 5x7 inches and numbers X35-X82 incl. The film X35 was received from the fotographer torn in two; he claimed it was so when he received the film packs, but to me that seems to be very unlikely.

As you will see, the main objects of these large fotos have been pears, persimmons, jujubes and hawfruits. I am sorry I could not introduce leaves, as you suggested in a recent letter, but to get leaves in of the identical trees one gets fruit from will be an extremely difficult thing here in China.

[illegible] of the Dartrich-Qelly twinlens, which I mentioned in [illegible] Camera-Jour, this is, of course, if it should be received in good condition.

Well, this is about all for the present. With kindest [illegible] Sincerely, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

[illegible] E. [illegible]

P.S. I have accepted good offer of Zeiss prismars and lamphoto I will discuss very soon. P. L. [illegible]

[illegible] F. C. Lumsdaine, Esqrs, [illegible]

[illegible] Dentes, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith is film delivery in the Jewelers Engraving Body. I really wanted to be interested in Cyclopedic Foods. The one remaining 40 film, 2-x 2 inches, was, EXR in XXX, Ilford, and the other has an emulsion: 40 pitch, 60° Lenses and somewhere XXX-ED Ilford. The film XXX was received from one company-plus form in, was, be sliding; it was as when he received his film [illegible], but is no last issue is by very [illegible].

As you will see, the main subject of these Jewelers Trade Dress Design Department, Jewelers and Jewelries. I am using I [illegible] and lamphouse lamp, in a new engraved in a wooden letter, but is yet known in of the finished items non-[illegible] Ilford film will be an [illegible] difficult taking lamp in [illegible].

Are not these square persimmons interesting? Esp. No. X46-X48, an old persimmon grafted on the real wild Diospyros kaki, will interest Mr. Hume, I presume.

And then these large jujubes, No. X64; I suppose they will create quite a sensation. I trust the scions have reached Chico O.K. Then one compares X61 with this X64, one cannot help being struck by the fact that the Chinese are a wonderful people, as regards farming and fruit growing. X70, a bunch-disease I would like to see being shown to Mr. Waite for his considerations.

What do you think about the pictures of Crataegus pinnatifida? This Chinese hawfruit is among the most promising of all fruits here, because the Americans will be able to use it straight away for jellies, preserves and compotes.

Well, I trust these fotos will reach you in good condition and that they can be made use of.

As regards my future plans, I cannot say much as yet. Firstly, "White Wolf" is still around Sianfu; then I haven't got a new interpreter yet, and lastly I have a still a whole lot of fotos and seeds to describe and correspondence to answer. By the end of this month, however, I hope to be on the "path" again, going to Kansu, probably by a more promising route as the last ones. I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o P. O. Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

Are not these square prisoners interesting? Yes, Mr. Ren-
ZO, an old prisoner crouched on the roof with Japanese tools, will
interest Mr. Shen, I presume.

And then those large prisons, Mr. Wei; I suppose they will
create quite a sensation. I trust the motion been received (Mine O.K.
Then our compares XXI with this 104, are nearer help being should by
the fact that the Chinese are a natural people, in regards foreign and
trail provide. ZZO, a bunch-dinner I would like to see being done by
me. Write for his considerations.

What do you think about the pictures of Chairman plumbifiat?
This Chinese barrel is money the way prevailing of all India here, be-
cause the Americans will be able to see it straight away for jailing,
prisoners and computes.

Well, I trust these fates will reach you in real condition and
that they can be made use of.

As regards my future plans, I cannot say much as yet. Firstly,
"Life Pill" is still earned literally than I haven't got a my laboratory
yet, and lastly I have a still a whole lot of jobs and needs to describe
and correspond some to answer. By the end of this month,however, I hope to
be on the "go" again, going to Kiang, probably by a more pounding route
as the last one. I remain

Very sincerely yours,

YOUR V. ATIO

c/o P. S. Lowdrive, Kiang, China

Peking, China, May 16, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

On May 14 I delivered to the American Legation here 2 parcels, marked Seeds III and Seeds IV and addressed to the Office at Washington, D. C. These two parcels have as co ntents various seeds and samples, the seeds being numbered from 2052a to 2116a, incl. -- the samples from 110b to 114 b incl. Please find as enclosures a set of inventory cards covering these numbers: As usual I wish to make several remarks and suggestions:

Nos. 2052a and 2053a are fine varieties of Pai tsai and I would like to see some seeds of each number kept in reserve for a couple of years.

The Radishes, Nos. 2054 and 2055a seem to be special sorts and might also not be sown out at once; some seeds should be distributed to successful vegetable growers in California and other places out west.

The Blood-red carrot, No. 2056a, seems to be fine for pickling and if a firm like Heinz's should be willing to experiment with it I suggest to give them half of the seeds.

The chives, No. 2057a, are a especially large kind; somebody supplying the Chinese colony in New York may be willing to grow them. Of all these preceding vegetables you might perhaps send a small quantityof each to Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., at Paris. The unusual varieties of maize, Nos. 2059a, 2060a, 2061a and 2062a, will interest Mr. Collins and others.

The Diospyros kaki seeds, No. 2063a will appeal to Dr. Hume, while the Chinese pear seeds, No. 2064a and the Chinese quince seeds No. 2065a might be sent to Southern experimenters.

[illegible] Beijing, China, May 14, 1934.

Dear Mr. Buswell:

On May 14 I delivered to the American Legation here 3 pounds, marked seeds III and seeds IV and addressed to the Office at Washington, D. C. These two parcels have as do others various seeds and samples, the seed being received from 1008a to 1034, incl. -- the samples from 1125 to 1147, incl. Please find as enclosure a set of invoices covering these numbers. As usual I wish to make several remarks and suggestions:

No. 3008a and 3008b are fine varieties of Pai tsai and I would like to see some stock of such seeds kept in reserve for a month or year.

The Radishes, Nos. 3004 and 3005a seem to be special sorts and might also not be sown out at once; some seeds should be distributed to successful vegetable growers in California and other places and seen.

The Wood-red carrot, No. 3006a, seems to be fine for pickling and if a firm like Heinz's should be willing to experiment with it I suggest to give them half of the seeds.

The okrus, No. 3007a, are a wonderly large kind resembling sugarline the Chinese okrus in the Yard and be willing to give them. Of all these preceding vegetables you might perhaps send a small quantity each to Filmerts, Andrews & Co., at Paris. The mungul varieties of melons, Nos. 3009a, 3009b, 3009c and 3009d, will interest Mr. Collins and others.

The Dioscyrea kaki seeds, No. 3003a will appeal to Mr. Howe, while the Chinese pear seeds, No. 3006a and the Chinese quince seeds No. 3006b might be sent to Eastern experimenters.

Thuya orientalis Nos. 2067a and 2068a, are extremely interesting forms and I suggest that they be put into the hands of some responsible party down South. I suppose they will do well in N. Texas especially.

Of 2069 a, Pyrus sp., Prof. Sargent might wish to obtain some seeds.

The Gleditsias, No.s 2070a, 2071a and 2072a, are very interesting shade trees for mild winters, semi-arid regions and our Chico Garden could best raise them. Attention should be drawn to the propagators as regards scratching these seeds or immersing them in hot water to insure a quick germination.

I send these "Pride of India" seeds, No. 2073a, not on account of this tree not being known in America, but to give it a trial in some semi-arid section, where this interesting shade-tree is not known as yet.

The Junipers, 2074a and 2075a, might be propagated in Chico and sent to semi-arid localities; the same applies to No. 2076a Cedrela sinensis and 2077a, Paulownia fortunei.

Ligustrum quihoui, No. 2078a, might be tested as a hedge- and border-shrub, out in the S. W. U. S.

The two Lespedezas, Nos. 2079a and 2080a, might be tested at Chico and Rockville for their capacities.

No. 2081a, Tilia mongolica, will probably turn out to be a good shade tree for the North.

No. 2082a is an Acer; I would not say for sure whether it will be a hardy species or not.

Those principals Mr. [illegible] and [illegible], are extremely interesting films and I suggest that they be put into the hands of some responsible party down South. I suggest they will do well in [illegible], Texas especially.

[illegible] of [illegible] s, Tyler up., Prof. Burgess asks is obtain some stamps.

The distribution, Mr.s [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible], are very interesting short-term for well attended, semi-arid regions and our Cotton Carlos would best make them. Attention should be drawn to the propaganda as regards controlling their seeds or insecticides that is not easy to insure a main growing film.

I send these "Tracts of Texas" books, Mr. [illegible], not as content of this line but being found in America, can be give it a trial in some semi-arid sections, where this interesting Cotton-line is not known as yet.

The Subject, [illegible] and [illegible], might be presented in [illegible] not wish to mentioned institutions the same applies to Mr. [illegible] Fedrie already and [illegible] Technical Practical.

Algerian cotton, Mr. [illegible], might be tested as a [illegible] and [illegible], and in the C. M. U. S.

The Ex-Kaiser, Mr. [illegible] and [illegible], might be tested in Cuba and Australia for their capabilities.

Mr. [illegible], Fila [illegible], will probably turn out to be a most black [illegible] the Delta.

Mr. [illegible] is an [illegible] I would not say for sure whether it will be a [illegible] or [illegible].

The large fruited Barberry, No. 2084a, may be experimented with at Ames, for instance.

Of the Lonicerae, Nos. 2087a, 2088a and 2089a, I would like to see Mr. Maurice de Vilmorin being sent a few seeds of each and also of the Roses, Nos. 2094a and 2096a. Of both these plants Mr. Vilmorin has probably the biggest collections in existence.

No. 2099a, a deciduous, low-growing jasmine, may be a new plant; I hope it will prove to be of use.

I also am much interested in No. 2100a, a Smilax.

Of No. 2104a, Thuya orientalis, I would like to see Prof. Sargent being given a few seeds, as he is particularly interested in growing a few specimens at the Arboretum, where the ordinary forms of this oriental Arbor-vitae are <u>not</u> hardy.

A few seeds of No. 2105a, undetermined, might also be sent to Prof. Sargent for his determination.

The Ophiopogon, No. 2113a, may prove to be different from the O. Jaburan, as grown in the Capitol grounds and in the Botanical Garden at Washington, D. C. In the wild state its leaves are much more slender than the aforenamed species.

No. 2114a, as Asparagus, may go to Mr. Norton. I wonder whether he still needs wild forms of Asparagus for his work?

I have not mentioned several shrubs, but as long as we have not got a real National Botanical Garden, I do not like to see our field stations burdened with problematical material and I suggest to send such things to the Arnold Arboretum, the N. Y. Botanical Garden, the Rochester City Park and to some specialists who make a certain genus their specialty.

The Lace Frilled Butterfly, No. 3064a, may be experimented with at Ames, for instance.

Of the Lonicerae, Nos. 3088a, 3368a and 3089a, I would like to see Mr. Maurice de Vilmorin being sent a few seeds of each and also of the Roses, Nos. 3094a and 3095a. Of both these plants Mr. Vilmorin has probably the biggest collections in existence.

No. 3097a, a Dodecatheon, Ice-growing Jewelies, may be a new plant; I hope it will prove to be of use.

I also am much interested in No. 3099a, a Daisy.

Of No. 3104a, Trees orientalis, I would like to see Prof. Sargent being given a few seeds, as he is particularly interested in growing a few specimens at the Arnoldum, where the ordinary form of this oriental Arbor-vitae are not hardy.

A few seeds of No. 3108a, unidentified, might also be sent to Prof. Sargent for his determination.

The Ophiopogon, No. 3118a, may prove to be different from the O. jaburan, as grown in the United grounds and in the National Garden at Washington, D. C. In the wild state its leaves are much more slender than the aforesaid species.

No. 3124a, an Asparagus, may go to Mr. Morton. I wonder whether he still needs wild forms of Asparagus for his work?

I have not mentioned several shrubs, but as long as we have not yet a real National National Garden, I do not like to see our field stations burdened with preliminary material and I request to send such things to the Rapid Adventure, the A. T. National Garden, the Dorchester City Park and to some specialists who make a certain genus their specialty.

I also added a package of each of the following numbers, which I had retained for safety's sake, viz., No. 2008a, Diospyros kaki; 2010a, Ulmus parvifolia, and 2012a Diospyros lotus. These may be distributed as convenient.

Can you inform me as to the exact name of this Prunus; sample 110b. It really is a fine preserve, well worth being experimented with in America.

About these galls on Rhus semilata, sample 111b; this brings me back to a letter from you, dated Feb. 4, 1914, together with a specimen of a gall, given to you by Mr. Harry Rosen, from Wisconsin.

I have no objection to these galls being given to this Mr. Rosen, provided the Bureau of Entomology also gets one or two specimens for their collection. The next time I come again across them, I will collect more data and more material. I enclose the inventory note of this sample in duplicate, so that you may send one to Mr. Rosen. There is more in these tanning sumachs than we realize and I would not be a bit surprised if we did not come to select sumachs according to their tannin-contents, as we select new Cinchonas for their quinine.

The pods of Gymnocladus chinensis, sample 112b, may be put into our seed collection. It is a pity that this Chinese soap bean is so tender, for it makes a splendid tree. In Brookville it would grow to perfection I suppose.

The samples of wood of Catalpa bungei, No. 113b and Paulownia Fortunei ? No. 114b, may be given to the wood collection of the Forestry Service. Well, this is about all about this shipment; tomorrow I'll write about 3 packages with specimens. Trusting you will receive

I also added a package of each of the following seeds, which I had ordered for safety's sake, viz., No. 2006, Thorpe Hall; 2016, Elmo parfitii, and 2016A Hungarian lotus. These may be distributed as convenient.

Can you inform me as to the exact name of this Prunus, sample 1168. It really is a fine grower, well worth being experimented with in America.

Some those pills on Elm seedlets, sample 1119; this brings me back to a letter from you, dated Feb. 6, 1918, together with a specimen of a gall, given to you by Mr. Harry Hoser, from Wisconsin.

I have no objection to these pills being given to this Mr. Hoser, provided the Bureau of Entomology also gets one or two specimens for their collection. The next time I come again across them, I will collect more data and more material. I enclose the inventory note of this sample in duplicate, so that you may send one to Mr. Hoser. There is pure in these hunting remedies that we realize not I would not be a bit surprised if we did not come to select wire-rod seedlings in their hands-certainly, as we select the Chestnut for their plants.

The pale of Dendrolepis adspersa, sample 1129, may be put into our seed similitude. It is a pity that the thinner seed been is so tender, for it makes a splendid tree. In Knoxville it would grow to perfection I suppose.

The samples of wood of Dalbergia sissoo, No. 1138 and Dalbergia Cochinchinensis No. 1139, may be given to the wood collection of the Forestry Service. Well, this is about all there this afternoon; tomorrow I will write about I possibly with questions. Trusting you will receive

everything in good condition, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o P. O. Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

Peking, China, May 17, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

On Friday, May 15, I delivered to the American Legation here 3 parcels, marked Seeds and addressed to our Office at Washington, DC. They also bear respectively the following numbers: V, VI and VII.

They contain various Botanical, Entomological, Pathological and Geological specimens. They are all supplied with slips enclosed, but I found it too much work to write separate descriptive notes of them, so I herewith give a list of them.

As to the disposal of this material I suggest to give Prof. Sargent part of all of the woody herbarium material for his collections. Later on I would like to hear whether my determinations were right, especially in the cases of Quercus spinosa and Abies davidiana.

The moss and lichen may go to Mrs. N. L. Britton and the fungus on bark of Quercus spinosa to Dr. Murrill, both of the N. Y. Bot. Garden.

The "Dunch disease" on the Jujube might interest Mr. Waite, while the Chestnut bark fungus will not fail to find some specialist.

The entomological material will no doubt be divided up among several specialists and the fossils, if they are such, might be turned over to the Geological Survey or some other body interested in them

everything in good condition, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK C. MOSER

c/o F. G. Lamoreux, Kamas, Utah

Fairfax Club, May 27, 1916.

Dear Dr. Reinhart:

On Friday, May 19, I delivered to the Burdick Lapilus here 2 parcels, marked Jamb and addressed to our Office at Washington, DC. They also bear respectively the following numbers: V, VI and VII.

They contain various Botanical, Entomological, Pathological and Geological specimens. They are all supplied with slips enclosed, but I found it too much work to write numerous descriptive notes of them, so I herewith give a list of them.

As to the disposal of this material I suggest to give first, largest part of all of the wood Burrowing material for his collections. Later on I would like to have whatever by determinations were right, especially in the cases of Pierce's pamphlets a fine activities.

The moss and lichen may go to Mrs. E. I. Nelson and the fungus on bark of Pierce's pamphlets to Dr. Harvill, both of the U. V. Bot. Garden.

The "Bunch disease" on the Jujube might interest Mr. Waite, while the Diseased Bark fungus will not fail to find some specialist.

The mineralogical material will no doubt be divided up among several specialists and the fossils, if they are such, might be turned over to the Geological Survey or some other body interested in it.

Well, with these shipments off my hands, I still have some herbarium material; a whole lot of small fotos and the bulky correspondence.

I have not heard as yet whether any of my shipments sent after Jan. 29, 1914, have reached Washington, D. C., and from Chico I have not heard at all. The big box with herbarium material, sent away from here in early December, 1913, also seems not to have been received. All of these things worry me a good deal.

Well, I soon hope to hear about these various matters. I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

P. S. White Wolf with his robbers is marching on to Lanchowfu, the papers say, so I had better not have all my mail addressed there for the present.

Peking, China, May 17, 1914.

Dear Miss Cramer:

Your letter of April 1, 1914, reached me a few days ago, together with its enclosure, the bill for $5.00, as rent on the safe deposit box. Many thanks for your action in paying this amount; please find enclosed my check No. 47 for these 5 Woodrow Wilson disks.

Your suggestion as to spending this on some blue porcelain has been considered, but— in case I did it now and would send you something by parcels post, the chances are you might have to pay a pretty large amount as duty; therefore I will try to bring something with me and payment will be out of the question of course. Many things, however, may happen between now and then and we better hadn't sell the skin before the

Well, with these shipments off my hands, I still have some interesting material: a whole lot of small dates and the usual miscellaneous.

I have not heard as yet whether any of my shipments went after Jan. 29, 1914, have reached Washington, D. C., and from Cairo I have not heard at all. The big box with barbarian material, sent away from here in early October, 1913, also does not to date seem received. All of these things were in a good deal.

Well, I soon hope to hear about these various matters. I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

FRIEDRICH W. HUTTER

P. S. Cairo Golf with his relatives is working on to Luxor, the square map, so I feel better but have all my mail addressed there for the present.

Peking, China, May 17, 1914.

Dear Miss Gruber

Your letter of April 1, 1914, reached me a few days ago, together with the enclosure, the bill for $8.00, as part on the sale deposit box. Many thanks for your action in paying this account; please find enclosed my check No. 47 for those $ Andrew Wilson claims.

Your suggestion as to selling this or some other personal box been considered, but— In case I did it here and would send you something by parcels post, the chances are you might have to pay a pretty large amount as duty; therefore I will try to bring something with me and pay- ment will be one of the questions of course. Stop Friday, however, my passport between now and then and so before Mary's will the date before the

bear is in our hands and skinned also.

Conditions are not yet settled in this troublesome land; robberbands are roaming over the whole country, especially out West and in the South, and I wonder whether I will have some encounters with them. The brutal and merciless "White Wolves" are marching on to Lanchowfu, while the soldiers have left that place and have gone down to Sianfu, trying to prevent these robbers from moving any further. These robbers bribe the officials, invite the regular soldiers to enter their ranks and murder anyone that opposes them. The foreign nations ought not to be so scrupulous in keeping their hands off China. This land does not produce men that are really able to govern! The slogan is "Everybody for himself and d--n the rest."

Has Mr. Dorsett returned already? I wonder whether the total results were really worth all the expenditures.

We have a bad year here in China for so far as climate is considered; almost every day dust storms and no rain. Just now it is making up for a little downpour, but the sky is not heavy enough for a good solid rain, which is very badly needed. Well, Miss Cramer, I hope you are all going happy and well;

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation
Peking, China.

hear is to you bright and pleasant also.

Conditions are not yet perfect in this Independence Land yet. Natives are running over the whole country, especially out west and in the north, and I wonder whether I will have some encounters with them. The Yukon and surrounding "Gold Diggers" are swarming on to Klondyke, while the soldiers have left Dawson and have not been seen to return, leaving us present there poisoned from worry and fretting. These soldiers bring the difficulty, little the regular soldiers to make their order and more's anyone that supposes them. The foreign soldiers really are to be surprised in keeping their heads off China. This land does not produce one that non-quality able to support. The whole is therefore for himself and down the rest.

Our Mr. Sparrel returned safely. I wonder really the total results very-really worth all the troubles.

We have a bad year here in China for as far as the climate is concerned almost every day just storms and so rain. Just now it is making up for a little downpour, but the sky is not nearly round for a good solid rain, which is very badly needed. Well, dear Dorothy, I hope you are all using hoop and well!

Very affectionately yours,

Edgar J. Irvin

c/o American Legation

Peking, China.

Peking, China, May 19, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you two small packages, marked A and B; the one contains 52 films 4x5, numbered 976-1000 (incl.) and A1-A27 (incl.); the other has 52 prints, also bearing the above mentioned numbers.

I hope you will find some fotos among this lot that will be of value for our work. Isn't this Chinese fruit seller, at the Tsinanfu city gate, a study? (No. 984) And what about our Davidiana peach in the Peking city wall. What next? (No. 989)

No. 991 shows a strange form of Thuya orientalis. I hope we will have success with the material I have sent in.

In case Prof. King should still have been among the living, he would have delighted in the fotos numbered A8, A9 and A10.

Fotos A 11 and A 12 I merely took as historical illustrations of our work.

Foto A 16 will make a fine impression on the screen, I suppose, with this deep, dark canon.

There are many scenic pictures among this lot, and of course, although they are not always strictly scientific, they sometimes were so full of interest that one simply had to take them, like for instance these three views of springtime in Shantung, fotos A25, A26 and A 27.

I just got 7 letters from you in one bunch, dated from April 17, 1914 to April 21, 1914, telling me the welcome news that at last the box with herbarium material has been received and that my shipments from Chungchow also have come in. I do not quite understand this transshipping from Chico to Washington. Has everything to be inspected at

"Salem, Ohio, May 31, 1918.

Dear Mr. Matrofski:

Yesterday I received you two card: yesterday, marked 4 and 5; the one marked 5 (Time 4:4), numbered 270-1000 (Card.) and 43-627 (Card.); the other has 52 prints, also bearing the above mentioned numbers.

I hope you will find some time soon this but that will be of value for our work. Let's take Chinese first rather, as the Chinese city here, a sample (Ch. 204). All this about our Portuguese people in the Foreign city well. Not much (Ch. 205)

Ch. 221 shows a strange love of Chinese orientalis. I hope we will have success with the material I have sent in.

In case for, they would still have been among the living, he would have delighted in the later mentioned ad. 52 and 420.

Take a 11 and a 12 I merely turn on interesting illustration of my work.

Take a 13 will make - the interaction in the screen, I compose, with this study, left blank.

There are many amusing pictures among this lot, and of course, children's like are not always strictly scientific. Our conditions were so full of interest that one might be taken away, like the Indians since Dunn spoke of vertigoline in Chemistry, Price 420, 420 and 4 17.

I just got 7 letters from you in one batch, dated from April 17, 1918 to April 21, 1918, telling me the minutes more that of last the box with Drosophila material has been received and that or diagnosis from Drosophila city have been in. I is not quite unnecessary this interesting pictures from Jaime to Montagrom. The unfortunate to be imported at

Washington, DC before being allowed to be sent out? This would mean a delay of ten days at the least, in case it could be propagated in Chico and should it be necessary to inspect everything at Washington, D. C., then I had better cut out Chico in the future.

By the way, I was informed by the Japanese P. O. here that they could not guarantee any longer the delivery of parcels containing plant material, as the laws of America had been so enforced as to make it necessary to burn most live plant material shipped from the Orient. This is pretty strong, I suppose. Well, of course, if inspection and condemnation goes too far, then we will have to quit this job of a collector and hunt up something else.

I also was informed by the American Consul at Kobe, Japan, thru our Minister here, that my case with live plants, sent from Tientsin, has been opened and some specimens taken out and sent back to Tientsin, because they had insects on them. This was done by the Japanese plant inspection Office of the Prefecture of Kobe. I have nothing heard as yet about these specimens and I suppose they will have been burned. The rest of the plants are going on to Seattle without disinfection, while a Japanese inspection certificate goes with them.

Now I wish you would be so kind and instruct me what to do in the future, so as not to have this disappointment and this waste of valuable time and money in seeing valuable plant material being held up and being destroyed even.

With kind regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation
Peking, China

Washington, DC before being allowed to be sent out? This would mean a delay of ten days at the least, in case it could be propagated in Ohio and should it be necessary to import everything as Washington, D. C., then I feel better not the value in the house.

By the way I was informed by the Japanese T. O. Inc that they would not guarantee any longer the delivery of plastic molding plant material, as the Imm of America had been so authorized as to make it necessary to begin with the plant material shipped from the United. This is pretty strong, I suppose. Well, of course, if Japanese and manufactures pass by for, then we will have to call this job a colossal and shut up something else.

I also was informed by the American Consul at Kobe, Japan, that our Kikebay here, that my case with five planks, sent from Shanghai, has been opened and some specimen taken and not sent back to Florida, because they had insects on them. This was done by the Japanese plant inspection Office of the Prefecture of Kobe. I have nothing heard as yet from Kobe specimen and I suppose they will have been burned. The rest of the plants are going on to Sunita without delay, while a Japanese inspection certificate goes with them.

Now I wish you would be so kind and instruct me what to do in the future, so as not to have this disappointment and this waste of money in having valuable plants seized & the duty and being fumigated etc.

With kind regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

PAUL F. KETCH

c/o American Legation
Peking, China

Peking, China. May 21, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via Diplomatic Pouch of our Legation here, 2 small packages marked C and D. The one contains 45 films, 9x12 cm. and bearing the numbers A38-A72 incl; the other contains 46 prints also bearing the above numbers.

The fotos of Diospyros lotus, in loess cliffs, will, I hope, illustrate the somewhat xerophytic nature of this "Shoorma persimmon." By the way, could you inform me, please, what the official trademark is going to be for this D. lotus?

Foto A39 shows the country where jujubes grow, to perfection.

Foto A 44 will be of interest to all who are going to use the Davidiana peach as a stock. Of course, I myself do not see any harm in the fact that stock or a scion outgrow each other as long as they live long enough and produce the right sort of fruit.

From earlier correspondence, I see that you have already taken up my suggestion to graft olives on various sorts of stock, still, Foto A45 will be of interest to all who are going to tackle this interesting problem.

Do not the Chinese landscape pictures show that real Chinese garden-architecture is fully as interesting as ours? (Fotos A53-A57, incl.)

The last of these fotos, No. A72, is remarkable, don't you think so, too?

Well, I hope these fotos will come in handy, even if not right away, then some future time.

Friday, Cuba, May 24, 1949.

Dear Mr. Valentini:

Earnestly I am sending you, via Pilgrim the image of our Lady-tion here, a small pendagram marked 6 and 7. You may complete 44 film, this one, and keeping the numbers 420-470 intact the other contains 44 points also bearing the above numbers.

The tales of Hungarian Jews, in Jews differ, will, I hope, illustrate the essential anthropoid nature of this "Gourmet questionnaire." By the way, could you inform me, please, what the official treatment is going to be for this 3, 1949?

Pots 420 above the ordinary shows Jerkbow eye, 3 particular.

Pots A 44 will be of interest to all who are going to use the Jewishness pendagram as a stock. Of course, I myself do not see any harm in the fact that shock or a color subgroup much other in Jew as they live long enough and produce the right sort of fruit.

From another correspondence, I see that you have already taken up my suggestion to put alive on various parts of stock, still, Pots 420 will be of interest to all who are going to handle this interpreting problem.

So not the Gamma Jendagram pictures show that and Chinese pseudo-relationship is truly as interesting as ever (Pots 420-470, last.)

The list of Gamma Pots, No. 470, is remarkable, don't you think so, Ian?

Well, I hope these Pots will come in handy, even if not right away, then some future time.

With these fotos finished I can tackle the correspondence.

I have had bad luck with prospective interpreters. I have had negotiations with four already who were willing to go, but three of them were too inexperienced and knew too little of everything. The last chap, who came to me recommended by Dr. Morrison, was to have told me three days ago as to his decision to go, but he has failed to appear.

There is still this bad problem of the White Wolf robber bands in Kansu. We all hope they can be annihilated by the Government regular troops; if not, nobody really knows what they may not do yet.

I suppose it will not be before June that I will be on the road again.

With best of regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER
c/o American Legation
Peking China, Via Siberia

Peking, China, May 22, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via the Diplomatic Pouch of our Legation here, 1 parcel, marked Entomological Material. The contents are as follows: 1 package of Galls of Rhus sp., Sample 115b. 1 bottle with young shoots of Zizyphus sativa var. spinosa, affected by "bunch disease." 1 large scale on Zizyphus sativa var. spinosa in a small tube. 1 mole-cricket in alcohol in a glass tube.

Would you kindly send some of those Rhus galls to this Mr. Harry Rosen in Wisconsin; vide your letter of February 4, 1914. They are not the same kind as what I obtained under No. 111 b in Hennanfu, or

With these notes finished I can handle the correspondence.

I have had bad luck with prospective informants. I have had negotiations with four already who were willing to go, but three of them were too Independenced and knew too little of everything. The last only, did seem to be reasonable by Jr. Hoffman, who he have told me shortly ago he is to his decision to go; but he had failed to appear. Mr. Hoffman is still not yet back at the Tribe only rather broke in Hanoi. We will hope they can be satisfied by the Government regular Insight if not, nobody really knows what they may not do yet.

I suppose it will not be being from that I will be on the road again.

With best of wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Frank K. Hoffman
c/o American Legation
Peking China, via Siberia

Peking, China, May 20, 1924.

Dear Mr. Hoffman:

Regrets I am sending you, via the Diplomatic Bonds of our Legation here, 1 parcel, marked Scientific Miscellaneous. The contents are as follows: 1 specimen of Pelis of Shan Ky.. Sample 1189. I bottle with young shoots of Bilgiana Pelis var. melanio, affected by "mouth disease." 1 large pouch on Bilgiana Pelis var. minuna in a small tube. 1 mole-rat in alcohol in a glass tube.

Hoping you finally good even at these than pelis to this Dr.

Dear Dunn: In Flagging with your letter of February 4, 1924. May are not the same that as what I obtained under No. 111 b in Hunnan, or

like the sample you sent me. In some commercial museum no doubt they will have properly identified specimens of these galls.

The "bunch disease" on the wild jujube might go to some specialist; I put but little alcohol in the bottle with specimens, for fear of leakage and damage to the mails.

The scale and mole-cricket will go of course to entomologists interested in them.

Well, this is about all. Please find enclosed Inventory Note 115 b, in duplicate.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation
Peking, China Via Siberia

Peking, China, May 26, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via the Diplomatic Pouch of our Legation here, 1 package, marked Botanical Material 1219. The contents are some young rooted plants of a "wild rice" which I collected from a lake in the Forbidden city. I am almost certain they will be found dead upon arrival, as the heat is getting to be greater and greater every day— still, I thought I might try just as well. Enclosed please find Inventory Notes 1219 covering this shipment. Would you kindly bring it to the attention of Mr. Scofield?

Yesterday I made arrangements with a new interpreter to enter my service on June 1st. He is not quite as hardy a man as my present one, but —one hasn't got much of a choice in my line of work.

like the sample you send me. In some commercial shops no doubt they will have properly identified specimens of these pills.

The "bunch disease" on the wild jujube might go to some specialist; I put but little stock in the battle with varieties, for fear of injury and change to the malic.

The media and mal-varieties will go of course to entomologists interested in them.

Well, this is about all. Please find enclosed Investigator Note 110 b, in duplicate.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation
Peking, China via Siberia

Peking, China, May 24, 1914.

Dear Mr. Reinhold:

Heavenly I am sending you, via the Siberian route of our legation here, 1 package, marked Botanical Material 1110. The contents are some young rooted plants of a "wild plum" which I collected from a lake in the Tientsin city. I am almost certain they will be found dead upon arrival, as the heat is getting to be greater and greater every day— still, I thought I might try just as well. Enclosed please find Investigator Notes 1112 covering this shipment. Write you shortly bring it to the attention of Mr. Meyerlair.

Yesterday I made arrangements with a new interpreter to relay my service on Jujube Int. He is not quite as handy a man as my present one, but —may benefit for much of a change in my line of work.

The bigger part of the coast-Chinese are very shy upon venturing too far into the interior. With kindest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation
Peking, China, Via Siberia

Peking, China, May 28, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Now I am in possession of about 60 letters from you, which for the greater part have not even been acknowledged yet, not to speak of having been answered.

I am becoming rapidly one of those unfortunate mortals who not only cannot attend any longer to his personal correspondence but who also has to curtail official correspondence to a minimum. Field work of course is the main thing in my special situation, but-- so many things prevent one from being out in the field all of the time.

In answering now all this mail of yours, you cannot expect from me that I will go into too many little details and I therefore will only mention the more important things.

Letter of Nov. 10, 1913, as regards getting good fotos of wild alfalfas. Well, yes, to obtain good fotos showing alfalfas in their wild state is a very hard thing. These plants generally do not grow in such a way that striking pictures can be obtained. Just see how few good fotos exist of cultivated strains, notwithstanding the fact that tons of millions of dollars are invested in this so important forage plant.

[illegible]

The Sunday [illegible] of the music-[illegible] are very my eyes wearing too far into the laboratory. With kindest regards I remain

Very sincerely yours,

[illegible] HENRY H. [illegible]

c/o American Legation
Peking, China. Via Siberia

[illegible]

Peking, China, May 20, 1924.

Dear Mr. Dalrymple:

Now I am in possession of some of letters from you, which for the greater part have not even been acknowledged yet, not to speak of having been answered.

I am heartily glad as ever those enjoyments certain do not only cannot attend any longer to his personal correspondence but who also has to overall official correspondence to a minimum.

Field work of course is the main thing in my special situation, unto-- to every thing present one from both and is the field all of the time.

In answering now all this mail of yours, you cannot expect from me that I will go into too many little details and I therefore will only mention the more important things.

Letter of Nov. 10, 1923, as regards getting good lotos or wild affiline. Well, yes, to speak just this seeing affiline in their wild state is a very hard thing. Those plants generally do not grow in such a way that striking pictures can be obtained. Just see the few good lotus seats of cultivated strains, notwithstanding the fact that tons of millions of seeds are invested in this so important lotus plant.

Hanson does not seem to have been in Peking, at least I have heard nothing about it.

I am much pleased to hear that one of my earlier introductions, Hibiscus manihot, SPI 18580, has been doing so well at Yarrow. Could it possibly be used in hybridization experiments? One of the things I would like to see being done is to make hybrids between the brilliantly colored Hibiscus rosa-sinensis and the common H. syriaca, to create hardier forms of the first and to bring more color into the last.

I am obliged to you for your copy of description of Gustavia mollissima. I only cannot understand that, if this is the real G. mollissima, how it manages to grow in Java gardens, where there is not a season of rest for such a deciduous tree, from temperate regions.

About you arranging for an expedition into southern China this year; well, how far is the prospect and what particular sections of China will be covered?

I am of course very much interested in this whole thing and would like to hear some more details.

Then back, I would like to hear some particulars about this case of Dr. Wooden. Such things have to be treated in a special way; they belong to the psychiatric rather than to the criminal section.

Letter of Nov. 18, 1913, giving me the analysis of seeds of Trapa natans and Euryale ferox. Just as I thought, both full of starch, though the protein contents, being respectively 12% and 10%, are much higher than I expected.

Letter of Nov. 20, 1913. A. About appropriations being rather short for 1913-14. Yes, I understand. I hope that all this money spent on various expeditions will prove to have been remunerative investments.

Hansen does not seem to have been in Peking, at least I have heard nothing about it.

I am much pleased to hear that one of my earlier introductions, Chinese rabbit, SPI 12880, has been doing so well at Yarrow. Could it possibly be used in hybridization experiments? One of the things I would like to see being done is to make hybrids between the brilliantly colored Hibiscus rosa-sinensis and the common H. syriacus, to create brighter forms of the first and to bring more color into the last.

I am obliged to you for your copy of description of Chinese millipedes. I only second entirely that, if this is the real C. millinium, how it manages to grow in Java gardens, where there is not a season of rest for such a deciduous tree, from temperate regions.

Does you arranging for an expedition into northern China this year well, how far is the prospect and what particular sections of China will be covered?

I am of course very much interested in this whole thing and would like to hear more more details.

When back, I would like to hear more particulars about this case of Dr. Woodcock. Such things seem to be treated in a special way they belong to the psychiatric rather than to the criminal section.

Letter of Nov. 18, 1913, giving me the analysis of seeds of Trees cotton and Mirasia fruit. Just as I thought, both full of starch, though the prickly cashews, being respectively 1½ and 1½, are much higher than I expected.

Letter of Nov. 20, 1913, & then correspondence being rather about for 1913-14. Yes, I remember. I hope that all this many years as various expeditions will prove to have been remunerative investments.

Letter of Nov. 20, 1913. B. Re sending me the report by Dr. Eliot on Chinese conditions especially. Yes, I received this report, and altho quite interesting, it lacks this great thing: "no intimate knowledge of the Chinese character." Let this truth become known to the world, that "the Oriental is a materialist and more specifically the Chinaman and that our standards of measuring character do not apply to them."

Letter of Nov. 20, 1913. C. About Mr. Hume's remarkable exhibit of persimmons in Washington. Yes, I surely would like to have seen it; I might have learned a good many things. However, there are so many interesting things in this world that one would wish to see and which one never comes to do, that one mustn't regret all these things too much. I wonder on what grounds Mr. Hume thinks that Diospyros kaki is not a good botanical species perhaps, but a conglomerate of different wild forms possibly. A fruit as the kaki, having been in cultivation for 3000 or 4000 years, certainly has developed many so called "strains"! Mr. Hume's explanation, that the puckeryness of persimmons changes according to southern and northern localities is again something new! By the way, these persimmons grown by Mr. Breece at Fayetteville, N. C., had these been grafted on kakis or on D. virginiana? And were the trees old or young ones? The answering of these questions may have something to do with the absence of pucker in the specimen fruits as sent in by this Mr. Breece.

Letter of Nov. 21, 1913, with enclosure of copies of the determinations of Prunus humilis and 4 others. Many thanks! Mr. Sheels just wrote that Prunus humilis and P. bungei are the same. I see that Mr. Hume wants all the persimmons he can get; well, I hope he will get some

Letter of Nov. 20, 1912, R. He sending me the report by Dr. [illegible] on Chinese conditions especially. Yes, I received this report, and also quite interesting. It looks this good thing: "no intimate knowledge of the Chinese character." Let this truth become known to the world, that "the Oriental is a materialist and more specifically the Chinese and this gap-stuff of mentality character do not apply to them."

Letter of Nov. 20, 1912, C. About Mr. Hume's remarkable exhibit of pretzlemons in Washington. Yes, I surely would like to have seen it! I didn't have learned a just may talks. Therefore, there are so many interesting things in this world that one would wish to see and which one never gone to do, that one hasn't enough all these things too much. I wonder on what grounds Mr. Hume thinks that Discovery Point is not a good botanical species perhaps, but a conglomerate of different will form possibly. Strict as it is that, having been in cultivation for 3000 or 4000 years, certainly has developed many as cultivations. Mr. Hume's supposition, that the predominance of pretzlemons depends according to southern and northern localities is again something new. By the way, these pretzlemons grown by Mr. Breese at Jacksonville, Fla., had these been grafted on Ficus or on F. vivipara? And were the trees old or young ones? The answering of these questions may have something to do with the degree of pudder in the specimen fruits as seen in Mr. Hume.

Letter of Nov. 22, 1912, with enclosure of copies of the determinations of Prunus Mumiliu and P. Bungei are the same. I see that Mr. Hume sends all the pretzlemons he can get well, I hope he will put some

good things out of last winter's collection of mine.

Your remark, re the bamboos, that "the canes now are too small for commercial purposes" interests me. What I have seen on this last trip I just come to the conclusion that, for furniture and for strong baskets, small canes may in many cases even be preferable to large ones.

Letter of Nov. 25, 1913, concerning accounts and other financial matters. I did receive the warrants for $4000 and for $3000, and as Mr. Corsett announced the fact that they had been sent, I also replied to him when I received them. I thought that Mr. Chandler or Mr. Carson would have informed Miss Cramer such a fact.

As regards sending out any more warrants, I earnestly suggest to send me only a few small amounts and retain the bulk of this 1914-15 appropriation until I have written you explicitly about it. Conditions are unsafe in the west of China, and I would not know what to do there with valuable drafts or checks.

Letter of Dec. 1, 1913, re Diospyros lotus and the white-barked stock. Next winter I'll try to get again material of this stock. In fact, had I obtained this letter while in Shantung I would have gone after it this past spring.

I notice your remarks re discovery of lipins and vitamins in foods. Well, I have no idea what they are and how they work. I will make it a point to find out more about these substances when back again in America.

Letter of Dec. 2, 1913. A. Re Potanin's wild peach. All right.

" " " " " B. About shipments having come in. Whether the taros from north China are much good? Well, only fairly so.

[illegible] of Jack Pickett's collection of wine.

Then remark, to the bankers, that the cases are too small for commercial purposes" intrigues me. What I have been on this last trip I just came to the conclusion that, for marketing and for strong bankers, small cases may be many times even be practicable in large cases.

Letter of Nov. 22, 1933, concerning accounts and other financial matters. I did receive the warrants for $500 and for $2000, and as Mr. Jarvis mentioned the fact that they had been sent, I also replied to him when I received them. I thought that Mr. Collier or Mr. Jarvis could have intended the trade rate.

In regards sending you my wine warrants, I naturally expect to send me only a few small amounts and retain the bulk of this 1934-35 appropriation until I have written you definitely about it. Conditions are chaotic in this west of China, and I would not have wished to do there with valuable drafts or checks.

Letter of Jan. 31, 1935, on Jefferson Davis and the white-horse plan. Just where I'll try to get again several of this stock. In fact, but I obtained the Jarvis bill in Nanking I would have gone after it this year.

I notice your remark re diversity of labor not available in China. Well, I have to like what they are not the day work. I will give it a point to find out more about these statements when back again in Canton.

Letter of Feb. 4, 1935, re Pickett's old poem. All right.

[illegible] Have been adjusted during one in.

Chalmer's Lodge Free Masonic Order was with you? Well, well, I'll be.

Yes, the Sagittaria chinensis *is* a swamp-plant. It has to grow in standing water, and only toward the end of summer can one draw off the water and harvest these corms out of a not too-liquid mud. These corms, boiled and served with fish (boiled or stewed) are not so bad, but of course they are not like small but mealy potatoes.

About the *Eleocharis tuberosa*. You say that it would be a success if only we could grow it cheaply enough. Well, could not some experimenter down south do some stunts with it? It cannot be handled very well by white men, I am afraid, as they will object to standing in liquid mud up to the waist in harvesting these waternuts. Negro labor or cheap Italians possibly might be able to do it. How about Porto Rico as a place to do certain of these things? Also bamboo planting in the hill-districts!!

You since have received glace waternuts (sample 41b) and I infer, from the absence of remarks, that the delicacy was not considered to be up to the expectations. A little flat it is, like so many of Chinese sweets.

Letter of Dec. 8, 1913, with enclosure of Plant Introduction Newsletter No. 11. Well, yes, it was bad I had to postpone my trip into Yunnu last fall; but then all of this exploration work is such a *gamble* pure and simple, that one simply must submit to the inevitable. There is one consolation about the late start I made and that is, that I was able to finish the herbarium material which otherwise still would be stored here somewhere, while now it is safe and well in Washington, DC.

Letter of Dec. 9, 1913. I am glad to hear that you did send Messrs. Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co. some of those vegetable seeds I collected It cannot fail to be of benefit to everybody concerned.

Yes, the Daylitarie chemists is a mere-point. It has to grow in absolute value, and only toward the end of summer can one draw off the water and harvest these cerpus rat or a net Sec-liquid and. These cerpus, boiled and served with rice (salad or steamed) are not so bad, but of course they are not like small but meaty potatoes.

Know the Dayrlitarie substrate. You say that it would be a measure if only we could grow it cheaply enough. Well, could not some experimental gene crack do some efforts with it? It seems to boiling very well by itself, I am afraid, so they will object to stirring in liquid and up in the wind in harvesting these materials. Super light or stong Italians possibly might be able to do it. How about growth film on a lace to be carried at least thinner? Also bamboo planting in the hills, distribution?

Yes alone have received glass volcanoes (apple 49) and I hope, from the dozens of remarks, that the delivery was not associated to up to the expectations. A little fact it is, like so many of Nature's ways.

Letter of Dec. 9, 1933, with enclosure of Final Dayrlitarie Vocalizer No. 11. Well, yes, it was bad I had to produce my info lab Tiers last (all) but then all of this exploration work is such a special case not simple, that one simply must minute in the Dayrlitarie. Yet in one consolation about the lab stuff I made and that is, that I was able to direct the behavior natural which otherwise still would be above here somewhere, while now it is safe and well in Holstein. DC.

Letter of Dec. 9, 1933. I am glad to hear that you did read Tiers, Illustrie, Jeitsen & Co. one of these vacation days! Colonels is cannot fail to be of benefit to everybody concerned.

This Mr. Dorr, from near Bar Harbor, must be an interesting person. I hope to see his place some future day.

About the Asparagus sp., Nos. 1955a-1956a, incl., being used for bank-binding purposes. Well, I did not wish to convey the idea that the Chinese are planting it for that purpose. I only wanted to have it experimented with for these uses, because I have noticed several times that the plants naturally grow in dry banks and upon sandy slopes and that they seem able with their heavy roots and with their fallen-down shoots to hold light soil in place, where otherwise it would blow or wash away. If I were doing it, I would raise the plants in nursery beds, sown out thinly, then transplant the plants the second year on the dikes or banks I wanted to have them. In case of a superabundance of seeds, a few berries could be planted in little holes at regular distances. Have you ever seen what an amount of litter an Asparagus-bed produces and what a mass it catches in windswept regions, while the entire surrounding land may be perfectly without it. Well, on these observations and having seen various species of Asparagus near sandy seashores, in dunes, on dry mountain sides or in loose sandy banks in semi-arid countries, I have based my suggestion to try various Asparagus as bank binders.

I understand your remark about the difficulties in connection with the testing out of new vegetables. I only hope that a few good things will stick for good, like Pei tsai, for instance, and various varieties of winter radishes. These last are so wholesome, especially for hard-working people. It is peculiar, that the Japanese have their giant radishes, the Chinese their moculent smaller summer and winter ones, the Russians, Slavonic and Hebrew people their horse-radishes, the

This Mr. Dorr, from Moor Jun Bayhon, must be an interesting person. I hope to see his photo some future day.

Apply the Assumpsa-no, Ito, Shiki-Ichiro, Kuji, Sakura-mend for hook-finding purposes. Well, I did just wish to convey the fact the Chinese are grateful to for that purpose. I only wished to have it acknowledged with for those ones, because I have noticed several times that the plants naturally grow in dry books and upon sunny slopes that they seem able with their heavy roots and with their fellow-plants to hold fast soil longer, where otherwise it would slow or rain away. If I were going it, I would make the plants in memory hole, then put water, transplanted the plants the second year in the place or hole I wished to have them. In case of a mountainous or steep, a few berries would be planted in little holes at regular distances. Then you ever seen what an amount of litter or decomposed leaves and stuff a moor is making in ordinary pictures, while the adjoin surrounding land may be practically without it. Well, on these characteristics and further some v-form species of Japanese moor usually occasions. In moor, on dry mountain sides or in loose sandy hills in wind-fall country. I have based my suggestion to try various species on long (Japan).

I mentioned your remark about the difficulties in connection with the hauling out of our varieties. I only hope that a for good change will exist for good, like the test, for instance, and nurse varieties or other soldiers. These last are so delicate, especially the hard-working people. It is possible, that the Japanese have their good qualities, the Chinese their peculiarities, either manner and taste case, the Japanese, Japanese and Chinese people their horse-problem, the

Germanic peoples their black winter radishes and the Anglo-Saxon and Latin peoples their milder small summer radishes, and that all these peoples consider these vegetables as necessities. That means that there must be some principle in these roots that is essential to the well-being of man, otherwise it would not be possible that its uses were so widely spread.

Letter of Dec. 11, 1913. A. As regards fotos received. Whether Irucaria sp. No. 930 is a new one, I could not dare say so. My herbarium material may prove it to be possibly.

Of Gleditsia sinensis (foto 937) of which you wanted a quantity of seeds; well, seeds are on the way already to Washington, Nos. 2070a-2072a, incl. Previously I have sent in pods and seeds of this and of other forms of Gleditsias.

You are asking me whether samples of bean vermicelli would not keep if sent over. Well, I suppose they do. In fact, I have sent over a nice bundle of it and other products also from this Mung bean, and I wrote Inventory notes 27b-30b incl. Still, I have never heard anything at all about this whole thing. I believe I sent them off on July 23, 1913 and a letter advising you of this shipment went a day later, I think. Could you please have this matter investigated?

Well, I herewith will stop for it is approaching midnight. We have had a duststorm here for the whole day and it makes one's nerves peculiarly tired and yet sensitive. With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER
American Legation
Peking, China
Via Siberia

Gommaire possède finalement plusieurs variétés rudimentaires et les Angle-Saxons ont [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Peking, China, May 27, 1914.
6 a. m.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Here it is again, this continuation of answering your mail, altho the morning is so fine as to invite one to run away into the wilds.

I left off at Letter A of Dec. 11, 1913; and also I come to letter of Dec. 11, 1913 B. Potos being discussed. Whether Prunus pauciflora ? would grow very far north. No, I do notthink so. It seems a near relative of our sweet cherries and one only finds it in well-protected mountain valleys. I never met it in northern Chili Province or in Manchuria. I have sent in many seeds and I suppose it will show up within a couple of years.

Whether the sprouted bean has its protein in a more available form than the unsprouted one. And whether there might not actually be more protein in the sprout than in the bean. Well, I can only see this, that the sprouted bean, when scalded, is at least three times more easily digested than the unsprouted one. It also is more tasteful, but according to my own bodily experiments, there is little food value in it. We love them with a piece of beefsteak or with fried sliced meat and some good old soy bean sauce sprinkled over them. They never produce that flatulency that cooked beans do. I may say this, however, that only the Mung bean and the different varieties of Adzuki beans are suitable for high-class bean sprouts. The other beans are coarse and taste downright raw and "beany" and produce flatulency when eaten sprouted and scalded.

Tacoma, Ontario May 27, 1924.
S. S.

Dear Dr. Pelmelis:

Here is to again, this continuation of measuring your call, also the meeting is as fine as to invite one to run away into the city.

I left off in letter A of Dec. 11, 1923; and also I come to letter of Dec. 11, 1923 ". Points being discussed. Whether Prince possibles I would give more f-r-mards. So, I do notthink so. It seems a bear pulsing of our mental character and one only finds it in well-practised mentals voices. I never met it in anything that Prince or it Theosophs. I have said in every book and I suppose it will also go while a couple of years.

Further the experted been has its pretsis in a more available face than the mentioned one. And vicefing there might not actually be more pretsis in the mental than in the been. Well, I can only see this, that the mental been, when applied, is at least since there was easily digested than the mentioned one. It also is more beneficial, but necessarily in my own humble experience, there is little food value in it. We have then with a phase of beefiness or with fried mixed meat and some just six my been among mentalized over them. They never produce that distinctly that reduced been do. I say my this, however, that only the been and the different variation of fried been are suitable for high-class been eaters. The other been are common and hence somewhat has not "beef" and produce Distinctly when using mentalized and mentized.

In case Dr. Alsberg wanted to get beansprouts to analyze them, the Chinese restaurants on 9th St. can supply him with. I will see whether I can get some more pictures of the sprouting process, but-- it is quite dark in these "beanbrics" and vapours hang around like in a Russian steam bath.

As regards the persimmons of foto X36, whether there are many of this kind, well, I must say not. In fact, that particular variety is quite rare here. Among the persimmons sent in this past winter there are some types with equatorial incisions; I hope they will prove to be new. Whether the incision varies with age of the tree, well, somewhat, I should say. On young trees one finds the mark generally somewhat more in the middle of the fruit, while the fruits are also sounder and heavier. On old trees, however, it seems that this peculiar crease is in general nearer the top, while the fruits are less round, but more flattened off. Still, one cannot say for sure whether this is the rule.

Whether Chinese pears are ever propagated from cuttings? Well, I never saw anything like it in the whole of China. Here and there, however, I heard that the "Poh li" or "pea pear" (Pyrus betulaefolia) was grown from cuttings. As yet, however, I have never come across a patch of cuttings in all these travels I made.

When I wrote on foto X 33, that the fruit was fragrant, I meant in comparison to Asiatic pears, of which there are many that are perfectly scentless.

Many thanks for the suggestion to put in a piece of leaf or a twig with the fruit, so as to make it more valuable for botanical and artistic purposes. The thing will be how to get such leaves and twigs

In more lo. Aldney wanted to get immediately to analyze them, the Chinese restaurants on 9th St. and mostly his wife. I will see tomorrow I can get some more pictures of the surrounding streets, but— it quite dirty in these "industries" and women hung around like in a Russian slum town.

As regards the presidency of Feb 22d, Brother Simon was many of this kind, well, I mean my son. In fact, that particular society is quite from here. Among the parliament want to this year single there are some types with ministerial instead; I hope they will prove to be some. Whether the Instituto works with age of the area, well, remember, I should say. In young times are first the most generally connected here in the middle of the field, while the cattle are also wanted and invited. In old times, however, it seems that this political change is in general manner the way, while the fields are last round, but more flattened off. Still, one cannot say for sure whether this is the rule.

During Chinese years its very interrupted from mistaken. Well, I never saw anything like it in the whole of China. Then and there, however, I heard that the "Tai Ji" or "Sun Yang" figure traditional was years from nothing. As yet, however, I have never seen more a point of antique in all these towns I saw.

Then I went on June 2 AD, that the field was Brighton, I want to cooperation to latest years, of which there are only that are partially available.

Many thanks for the suggestion to tab in a place of land or a tale with the field, as we to also it more notable for tactical and artistic purposes. The thing will be for to get with Lamson and Sulge

and be sure it belongs to the fruit. One simply would have to see the various fruits being plucked so as to be sure of it. The average Chinaman thinks as little of telling a falsehood as of killing a fly.

I am pleased to see that you are going to take care of all of my old fotos so that I can arrange them according to subjects later on.

About the idea to publish parts of my manuscript in the Journal of Heredity. Well, as matters stand now, I would rather not have it. I am intending to write more on various things I have seen here and to have these observations published in a book. A good many people have told me that it was a shame that my manuscript has bet been published, even as incomplete as it was. There is so little written about Chinese agriculture. I see that Mr. Carleton R. Ball did not think my observations on the Kaoliang so shockingly bad, for he has published apparently all of what I put into his hands, re these grains.

Letter of Jan. 9, 1914, re plans of travel. Well, this is all past history now.

Letter of Jan. 14, 1914. About Dr. Stockberger wanting seeds of Rheum officinale. I will try to get some when in the mountains of Kansu, but-- it will not be an easy job. In case the varieys species of Rhubarb do not make hybrids, when grown close together, couldn't you write to various northern Botanical Gardens for seeds? This Rheum officinale is said to be difficult to cultivate; it needs absolutely cool nights and it surely will never do much in Washington. In the higher Rocky Mountains we could attempt to establish plantations. Has Dr. Stockberger seen Dr. Henry's notes on Rhubarb in his Economic Botany of China? It may be of use to him in case he could find time to do so.

not be sure it belongs to the [illegible]. Our simply would have to see the
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be sure of it. The evening
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] a [illegible].

I am pleased to see that you are [illegible] in this case at all of
my old [illegible] so that I can arrange them according to [illegible] labor on.

About the line by [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible]
of [illegible]. Well, as matters stand now, I would prefer not [illegible] it.
I am interested in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] and to
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in a [illegible]. A [illegible] [illegible]
tell me that it was a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] but [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]. I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
all of what I put into his [illegible], in [illegible] [illegible].

Letter of Jan. 9, 1924, re [illegible] of [illegible]. Well, this is all
[illegible] [illegible].

Letter of Jan. 14, 1924. About Dr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
of [illegible]. I will try to get [illegible] when [illegible] the [illegible] of
[illegible], but— it will not be an easy job. In [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Letter of Jan. 16, 1914, re Mr. Taft's theory of astringency of persimmons. Well, I am sorry that I have eaten fruits from young Tamopan trees which were certainly not puckery. And now a light dawns on me, this: in the regions northwest of Peking only Tamopan trees are cultivated, in large orchards mostly. Now, could it be that if this naturally non-astringent Tamopan is being pollinated by astringent varieties, that it herewith acquires pucker again? Cannot someone make experiments that way, in bagging Tamopan blossoms and pollinating them with pollen from various varieties, trying to find out which varieties contribute mostly to puckerinoss. Has Mr. Brooce many different sorts on his place? (Because his first-grown fruits were non-astringent)

I notice from your letter that this editor of that agricultural paper wrote under date of Nov. 20, 1913, that Mr. Taft's Tamopans were then still green and unripe. My, but that is marvellous! Here around Peking these fruits are all ripe in the first half of October. This whole persimmon problem is chuck full of surprises.

Letter of Jan. 17, 1914. All past history now.

Letter of Feb. 2, 1914. Well, I am glad you liked these roasted soy beans; I agree with you that they are just a trifle too hard. I suppose, however, they are good for developing one's jaw muscles,—and to make bad teeth crumble down just a trifle quicker. I sent you not long ago another lot, but— I will under no circumstances be held responsible for any damage to various parts of the anatomy of any party who eats them.

Letter of Febr. 3, 1914. I. With enclosures of a notice of settlement for the period July 1, 1913 to Sept. 30, 1913; a receipt for

Letter of Jan. 12, 1924, to Mr. Philip Sheep of Antioch College of Yellowspring. Well, I am sorry that I have taken Philip from young Tampson [illegible] certainly his property. But now a light dawns on me. Philip is the religious movement of taking [illegible] from our colleges. In large proportion mostly. Now, could it be that if this mutually non-satisfied Tampson is being politicked by anti-God variety, that it behooves [illegible] spiritual [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Tampson [illegible] and politicking them with pulling from various varieties, saying to that one which variable constitutes easily to podunkness. Now Mr. Tracey many different ways on his point? (Because his first-group Philip was non-satisfied)

I believe from your letter that this editor of this spiritual journal point cross under like of Mr. Mr. 1921, that Mr. Duff's Tampson were from still gone and empty. Mr. has this to mentioned? Then around finding these Philip are all edge in the first half of October. This whole previous problem is cause full of surprises.

Letter of Jan. 17, 1924. [illegible] post history now.

Letter of Feb. 7, 1924. Well, I am glad you liked Frank Sheep my Indian; I agree with you that Mr. Mr. Jan's Philip has [illegible]. I suppose, however, they are glad for [illegible] Mr.'s Jr. Philip,—and so make but [illegible] Mr. Jan's - Philip [illegible]. I [illegible] for [illegible] Jan. [illegible] I will [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] for any [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

$709.56, together with a letter from Mr. A. Zappone referring to this matter. O. K.

Letter of Feb. 3, 1914. M. Many thanks for the suggestions re large, natural size fotographs. I hope to be able to fulfill some of them during this coming trip.

Letter of Feb. 3, 1914. A. Re persimmon sugar. I hope you since have received the samples and that Messrs. Huse and Gore have been sent a few pieces.

Letter of Feb. 3, 1914. B. Re woodnut oil problems. My, but there are many, I should say. On this coming trip to Kanmu and probably returning to the Coast by way of Szechuan, I will make it a point to go thru regions where this wood oil tree is cultivated.

Letter of Feb. 3, 1914. C. I am sorry for Prof. Sargent that I have not collected herbarium material of Viburnum fragrans. This shrub is only sparingly cultivated here and has appeared only since the abdication of the Mandhus. I suppose it had been kept reserved in Imperial Gardens only. As regards collecting of herbarium material, I do wish you had done some of it on your travels just to have had the experience. It is the most cumbersome work connected with all this exploration work. The labelling alone takes a fearful time and one's baggage becomes bulky to the extreme and has to be carefully protected against moisture and all sorts of things.

Letter of Feb. 3, 1914. D. No, I have no idea how much cold the flowers of Prunus hansei can stand. I do not think very much, however, as there are but very few night frosts here in C.I.Asia when once spring has set in. (This Prunus flowers quite early!)

[illegible] Regardez-vous à Saint-Jean-de-Luz, à Cagnotte relativement to this matter. [illegible]

Author of Mon, 3, 1924. My sincere thanks for the suggestion re Tango, natural also distinguished. I hope to be able to publish some of them during this coming [illegible].

Author of Tues, 3, 1924. As the particulars stand, I have you alone have received the weights and then measure. Then and then have been used a for [illegible].

Author of Mon, 4, 1924. My [illegible] all problems. By, but there was never, I should say, the [illegible] Lab to Sweet and probably returning to the [illegible] by way of Bassetery. I will make it a point to go this [illegible] which this year all have to [illegible].

Author of Mon 3, 1924. [illegible] I am sorry for that. Suppose that I have not published particulars subject of [illegible]. This [illegible] is daily practically [illegible] and has appeared only since the [illegible] tion of the Bassetery. I suppose it has been kept received in Imperial Service only. In previous publication of [illegible] material, I do wish [illegible] some of it as your [illegible] just to have had the [illegible] It is the [illegible] work connected with [illegible] this [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Letter of Feb. 3, 1914. F. Yes, I hope to see more of some of these entomologists who are willing to give me some pointers re material wanted

Letter of Feb. 3, 1914. G. re Viburnum Opulus SPI 37005 and Forsythia suspensa SPI 37004. No, I have no botanical material of these plants. They are grown in gardens here and one would have to do a whole lot of asking to be allowed to cut off twigs. No. 1046, Berberis sertifolia, I have sent to Chico, instead of to Washington, DC. Should it not arrive there then it has been destroyed by the Japanese postal authorities. I hope to hear about this if you have the information.

Letter of Feb. 3, 1914. H. Yes, perfectly amazing, this taking and developing of over 1100 negatives by Mr. Dorsett. Very few of us mortals could do such a thing! My best congratulations to Mr. Dorsett!

Why I didn't get life-sized fotos of this Prunus buergeri and Diospyros lotus while they were fresh. Well, when collecting these things we were on the go and the weather being hot the plants had to come in between the paper as quickly as possible. Natural size fotos of herbarium specimens are in general much better than fresh specimens, on account of their being flat and coming therefore better into focus.

Yes, the Journal of Heredity is much better than that last copy of the American Tree-Lore Magazine, which surely wasn't a success

Letter of Feb. 3, 1914. I. About getting some goodly quantity of Chinese candied jujubes. Well, I hope you received these toothsome morsels.

Letter of Feb. 4, 1914. A. Re this curious gall on Rhus sp. given to you by a Mr. Harry Rosen of Wisconsin. I summoned this letter already on May 16,1914 and have sent in specimens under Nos. 111b and 115b.

Letter of Feb. 4, 1914. B. With enclosure of a notice from Mr. Zappone that an warrant for $3000 has been sent to me. I have received this warrant and cashed it.

Letter of Feb. 3, 1924. F. Yes, I hope to see more of some of these enthusiasts who are willing to give the more positive or material model.

Letter of Feb. 7, 1924. G. re Alexander Calder NYI 17000 and Tomorrow magazine NYI 17008. No, I have no personal material of these plants. They are grown in greenhouse here and one would have to do a whole lot of asking to be allowed to cut off/pulp it. 1940, Sorbonne exhibition. I have sent to Chico, Instead of to Washington, DC. Should it not arrive there then it has been confiscated by the Japanese postal authorities. I hope to have about this if you have the information.

Letter of Feb. 6, 1924. E. Yes, perfectly amazing. This finding and assembling of over 1100 negatives by Mr. Dorwell. Very few of us mortals could do such a thing in best circumstances so Mr. Dorwell!

Why I didn't get interested from of this Jimmy Durand and Tim Harris while they were there. Well, when collecting there things we were on the go and the weather being but the simple had to wear in between the paper as quickly as possible. Natural size fotos of Sorbonne exhibition are in general much better than Brad mounted, on account of their being flat-and making interiors better into focus.

Yes, the Journal of Morality is much better than that last copy of the American Freeland Magazine, which merely won't a monopoly.

Letter of Feb. 3, 1924. I. Good getting some quality quality of Chinese medical fungus. Well, I hope you received these herbscope morals.

Letter of Feb. 6, 1924. A. Mr Cary Jardine gill on from Mr. Glenn to you by a Mr. Harry Dawn of Wisconsin. I commence this letter already on the 16,1924 and have sent in accolumn under Nos. 1118 and 1120.

Letter of Feb. 4, 1924. J. with enclosure of a notice from Mr. Sugawa that his warrant for $6000 has been sent to me. I have received this warrant and cashed it.

Well, I have to go up to the Legation now and will conclude for the present.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER
c/o American Legation, Peking,
China, via Siberia

Peking, China, May 28, 1914, 8 a.m.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you a small bag of cotton cloth containing two pieces of dried Rhubarb root, obtained here in Peking, but said to come from near Ning, Western Kansu. I am enclosing Inventory Card No. 116b in duplicate, which covers this number. Would you kindly place this sample in the hands of Dr. E. T. Stockberger, of whose wishes re Rhubarb seed you wrote me under date of Jan. 14, 1914.

I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China
Via Siberia

1911

Peking, China, May 28, 1914, 10 a.m.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I had a very interesting talk with Dr. George E. Morrison, Political Advisor to Yuan Shi Kai and Dr. Morrison told me that he wishes to dispose of his big Chinese library. In fact, he has been negotiating about it for several months past. (Rumors will have it that the Japanese are after it.) Well, he asked me whether I thought that America possibly wanted to buy it. Well, I said, I am not so sure about that, but, I suggested, why not keep it here? Yes, he answered, if only some reasonable offers were made here. Well, it seems that the Chinese Government just now does not wish to acquire it, and perhaps it is better that the Chinese should not come to possess it, since they haven't learned as yet to appreciate such treasures.

Now my proposal to you is this: Could not you approach Mr. Andrew Carnegie to donate a free public library to Peking and buy Dr. Morrisons rich collection of books? Peking is in sad need of a public library. None of us are able to look up things without coming to Dr. M. and he, on principle, never allows a book to be taken out of his library. Dr. Eliot, in his report "Some Roads to Peace," also seems to have been struck with the fact that Peking needed a Public Library, vide Appendix III, Page 73.

In case correspondence should be taken up in this matter, Dr. Morrison suggests that he be written regarding conditions upon which he wants to dispose of his library. In case you personally rather would not tackle a delicate problem like this, could not you approach our ex-Minister, Hon. W. W. Rockhill, who will be special advisor to Yuan Shi Kai with privilege of residing in America.

Peking, China, May 22, 1924, 10 a.m.

Dear Mr. Peardshir:

Yesterday I had a very interesting talk with Dr. George E. Morison, Political Adviser to Tuan Shi Jui and Dr. Morrison tell me that he wishes to dispose of his big Chinese library. In fact, he has been negotiating about it for several months past. (Hoover will know it that the Japanese are after it.) Well, he asked me whether I thought that America possibly wanted to buy it. Well, I said, I am not so sure about that, yes, I suppose, why we have it here? Yes, he answered, if only some reasonable offers were made here. Well, it seems that the Chinese Government just now does not wish to acquire it, and perhaps it is better that the Chinese should not come to possess it. Since Dr. Morrison appeal as yet to appreciable much importance.

The my proposal to you is this: Would not you approach Dr. Walter Dennett to become a true public library in Peking and buy Dr. Morrison's rich collection of books? Peking is to be said of a public library. Some of us are able to look up things without so Dr. E. and he, on particular, never mislead a book is be taken out of his library. Dr. Miles, in his report upon Peking to Tokyo, also seems to have been struck with the fact that Peking needed a public library, vide Appendix III, Page 74.

In case correspondence should be taken up in this matter, Dr. Morrison suggests that he be written regarding conditions upon which he wants to dispose of his library. In case you personally rather would not tackle a delicate problem like this, could not you approach our Minister, Mr. W. W. Rockhill, who will be special adviser to Tuan Chi Jui with previous of reading in America.

Mr. E. T. Williams, also, is in favor of keeping Dr. Morrison's library here in Peking.

Dr. M. also told me that the project of having Sir Alex Hosie compile a book, of the nature of Watt's Economic Products of India, but only on Chinese Economic Products, has not advanced any at all. He said Sir Hosie's health was not very robust and he preferred to stay in England. There is a great need of writing up a book of the nature, as mentioned before, and it would be a fine thing if some sort of an arrangement could be made to establish a bureau here in Peking, where all material could be brought together and sifted and arranged. We do not know as yet what salaries could be given, but such things could be arranged. Do you know of any public spirited man who would be willing to make a start in a scheme like this? As Dr. Morrison said, we need not fear international jealousies in compiling such a book, only a man of standing must be at the head of the Bureau, who is able to handle things well.

Trusting you can give these matters some attention and hoping to hear about it, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking China
Via Siberia

Mr. G. T. Williams, also, is in favor of keeping Dr. Hoveleon's library here in Peking.

Dr. H. also told me that the project of having Sir Alan Davis compile a book, or the history of Sidi's economic relations of Italy, not only on Chinese Economic Problems, but not advocated any at all. He said Sir Davis's health was not very robust and he preferred to stay in England. There is a good deal of writing up a book of the nature, as mentioned before, and it would be a fine thing if some sort of an arrangement could be made to establish a bureau here in Peking, where all material would be brought together and sifted and arranged. We do not know as yet what material would be given, but such things would be arranged. Do you know of any public spirited man who would be willing to make a start in a modest little way? As Mr. Harrison said, we need not fear international jealousies in compiling such a book, only a man of charming mind to be at the head of the bureau, who is able to do this thing well.

Trusting you can give these matters your attention and trying to hear from you, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK H. HUTCH

c/o American Legation, Peking, China
Via Siberia

Peking, China, May 28, 1914. 3 p. m.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Just now there is a frightful dust storm blowing here; just a dry wind coming from the North and the yards are full of green leaves, which are being torn off from the trees. It looks very bad indeed for the farmers here in the Chili Province, for there hasn't been any rain, so to speak of, for the last 8 months.

These dust storms make one peculiarly excited and tired, one really knows not why. Everything is becoming coated over with layers of dust, and when writing one has to blow one's sheet of paper clean every so many minutes. The sky now is so dark, as if a solar eclipse is occurring. Big, whirling clouds of ashy gray dust pass all over the city, so dense at times as to make it look like smoke. One feels as if there were nettles in one's skin, and I really must stop writing, for one cannot confine one's thought to the subject.

9 p. m.

Well, the storm is at last quieting down and a few squalls of rain are passing over the tired city. The doors and windows have ceased to rattle and one can at last write without fearing that panes of glass will fly thru the room.

And now I am coming to the answering of the remainder of your mail to me.

Letter of Feb. 17, 1914. About fotos of fresh fruits of these large jujubes. Well, this will be difficult. One would have to be on the spot while they were still on the trees. To have them sent up to Peking or some other place is a sheer impossibility, for there is not

Friday, Noon, May 28, 1924, 2 p. m.

Dear Mr. Fitzgerald:

Just now there is a frightful dust storm blowing hard, but a day when coming from the South and the ground was full of green leaves, which are being blown off from the trees. It leaves very bad lasting for the figures here in the dull provinces, for there doesn't seem any rain, so to speak of, for the last 8 months.

These dust storms make one peculiarly morbid and depressed, one really loses all vim. Everything is lamentably mental and depressed with lapses of duty, and then writing one has to take one's shots of pure dream every so many minutes. The day one is on duty, or if a man's writing is concerned. The shifting clouds of dusty grey dust all over the city, or dense as blown on to white it's like illic snows. One feels as if there were matters in God's study, but I really must stop writing, for one loses another's thought to the wind.

I go on.

Well, the storm is at last petering down and a few specks of rain are pattering over the dried city. The trees and stations have passed in profile and one can see as last with ultimate flowing that years of gloom will fly from the town.

Yes you I am counting on the coming of the realization of this realization of what will be me.

Letter of Tue. 27, 1924. Short rains of fresh fruits of these large gardens. Well, life will be difficult. One would love to be on the open while time when still on the river. To have been used up to Paris or some other place is a great responsibility, for there is not

even a F. O. in Fai huiang chen and who would do all this trouble?

The Chimonanthus fragrans is a fast grower when out in the open, but when the Chinese force them, they have old, potgrown plants; generally trained and slightly dwarfed.

I am glad you have written a letter to Mr. Thomas Sammons, our Consul-General at Shanghai. Mr. S. has always kept me advised re the arrival and despatch of parcels I sent to the Consulate, much better, in fact, than my own Office has been doing!

Letter of Feb. 13, 1914. About American dried persimmons having a more or less pronounced pumpkin flavor. Well, maybe the varieties have something to do with it, or the process of drying. It seems that about all persimmons, once they become too dry, acquire this pumpkin-like flavor. Wouldn't they be suitable for pies on that account? Mr. Arnold, our Consul at Tsingtau, told me a couple of days ago, while I had dinner at the Legation, that certain Chinese at Tsingtau are exporting dried persimmons to America, where they are used to make jams from. He could not give me details, but he would inquire into this business and let me know later on. In case you would like to correspond with Mr. Arnold direct, I would advise you to do so and let him send you samples of such persimmons. (We may obtain additional information).

About exploring Kansu, yes, we surely will try to do so this time. The notorious "White Wolf" robbers are now two days away from Lanchowfu; heaven knows what they will do. They have looted all the towns between Sianfu and the place where they are now. It is a sorry thing, this whole robber business. Officials and soldiers, whose duty it is to protect the towns, are bribed and deliver their cities to these "White Wolves," many of the soldiers joining them even and the

whole combine loots, murders and commits all sorts of atrocities. I myself have 600 taels in a bank in Lanchowfu and I probably would have a whole lot of trouble to have this money returned to me should the robbers sack Lanchowfu.

Letter of Feb. 19, 1914, with enclosure of copy of a letter from the Department of State, re our Minister in Peking being asked to assist me in my work, etc. Well, Dr. Reinsch and all the others in the Legation are doing all they can do for me and our dealings are marked by a cordiality that one not always encounters in other Legations. I am duly grateful to you for this favor of having suggested a letter to the Secretary of Agriculture, concerning this work of mine.

Letter of Feb. 20, 1914, with 2 copies of letters, all about the collecting of wild peach seeds for Mr. Harbison. Well, Mr. Harbison's banker took a different rate of exchange for the Tuan silver dollar than they do up here and there was but one dollar (U.S.Gold) more in his remittance than the bill called for. This I have to my interpreter, who really did most of the work for it, and —let people in America not forget that business transactions are done different here from in western countries. One must do some entertaining to obtain certain things and this entertaining is not done free of charges! This whole transaction with Mr. Harbison is now amicably settled since long.

Letter of Feb. 25, 1914. A. Re my accounts having been received, covering the quarter Oct., Nov., & Dec., 1913. I notice your suggestion re keeping myself informed as regards expenditures and I am doing so.

Letter of Feb. 25, 1914. B. With copy of Prof. Sargent's letter, dated Feb. 13, 1914. I have sent out my interpreter two times to

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

get the real Pai li blossoms, but he says that he cannot get the real Pai li here as it comes from the mountains, several days journey from here. When I am once in the field myself, I'll try to get authentic material. Sometimes a Chinaman is all right to get things, but often they go only half-hearted at it as soon as the distances are big.

Letter of Feb. 26, 1914. Here I see that Nos. 1044, 1045 and 1046 have at last been received; also samples 41b to 45b, incl. I am glad of that. So the Japanese P. O. has not destroyed anything after all. I only cannot understand why Nos. 1044 and 1045 were sent to you from Chico. I wanted Mr. Beagles to keep these there, as I had sent you also material of these numbers. Does all material have to go to Washington nowadays? I would like to have an answer on this question.

Letter of Feb. 27, 1914. A. About Wilson's collection of fotos being so magnificent.. Well, yes, he has been in one of the most favored parts of China. I have moved in the more arid parts of Asia, where there are fewer striking things. Also one cannot produce new fotos all of the time, for the field here is of course becoming exhausted. The trouble always is what to take and what not to take. I will therefore always appreciate it if special requests are made for certain things.

I wonder whether the bill has passed for the establishment of a new Botanical Garden in Rock Creek Park. It would be a fine thing.

Letter of Feb. 27, 1914. B., with enclosure of copy of letter to Mr. Rockhill, re obtaining material of the Pai li and other pears. Mr. Rockhill had left already before I came up to Peking and I was sorry to have missed him.

get the real Pat Ll Blaxtone, but he says that he cannot get the real Pat Ll Dawn as it comes from the manufacturer, several days journey from here. When I am done in the field myself, I'll try to get manuscript material. Something a Dickenson is all right to get things, but often they go only half-laughed at if we more as the Dickensons are hid.

Letter of Dec. 22, 1916. Here I see that Mss. 1024, 1040 and 1048 have at last been received; the samples did to hand. I am glad of that. In the document T. C. Lee has delivered excellent effect all. I only wished manuscript why Mss. 1044 and 1049 came out in year from Chicago. I wished to, Mexico is long time there, as I had said you also material of these samples. Pass all material home in go to Washington anything? I would like to have an answer to this question.

Letter of Dec. 27, 1916. A. Edmund Wilson's collection of Indian Dating so magnificent.. Well, yes, he has been in one of the most fertile parts of China. I have moved in the more arid parts of Asia, where there are fewer existing things. Give one a-most precious few fifth of the time, for the field here is of course heavily exhausted. The trouble always is that he take and what is left. I will therefore always accumulate as if special requests are made for certain things.'

I wonder whether the Bill has passed for the establishment of a new Historical Museum in South Dakota. It would be a fine field.

Letter of Dec. 27, 1916. T., with enclosure of copy of letter to Dr. Mendelli, re obtaining material of the Fox Ll and other people. Dr. Mendelli had left already before I came to Chicago and I was sorry he have delayed him.

Letter of March 2, 1914. Re sending me 6 copies of the Journal of Heredity for March, 1914. Many thanks! I received them and have given already several away. Please retain the other copies until I am coming back one of these days.

Letter of March 10, 1914. A. About this Citrus trifoliata being a native of China. Yes, I do think so, for one finds it as a wild scrub on all sorts of waste places on the plain of Siangfu and at the foot of the mountains nearby. I see you wrote that there used to be a lotus palm on the grounds of the Department, but of course this is an error and should be Lotus pond in the grounds, etc.

Letter of March 10, 1914, B. I trust you have seen these large chestnuts which I sent in from Siangfu. There can be no doubt that Castanea mollissima can be made to replace the American chestnut as a nut-bearing tree.

You say that Mr. Hume got a rare collection of persimmons from Japan. Please tell me how many named varieties there exist in that island empire? (This of course if you are in a position to do so)

Letter of March 11, 1914. With 2 personal letters as enclosures. All right.

Letter of March 12, 1914. I am glad you are going to open up correspondence with the new Botanical Garden near Sibolangit.

About obtaining seeds of Amygdalus davidiana, Diospyros lotus, Prunus tomentosa and Pistacia chinensis. We are already on the job of this Prunus tomentosa, but to get a few hundred pounds will be something! For the other seeds I am leaving instructions with my old interpreter, who will stay in and around Peking this coming year. Pistacia chinensis, however,

Letter of March 7, 1924. In sending me a copy of the Journal of Germanity for March, 1924, Hugo Bumann: I received them and have them already several days. Please retain the other copies until I am coming back out of these days.

Letter of March 24, 1924. A. Aiken Hibbs [illegible] being a native of Ohio. Yes, I do know so, for one think is so a still warm on all sorts of weeks photos on the pile of Illinois and on the foot of the mountain nearby. I now you write that Illinois need to be a [illegible] on the process of the Department, but of course this is on error and should be taken [illegible] the process, eds.

Letter of March 25, 1924. M. I think you have very [illegible] character which I want to form itself. There can be no doubt that [illegible] [illegible] in order to produce the American [illegible] in a suitable way.

Can our [illegible] Dear get a [illegible] collection of pentamoon [illegible]. Please tell me how many [illegible] [illegible] in this [illegible] [illegible] (This of course if you are in a position to do so)

Letter of March 26, 1924. [illegible] I received [illegible] [illegible]. All right.

Letter of March 27, 1924. I am glad you are going to open [illegible] with the war [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

cannot be obtained here around Peking, and I suggest that you take this matter up again with our Shantung correspondents. Chinese chestnuts will also be obtained; I will have to leave money behind and written instructions; quite a job here!

I have sent you since a large quantity of "Mi tsaos" and hope they have arrived in good condition. By the way, Mrs. Reinsch some evenings ago served us these "Mi tsaos" stuffed with walnut meat, with the stones taken out, of course, and most delicious they tasted. And yet, if you read the remarks on jujubes, or rather on Zizyphus sativa, in Watt's Economic Products of India, one would be inclined to think that the author or authors must have gotten hold of some awfully bad brand of this so interesting fruit.

Well, I will conclude this time. With kindest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK C. ROTH

c/o American Legation, Peking, China
Via Siberia

Peking, China, May 30, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Now I come to your letter of April 1, written on the train when leaving Brooksville. I am very sorry indeed that the bamboos in Brooksville are not doing well. It really comes as a great surprise to me after having heard previously nothing but praise. I wonder if people have chosen the best place of land for these bamboos! The land

was not all level and of course, bamboos need drainage very much. When that piece of land proves to be a bog, well, why hasn't anyone taken the trouble of having ditched it? Yes, the bigger bamboos loved clayi soil but one never sees them in standing water. The water must be allowed to run off partly. How long it will take before an 80-foot culm is produced, well I should say 6-8 years after planting.

In case Brooksville should not prove to be the best place for the larger sorts of bamboos, then we must turn presently to the hill districts of Porto Rico and later on to Mexico.

I notice your questions re working bamboos. Well, generally it is split from top to base; it splits straight in using a sort of a bludgeon, such a knife as I have sent you recently (No. 106b) The canes are not steamed in China for so far as my observations go, but— people keep them as cool and as damp as possible; in central China they keep them even in the canals up to the time they need them. They can be worked much easier when moist. For basket making they are often used fresh from the plantations, as they work then best. I will make it a point to obtain fotos of this bamboo industry on this coming trip. The insane curiosity of the Chinese, however, will often prevent a man from taking a good foto; also the great suspiciousness as regards as camera.

I am glad to hear that trees in general do well in Brooksville; that is the first impression I got when I located that garden there. Of course not everything will go well in one place, don't let us forget that.

This twenty-five acre tract of land, presented by Mr. Chas. Deering, is indeed a fine gift. I hope it will not be filled up too soon.

Dividing up one's personality! Yes, who would not love to be able to do so, but one also ought to be able to vanish totally, when wanted.

and not fit hotel and of course, business and dressmaker very much. Also that pharmacist Lord proved to be a dog, well, they haven't anyone living the knowledge of his dog (dismissed) Yes, the whole business lower class and not lower even close to standing under. The women must be allowed to run off quality. The long is will take before an Oriental child is gaze- ment, well it should not that power before politics.

In some Themselvi should not power to be the best place for the Indore area of business, then we must have priority to the full training of people that lived later on to Bodhi.

Nothing your questions on political business. Well, generally it is quite free day to hand it white wrinkle in today a part of a- students, that a Tatin-ga I have lost year recently (in, 1980) The course was not allowed to follow for so far as my classrooms go, into people hang-lows in work and my day as invalid in control Dalen Study hour than year in for months or in the time step hand them. They can be worked much smaller than only. For Indian nothing they are often week from the institutions, as they work from here. I will make it a point to obtain from of this budget in study or this coming trip. The income monthly of the Chinese, however, will often prevent a are from having a good total view the given multiplication of results in income.

The plan to have this lower to provide or will in Prosperity that in the first Lucknow I was when I invited that centre there, of course and everything will go well in the future, they's lay so large tank.

This Bangalore gain stock of land, provided by Mr. Jain, Dangling is based a from life. I have it will run for first by the town. Dealing my main personality Tom, the small not item to be also to do so, but some also might to be only to realize totally than months.

I see you had an interesting time there in Florida. I wish I could have been with you at some of these places.

Letter of April 15, 1914. Re collecting seeds of Scolopendrium sibiricum. Well, this is my number 1970a, isn't it; foto sent under No. 934; sample under 54b. I will try to get some seeds if possible. It is not a foddergrass, far too tough! Ho professor Piper will probably be much disappointed when he sees how it growing.

Letter of April 17, 1914. Various questions re material sent. For what purposes the Chinese use the wood of these willows, Nos. 1130 - 1132, incl. Well, mainly in house-building, but they also make tables, benches, boxes and various other things from them. It is of course not a long lasting wood, but in America we could very well use it for the making of fruit crates.

About holding back all other varieties of jujubes until the Ta yuan tsao has fruited. No, I would not do so. We only ought to inform people who intend to plant plantations of jujubes that we have not tested out all of the good varieties that exist and that therefore we would not suggest to go into it on too great a scale straightway.

About these jujubes being of great value medicinally? No, personally I do not think so. I think that in the bigger part of Chinese medicine superstition and fancies still reign supreme. I cannot write down the uses of jujubes for certain diseases; I will communicate this to you verbally some day.

I hope material of the "bunch" disease will have reached you since. Formerly, however, I have also sent in material, which may be in the herbarium somewhere.

Whether Jujubes are objectionable purgative? No, not as bad as that; still upon certain people they act that way.

I may you had an interesting time down in Miami m. I wish I would have been with you at some of those places.

Letter of April 14, 1940. In relaxing weeks of Philosophy [illegible]. Well, this is my number 1940, isn't it! Pick week under 30, 50% single number 3-6. I will try to get more meals if possible. It is not a disaster, for the Jewish the prodigal son will probably be much discovered when he sees how it growing.

Letter of April 17, 1940. Thursday evening in midnight hour. For what purpose the Chinese was the most of Jesus religion, Dr. Lin - ism, that, well, mainly is Jesus-religion, but they also pick Confucius, Buddha, Jesus and perhaps other things from them. It is a mixture not a long lasting work, but in America we will see if for the making of fruit works.

About building back all other worlds of Religion until the [illegible] have been fruitful. Oh, I would not do so. The only reason is inform people who labored to point plant-fission of Religion that we have not lasted was all of the good workers that work and that laboring we will not succeed if we take it on just [illegible] a body christianity.

About Chinese Religious basis of great world-wide multiplicity. Oh, personally I do not think so. I think that in the history part of the [illegible] multiplication and further will value [illegible]. I mean write down the name of Religion for certain [illegible] I will communicate this to you tomorrow morn day.

I hope [illegible] of the "Chinese" friends will have reached you [illegible]. Formerly, however, I have also read in [illegible], which may be in the Berkeley [illegible].

Further Religions are objectively [illegible]. Oh, and so and [illegible] will [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible].

Whether I am planning to go back into the Jujube region, around Pei heiang chen? I do not know for sure; I may try it. I'll try to send you some jujubes put up in weak brandy. Only beware of the prohibition people!

The so-called Catalpa bungei of nurserymen is really a form of C. ovata. Or Chinese C. bungei is a splendid tree; see fotos 90, 3131 316 and 996.

No, I never heard of a native American Populus alba tomentosa. Prof. Sargent does not seem to know this, for he was very anxious to introduce this tree from North China. I would like to hear more about this.

Letter of April 10, 1914. A. No material sent in.

" " " " " B. I am very glad indeed that these dried persimmons from Fuping are considered to be so fine. I hope we will have success with them in America.

I notice your remark, re putting cuttings or scions in a cool room aboard of a steamer. Well, one could only do this in a place like Hankow, where big boats call, but even that would be a tremendous lot of work, for many of these mail boats stay more than an hour's ride by steam launch away from Hankow. I will suggest something of such a nature to our Consul General in Hankow, in case I am sending you again peach and pear scions.

I see your plans of once more travelling in China are all right. By that time there may be new currency here also, which would be a boon to a traveller especially.

Letter of April 20, 1914. A. About material having been received. I see that persimmon vinegar and brandy are not as rare as I thought them to be. Well, it can do no harm, however, to mention such items as being found in China also. We need not momentarily tabOo the idea of pushing the persimmon as an alcohol producer; it may prove to be for some sections just as profitable to turn persimmons into spirits as the Germans do with their potatoes.

About Bamboo shoots being rasping in the throat. Well, the Chinese never eat them raw, they always cook or scald them, and they slice off the skin. I will try to obtain fotos re this way of preparing.

Letter of April 20, 1914. B. And Messrs. Dorsett and Popenoe back again safe and sound; hurrah! Yes, I do wish I could have attended your dinner party. Did they bring any of these strange drinks with them?

Letter of April 21, 1914 A, with enclosure of copy of Mr. Oakley's letter of Feb. 11, 1914. It certainly is a relief to me that the large case with herbarium material has at last been received. Many thanks for calling the attention of interested parties to certain things. I hope the fotos of Diospyros lotus and Hedyosmum ruthenicum will be used by our office for illustrations.

I see that the fruits in alcohol have carried fairly well. that's something!

I also notice that Prunus hendlia and P. banzai are the same species, but as Mr. Sheels says, there is still an earlier P. salicina. Lindl. Both these names may have to go again.

Letter of April 30, 1944, A. Good [illegible] helping hand received. I was first [illegible] [illegible] are not so sure as I thought they to be. Well, it can do no harm, however, to mention such items as being [illegible] to [illegible]. To [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

I see Mr. Oakley wants to know what happened to my report on Mediterranean Fulcata. Well, I turned it over to Mr. Dorsett some weeks before I left in 1913. Mr. Dorsett and I have even corresponded about it. I have no objections to the use of the information it contains for the Office of Forage Crop Investigations.

About M. fulcata possibly being introduced by Botanic Gardens before 1906? Possibly the Missouri Botanic Gardens in St. Louis may have done so. Maybe they even have a record of it.

Letter of April 21, 1914 A. Re material received. Yes I made a mistake on that Inventory date, No.2008a; it has to read- information under No. 1000 (not 1076). I am sorry that all the fruits of the Hardy Orange (2008a) were so far gone as not to reveal their shape even any more.

Letter of Apr. 27, 1914, with enclosure of copy of a letter from the archeologist A.D.Lacey. I wonder what seeds he has sent you? I suppose hemp mainly. I will write Mr. Lacey a postal re this.

Letter of Apr. 28, 1914, stating you have received my accounts for the quarter Jan. 1-Mar.31,1914,incl. I will try to cable you if I have any balance left.

Letter of Apr.30,1914 A. Re shipment of Citrus trifoliata fruits. I wonder why Mr. Swingle changed that old name.

Letter of Apr.30,1914 B. Re Crataegus phenopyrum. All right.
" " May 1, 1914 A.Re Itinerary report recd. "
" " " " " B. copying what Mr. Dunn says about my dried Persimmons. Well, I certainly am very pleased to get this testimonial from a man so well versed in the subject of persimmons.

Well, Mr. Fairchild, now I am thru with your letters; now the odds and ends still follow. I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

I was Mr. Dodge would be glad to have that happened to my record on Wednesday October. Well, I turned it over to Mr. Stennis some weeks before I left in 1955. So, I haven't had I have ever talked about it. I have no objections to the use of the information it contains for the Office of Naval Oil Investigations.

Mark L. Ethridge, counsel being interrogated by Senator Stennis (Short Recently the Chairman Stennis Section 14. Tells why Dodge done so. Says that was been a veteran of 15.

Letter of April 14, 1944 to Secretary Forrestal. Tell I made a relation on that Investigator Mr. Stennis It has to speak information under oh. Also June 1944). I do hereby that all the Irish of the Irish Judge Cardozo (Irish) were so for gone in not to reveal their single even any man.

Letter of June, 19, 1944, with enclosure of copy of a letter from the Corporation S.Stennis. I notice that which to him week year I mention keep quiet. I will write the Jerry a period to this.

Letter of June, 19, 1944, stating you have received my memorandum dated the quarter Jun. 5-Nov.-19,1944 book. I will try to write you if I have any answer here.

Letter of Jun.19,1944 A. to attorney of Oliver Litchfield Irish. I notice my Mr. Julia Jerry that all name.

Letter of Jun.19,1944 B. to contract identity. All right.
" " May 1, 1944 Aden Tillmanny Jerry year.
" " " " " to keeping what to. Then says about my

dated Irish particulars. Well, I particularly my very pleased to get this information from a man to will appear in the subject of questions.

Well, Mr. Fairchild, you I am then will your letters for the with my most with letter. I remain

Yours sincerely yours,

FRANK E. DODGE

Peking, China

June 1, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, by separate package, an envelope, containing 3 films, 5 x7 inch and 3 prints of the same, bearing the numbers X33,, X34 and X35. In a recent letter you made the remark, that you had not any pictures showing what the fruits looked like of Amygdalus davidiana. Well, I hope photo X35, will serve that purpose.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

June 3, 1914

Dear Miss Cramer:

Many letters have come in from you and the some need not necessarily be answered, I had better go over the whole lot.

Letter of Nov. 15, 1913 - The development of Allium Triquetrum by Dr. Trabut is interesting.

About labelling seeds of Rhus sp. Well, you see the objection to putting the word "poison" on a parcel is that it may cause some trouble to me in sending it thru the Diplomatic Pouch or the ordinary mails. I personally therefore would rather use the word Rhus and leave it over

Peking, China

June 1, 1944.

Dear Mr. Pulvalich

Herewith I am sending you, by accredited package, as enclosed, containing 5 films, 3 of Irish and 2 copies of the same, bearing the numbers XIX, XXA and XXB. In a recent letter you made the remark that you had not any pictures showing what the Irish looked like of Immediate Institution. Well, I hope these XXA, will answer that purpose.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank H. Joyce

Peking, China

June 8, 1944

Dear Miss Crowder:

Many Jesuits have come in from you and who now could not communicate be successfully, I had better go over the whole lot.

Letter of Nov. 14, 1943 - The Irish Jesuit of Hilton Fitzgerald by Mr. Tonkin is interesting.

Front Inducting cards of Ellen Lee. Well, you see the objection to calling the word "Polyzoa" as a proper is that it may cause some trouble to us in sending it thru the diplomatic Pouch or the airplane mail. I especially therefore would prefer the word Bible and leave it over

to the intelligence of those unpacking it, what to do and what not to do.

I notice Mr. A. D. Hopkins wishes, re galls on Chinese chestnuts and will try to get some.

Letter of Dec. 8, 1913, with enclosure of Mr. O. D. Marsh' letter of Nov. 28, 1913, re poisonous qualities of the osage orange.

I received these candied jujubes, which you so kindly sent me and we like them, altho they are a trifle too hard. Have you tasted any of the various delicacies I have sent in these last times?

My, but the dasheen is doing it some, isn't it? A whole carload full of Battle Creek is something very suggestive of the growth of this new food product.

Letter of Dec. 2, 1913. I am much obliged for these 3 Departmental publications you have sent me.

Letter of Dec. 27, 1913. I am well pleased with the information Mr. Scofield gives, me, re Chinese wild rice.

About giving additional details, when writing on my inventory notes: "see former notes". Well, I do not know whether the files in Washington are arranged alphabetically as well as numerically, if not, then I will admit that it is exceedingly hard to look up things. I myself do not carry all of these bulky inventory notes with me, when in the interior and when describing some things I had collected previously, I cannot say anymore than the above three words. I will try, however, to give additional information.

Many thanks for the letter of Mr. Kirchner and the duplicate deposit slip for $15.00.

in the intelligence of those responsible is, what to do and what not to do.

I notice Dr. A. H. Dryden wishes, on pills on Chinese characters and will try to get some.

Letter of Dec. 4, 1943, with enclosure of Dr. H. H. Merrill letter of Nov. 24, 1943, on pathogenic qualities of the Hodge strain.

I received Dean Merrill's letter, which you so kindly sent me and on like them, with the a traffic can-hand. Have you heard any of the various distributes I have sent in these last three?

Dr. but the chances is doing it some, don't let a single variant full of Hodge fever in suspicious way suggestion of the growth of this new food product.

Letter of Dec. 1, 1943. I am very obliged for these 3 Dr. extremely publications you have sent me.

Letter of Dec. 11, 1943. I am well pleased with the information Dr. Merrill gives, so, so Chinese will stay.

Book giving additional details, when writing on my laboratory notes "see Chinese notes". Well, I do not know whether the files in Washington are arranged alphabetically as well as numerically, if not, then I will admit that it is probability hard to find so. Hodge. I could do not carry all of these bulky laboratory notes with me, with in the laboratory and then something even things I had written. Personally I assume my arguments than the above Dean study. I will try, however, to give additional information.

Many thanks for the letter of Dr. Dryden and the enclosure regards mily for Dr. Dr.

Letter of Jan. 1, 1914. Re material received and distributed, O.K.

Letter of Jan. 8, 1914. Re Dasycondis davidiana; a correction. All right.

Letter of Jan. 10, 1914. Re Diospyros lotus. Iam glad to hear this information.

Letter of Jan. 20, 1914. Re material distributed. O. K.

Letter of Jan. 21, 1914 A. About material distributed, O. K.

Letter of Jan. 21, 1914 B. Containing additional information re seeds received. My, but I am surprised to hear from Mr. Bisset, that there are nowhere in the United States seed-bearing Davidiana peaches. I thought the California Nursery Company, near Chico had some of them anyway!

I received the Bulletin on Kow-liang, by Mr. Ball, which you kindly sent me. It contains some new and interesting information. Many thanks!

Very peculiar that the alfalfa seeds, No. 1863a have never reached the office. I surely cannot explain this.

In case Mr. Collins thinks that this North Chinese chestnut is not Castanea mollissima; what name will it receive then?

Letter of Jan. 21, 1914C Stating that jujube-scions have been received. All right.

Letter of Jan. 22, 1914A. Re disposal of material sent in. O. K.

Letter of Jan. 22, 1914 B. No, Mr. Fairchild, did not write me about his Chinese cabbages.

Yes, dasheens are being sold in Chinese vegetable shops, especially in San Francisco and New York. I suppose some are imported from Canton.

Letter of Dec. 1, 1944. In motorcycle repairing and distributing, O.K.

Letter of Dec. 5, 1944. In Interscholastic Athletics a correction.

All rights.

Letter of Dec. 11, 1944. In Electronic Lathe. Too glad to keep this information.

Letter of Dec. 11, 1944. In Arbeit Distributed. O.K.

Letter of Dec. 11, 1944. About material Instructors, O.K.

Letter of Dec. 21, 1944. Concerning additional information in some received. Up, but I am surprised to hear from Mr. Stoner, that there are vacancies in the United States work-learning Institutes. I thought the California Recovery Theory, made this time of time survey!

I received the Bulletin on Rur-Urban, by Dr. Ball, which you kindly sent me. It contains some day and labor-saving information. Keep this at

They position that was difficult media. Dr. LEWIS have never received the article. I surely cannot explain this.

In case Mr. Collins thinks that this North Carolina structure is just Instance Institutes what name will it receive then?

Letter of Dec. 21, 1944. Catalog-Shop Problem-Solving Sure Same received. All rights.

Letter of Dec. 27, 1944. In discussed of authority work in. O. K.

Letter of Dec. 27, 1944 B. Mr. Fairchild, did not write me about his Illinois activity.

Yes, Delaware are being sent to Latvian vocational school, as well as to Mr. Pressley and Mr. Tom Tomb. I enjoyed some are inspected from visits.

At least those that I saw in Frisco looked as if they had had some long journey back of them.

I am glad to get Prof. Sargent's remarks re this Viburnum fragrans. It seems to have been a real desiderata.

Letter of Jan. 21, 1914 C. I am interested in these Oenothera's which Mr. Wight collected in Chili. I suppose they are being experimental with already.

Letter of Jan. 24, 1914. with enclosure of a pamphlet on the dasheen by Mr. Young. Quite interesting this lost thing is and what a clear photo!

I just received Plant-Introduction News Letter No.15-16 and I see the sad case of poor David Bisset. This surely is hard luck! Please convey my best consolidations to him and my wishes for a very speedy recovery.

I have taken notice of Mr. Waite's remarks re my photo of a Chinese pear.

Letter of Feb. 6, 1914, with enclosure of a copy of a letter by Prof. Sargent, dated Jan. 23, 1914. Very pleased to see this. I see your statement re the Davidiana stones for Mr. J. L. Harbison. This is all settled now.

I received Mr. McHurran's bulletin on this Mango disease, which you despatched to me. Many thanks!

Yes, perfectly wonderful and amazing this photographing work of Mr. Dorsett. I could not do it.

Well, Miss Cramer that's all of your mail answered again. With best of greetings, also to everybody in the office,

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

As Janet knows that I may be in [illegible] leaves as if they had been lovingly pressed back at home.

I am glad to get Prof. Bergsma's message on this Chinese journey. It seems to give them a real destination.

Letter of June 25, 1924 - I am interested in these [illegible] which Dr. Hsieh published in China. I suppose they are being [illegible] with already.

Letter of June 26, 1924, with enclosure of a [illegible] on the dentures by Mr. Young. Quite interesting this last thing is and what a clever photo!

I just received Flash-light-Carrier Bag Letter 24,14-15 and I was the sad news of poor David Blaney. This surely is hard hard! Please convey my best consolations to his and my widows for a very speedy recovery.

I have taken notice of Mr. Hsieh's remarks re my photo of a Chinese [illegible].

Letter of June 26, 1924, with enclosure of a copy of a letter by Prof. Bjerknes, dated Jan. 27, 1924. The pleasant to see this. I see your statement by the Institute where for Dr. [illegible]. This is all exciting [illegible].

I received Dr. Bellerman's bulletin on this Sugar Economy, which you distributed to me. Very thanked

The, certainly wonderful and amazing this Bolshevik thing work of Mr. Darwin. I could not do it.

Well, Miss Dexter didn't all of your mail concerned again. With best of greetings, also to [illegible] in the [illegible],

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Frank H. Sayre

1948

Peiping, China

June 4, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As regards my suggestion to bud or graft Olives on Privets, I had expected to hear some criticisms about the generally small growth of the privet and that therefore the scion might outgrow the stock considerably. In case such objections should be raised, please refer to my photo No. 134, which shows a remarkably large trunk of Ligustrum lucidum.

Some days ago I had an interesting talk with a Mr. Howel, who recently returned from an extended residence in S. E. Yunnan, near the Burma frontier, (at Tong yuch). This gentleman told me among other things, that they cultivate pears there as large as footballs, of several pounds in weight! The flavor, however, is insipid he said and Europeans do not care for them.

They also grow fine peaches, [illegible], [illegible], chestnuts and quinces.

There are very fine roses and large-flowering honeysuckles to be found in gardens.

They also cultivate a Catalpa for timber, which is mainly used in house-building and the wood of which is very durable.

Mr. Howel also told me that the Municipal Council of Shanghai has advised the residents not to allow the privet hedges to flower, as they will be then cut off by its employe's for, there is a peculiar sort of hay-fever in evidence, in Shanghai, at the time that these privets flower and this ailment is popularly known as Privet-cough. Is this thing known in America also, for so far as you know?

I am enclosing herewith a statement about "Botanical colds" referring to the spikules of Platanusorientalis, causing irritation. Does our American sycamore do this same thing?

Tolling, Ontario

June 4, 1948.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

In regards my suggestion to had or Grat's Olives on Pelvets, I had an, noted to be a some criticism about the generally small growth of the trees and that therefore the scion might outgrow the stock considerably. In case such objections would be raised, please refer to my photo No. 1948 which shows a considerably large trunk of Lincoln Ladies.

Some days ago I had an interesting talk with a Mr. Jowel, who recently returned from an extended residence in S. A. France, near the Bern Frontier, (at Lake Geneva). This gentleman told me among other things, that they cultivate some clove as large as Cantaloupe. Of course usually in medicine The flavor, however, is lacking in salt and therefore do not have the taste.

They also have Plum Amarelle, Mirabelle, Quetsche and Reine Claude.

There are very fine pears and Lemon-Cucumber particularly to be found in gardens.

They also cultivate a Cotalia for timber, which is mainly used in house-building and the wood of which is very durable.

Mr. Jowel also told me that the Scientific Council of Geneva has advised the residents not to allow the wives belonge to farmer, as they will be then not all to the equipage. For, there is a peculiar kind of jealousy in evidence, in Geneva, at the time that their wives flower and this allegory is peculiarly known as Pivet-Gauge. In this thing lies in service also, for as for as you know!

I am enclosing herewith a statement about "Tomato Golds" referring to the subject of Intermediate, growing trellising. Does our Lecture grounds do this same thing?

I have a small request to do, viz., could you please send me a small pocket-calendar for 1915? I cannot obtain anything here in this city.

Please have a look at this enclosed advertisement re Araucaria Lebriosta. Did you know that its nuts can be used in the manufacture of almond rock candies? It is new to me.

Trusting these little items of information may be of value to our work, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China
June 4, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Last night the Diplomatic Pouch of our Legation left, holding several letters of mine, but, as I suspect this pouch to be a rather slow affair, I will send you this letter by German P. O. and see how much difference there is between these two systems of despatching one's correspondence.

My plans for leaving for Western China are assuming the following shape: from Peking to Chang to fu, in Northern Honan, by train. Then by carts to Lin hsien; here in the neighboring mountains many rare trees are said to abound, like Pinus bunzeana, various conifers and others.

From Linhsien by pack-animals thru the wild mountains, to Pai hsiang chen (shansi) where these large jujubes are cultivated. Here I will try

I have a small request to ask, viz., could you please send me a small photo-calendar for 1950? I remember seeing something here in this city.

Please have a look at this national advertisement in Amrita Bazar Patrika. Did you hear that the matter was so used in the manufacture of chemical from coaltar? It is new to me.

Reading these little items of information may be of value to our work, I think.

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Chunk Ki Nyan

Dear Mr. Fairchild,

Let right the Bulletin Group of the Lucknow left, Bulletin are-
ment Indians of view, but, as I suppose this place is to a rather also
affair, I will send you this letter by Dawson T. G. and see how much
difference there is between these two groups of Bulletin and's
carrying members.

My plans for leaving for Burma then are exactly the following
route from Kalina to Kyaw Ka Ko in Southern Burma, by train. Then
by-cycle to Lak Tabin here in the neighbouring mountain only six days
are said to about, then Chaw Lagatha, various conditions and others.
From Lagatha by motor-cycle then I will something, to Ka Lakaw
Kyaw (Bound) where there large jungle are in Kyawkat. Then I will go

to get photos of green fruits and the orchards in leaf, though it may be too early yet.

From Pai Laiang Chun, we will move on to Hianfu, Shensi. Then probably by the southern route over Fang Siang fu to Chow Tien (N.Szechuan). Then along the Hei shin ho (black water stream) to Kiai, trying to collect wild peaches (A. persica var potanini) and almonds which occur there.

From Kiai we may go over Siba and Titao to Lanchowfu, Kansu.

From Lanchowfu I may go to Sining and return by way of Chafson and Sheterton to Lanchowfu again, passing through regions rich in forests and where Przewalski collected many novelties.

In late winter (1914) or early spring, 1915, I may leave Lanchowfu and go by way of Titao, Sinchen Shin, Kunsula pass (13,000 ft. alt.) to Sungpan (Szechuan). From there to Chengtu and Chungking. Then along the Yang tse Kiang over Lan hsien and Tchang to Ichang. In Szechuan and Hupeh I will make special enquiries re Wood-oil problem and Bamboo-manufacture. In May 1915 I may be again in Peking and then leave for America, arriving in Washington possibly before the fiscal year has expired.

The problems to which special attention will be paid on this coming journey are those connected with jujubes, persimmons, wild peaches, and other wild fruits, bamboos and wood-oil trees. Of course, like usually, I will stumble across lots of things too interesting not to beg them also.

There are several dark clouds hanging over these proposed journeys. The worst is the brigandage out in N. W. China. Powerful bands of these rascals are still operating in Kansu especially, and at times I am considerably worried by the accounts one finds in the papers. I would hate to lose my whole outfit in an encounter with these scoundrels.

to get Dutton of Green Fruits and the products in bad, though it may be too early yet.

From Hot Indoor Cows, we will move on to Lovely Street. Then probably by the southern route over Deep Water to Blue Lion (Kaaimans). Then along the Hot Sun (Great Brak river) to Mossel, trying to obtain mild jerkies (i. jerkies are [illegible]) and already white wine there.

From Mossel we may go down Hill and Valley to Lonesome Lane.

From Lonesome I may go to Dodge and return by way of Bottom and Bottom to Lonesome again, making through Hopkins pass to Jeremie and where Pseudomalthi collected many novelties.

In late winter (1914) or early spring, 1915, I may leave Lonesome and go by way of Tiger, Bluebeam Hill, Lonely pass (15,000 ft. alt.) to Bonnie (Gordons). From there to Dragon and Grandfather. Then along the Line the Lions over Big Lion and Tower to Dodge. In Lonesome and Bonnie I will make a point expecially by Pseudomalthi and Bubo-[illegible].

In May 1915 I may be again in Valley and then leave for Australia, arriving in Melbourne possibly before the Fossil year has ended.

The problem to which special attention will be paid on this coming journey are those connected with Indoor, Sensitive, Wild Cows, and other Wild Fruits, Indoor and Wind-in Cows. Of course, time permit, I will attempt German Tour of Study the Interesting and to Big Bee also.

There are several Rare Blooms ranging from Blue Wooded Jonquil. The work in the Intermediate, not in [illegible]. Numerous leads if these Weeds are still growing in Same equability, and at times I do already receive by the numerous one Plant in the [illegible]. I doubt safe to look up plants which is so numerous all these [illegible].

Another problem is the money question. Will I be able to finance the thing properly? We will try and see and when I do not get robbed, I think we will be able to manage it alright.

The third difficulty is the one that is always with one, viz., will my new interpreterprove to be up to our desires. All we can do is to hope the best.

Well, I hope this itinerary will meet your approval. I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

June 4, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This morning I received from the Legation here, 1 large roll of parrffin-paper and 12 inventory note-books. Many weeks ago I came into the possessionship of quite a number of my bulletins on Chinese fruits and these pamphlets, "Chinese Plant-names". Many thanks for sending me these things. I hope to make good uses of them.

I have also received the Nos. 88, 89, 90, 91 and 92 of Plant-Immigrants, containing as usual much interesting information. I also got Plant-Introduction News letters Nos. 5, 11, 12 and 15-16. Nos. 13 and 14 are missing.

From all these messages I see that the explorers in Brasil have found a large mass of interesting material. (I also always wanted to go to South America, but I didn't bring it any further than Mexico!)

Another problem is the energy question. Will I be able to finance the total project? We will try and see and when I do not get rebbeim, I think we will be able to manage it nicely.

The total difficulty is the one that is always with one, viz., will my own inner/strength to be up to our decision. All we can do is to pose the best.

Well, I hope this Shlomzey will meet your approval. I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Israel H. Dyer

Rabbi, Ohiah

June 5, 1919.

Rev. Mr. Friedlich

This morning I received from the Legation here, I large roll of pre-Balfour-era and it interesting pre-Balfour. Very soon are I make the measurement of with a number of my publications on Palmer Israel and there particular, "Kiddush Hashem". Very thanks the meeting so there things. I have to make good use of them.

I have also received the Sun, 5/4, 6/4, 7/4, 11 and 12 of Hatzofeh Indyrsate, containing so many interesting information. I also got Hatzofeh-Israelitische Neue Jahrbuch Sun, 5/4, 11, 12 and 13/13. Sun, 12 and 14 are missing.

From all these messages I see that the movers in Israel have found a large mass of interesting material. It also always worked to go to Dovin Amerika, but I didn't bring it my Ha-Ohar Ha. Shulsol)

One disturbing note rings, however, through most of the descriptions, viz., that the introductions will mainly be valuable for extreme Southern Florida and for a few favored spots in S. California only. I have always been warned not to go in for too much southern material!

I see with surprise that Mr. Harry Boile also is becoming an explorer, having left for Siam to get pomeloes. What could this "exceedingly rare or black orchid" be, of which Mr. Barrot writes? A Cymbidium perhaps? Did you hear about such a things, when you were in Hongkong? (See page 837 of Plant-Immigrants.)

This totally new tropical fruit, Achtarnui cocoritinsiana, discovered by Mr. Wester, is something remarkable! Who knows what more things we will still find in these islands!

I see my photos of Davidiana peaches were considered to be good enough for Plant Immigrants, not withstanding so many photos of tropical fruits must have come in these last years.

This Jaboticaba looks interesting, but are we going to retain this name? The trades people will soon mutilate it and create such absolutely incorrect names as Pineapple, grape-fruit, etc., etc.,

I notice, that in Plant-Immigrants No. 92, under Castanea s. 58866, almost the samelong statement appears as in No. 88, under S.P.I. 55881. Was this necessary? I also see that under Diospyros lotus, S.P.I. 56008, there is written 2000 seeds, while on my inventory note it is 2[illegible],000 seeds.

The photo showing the jaboticaba fruiting is really remarkable, it seems almost unbelievable for a fruit tree to behave that way. In a next bulletin we possibly may get a picture of its flowers and leaves and seeds, isn't it.

The distributing cuts change, however, through work of the Association, viz., that the International will mainly be valuable for extensive fashions Florida and for a few Journal works in U. S. Australia only. I have always been marked and so is for too much auditors material!

I was with Morgan last Mr. Henry Holly also is becoming an evolver, having left for Siam to get produces. What could this "successfully were or which would" be, if which Mr. Barnet entered. A Publishing agency the Engineer about such a things, when you were in Europe? (See page 227 of Just-Interpreter.)

This totally new Dogland Trust, Science or Publication, discovered by Mr. Thorpe, is evolving considerable. The lines that have things on will still find in Space Journal

I was up photos of Publishing Journal were considered to be good enough for Just Interpret, but withstanding so many photos of Imperial Fruits just been seen in these last years.

This Publishing Jobs Interpreting, but are we going to retain this name? The Trades Jo.Is will soon initiate it and create such objectively Journal name as Phonetic, Sound-Fruit, etc., etc.,

I wished, that is Just-Interpret Jo.Is. under Publishers are Fruits, above the meeting statement change in Ma. 27, under Ed.I. Edit. The title commercial I also see that under Phonetic Jobs Ed.I. Edit. there is written 3000 words, while as my Interpret-work it is 4,100 words.

The Just meeting the Publication Publishing is really remarkable, it seems almost substantially for a Fruit name to believe that my. In a most highlight in commercial our and a picture of the Phonetic and Jobs and Just's it.

I am enclosing herewith 2 documents coupled together relating to my financial matters. Would you kindly turn them over to Mr. Carson, who can destroy them, after having taken notice of their contents.

Please find enclosed a letter from Mr. H. F. Patterson of the Better Farming Association of South Dakota. I have written Mr. P. that as I am too busy with my exploration work, I have turned the letter over to my office. Perhaps you might turn this letter over to Mr. Oakley.

I am also enclosing a letter from a Mr. Oscar L. Taylor, of St. Paul, re information about wheats. I have written this gentleman that I have turned over his letter to my office for consideration.

Well, this is about all for the present.

I remains, Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

June 15, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Several letters from you have come into my possession of late and I'll herewith answer and acknowledge them.

<u>Letter of May 5, 1914 A</u> About these Foitcheng peaches. Well, yes, it <u>is</u> better that the newspaper men do not hear all of the details connected with our collecting work. We have worries enough, without being written up!

I am enclosing herewith a document that together relating to my financial matters. Would you kindly turn over to Mr. Cannon, who can deliver them, after having taken matter of their contents.

Cannon had received a letter from Mr. R. J. Patterson of the Better Housing Association of South Dakota. I have written Mr. P. that as I am too busy with my mechanical work, I have turned the letter over to my office. Perhaps you might turn this letter over to Mr. Dailey.

I am also enclosing a letter from a Mr. Owen L. Dwyer, of St. Paul, re information about wheels. I have written this gentleman that I have turned over his letter to my office for consideration.

Well, this is about all for the present.

I remain, Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank A. Dyer

Frank A. Dyer

June 14, 1924

Mr. Charnley:

Dear Sir:

Enclosed letters from you have been sent to department of Line and Will hereafter answer and acknowledge them.

Letter of Mr. R. J. Patterson from Better Housing Association. Well, you, if Mr Better that the engineer can do and know all of the details connected with our motorizing work. We have service enough without being questioned.

Letter of May 5, 1914B I too sincerely hope that these peonies will be received in good condition. Whether they will be able to stand the journey from Chico to Washington, is a matter I doubt very much, for they must have arrived in a very weak state in Chico, after having been delayed so much.

Letter of May 5, 1914 C Many thanks for this information from Miss Kellerman of Mr. Sringle's office, re an English-Chinese dictionary. I have bought the 5-3/4 x 8-1/4 one; it costs here only $1.25 (mex). of course there are but very few plant-names in it, that is, technical names.

Letter of Mar 6, 1914 I am glad to see that Professor Sargent got a collection of my dried plants.

Letter of May 7, 1914, with observations of Mr. Young, as regards bean-vermicelly, sent in by Dr. Yamei Kin. I am pleased to hear this product is being liked. I will shortly send you up some samples, as I suspect that the material I have sent you last year has become lost.

Letter of Mar 2, 1914, with a copy of a letter by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld., re Gall-nuts. Well, I think you might have written me a few more details what these galls are. I suppose the galls of Rhus semialata are meant. If so, the Chinese might have adulterated them with the worthless galls of Rhus sumialbensis. Vide Dr. Henry's Econ. Bot. of China, p. 42. For so far as I can remember I have never seen any Quercus galls here in China; one sees the cups of Quercus chinensis frequently on markets, they are broken up and used in staining and dyeing.

Of course, I personally think that some serious experiments should be made on sandy lands in our Southern states to grow some of these South European oaks for gall-nut production. Perhaps the gall-wasp might be put among our native evergreen oaks in Louisiana, California and other

Letter of Mar 24, 1938: I was extremely busy when this letter came, which will be received in good condition. Whether they will be able to get the Pharmacy Pres Order in Shanghai, in a matter I doubt very much, for they must have arrived in a very sad state in China after having been delayed so soon.

Letter of Mar 24, 1938: Many thanks for this information from Miss Williams of the Straight's office, or so Hong-Kong-Shanghai directory. I have bought the S-Ch/A x C-J/A map. It would have only Kiukiang (map), of course there are but very few place-names in it. Best in, [illegible]

Letter of Mar 24, 1938: I am glad to see that Professor Burgess got a collection of up-river plants.

Letter of Mar 7, 1938: Only with congratulations of Mr. Tsang, on [illegible] Bacteriologist, must in by Dr. Henri Kin. I am pleased to hear this product is being filed. I will warmly send you my warm congratulations, as I suppose that the material I have sent you last year has become dirt.

Letter of Mar 8, 1938, with a copy of a letter by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., re Gall-stone. Well, I think you might have written me a few more details about those gills are. I suppose the gills of Ilex pedicelata are meant. If so, the Chinese might have administered them with the nutritive pills of Ilex pedicelata. Vide Dr. Henry's Chem. Art. of China, p. 63. For so far as I can remember I have never been my Chinese pills have in China; nor were the cons of Gentian glabrata Pursh. Anyway, they are broken up and used in chinese and Europe.

If memory, I personally think that your serious experiments should be made on newly lands in our Southern which is grow been of Ilex Gentian Burgess into for gall-stone medicine. Perhaps the gall-stone's might be put among our native everyone with in Louisiana, California and other

states. Of course, I have never been in these oak districts in South Europe and I do not know in how far they disfigure the hosts upon which they live, and it would be a pity, not to say anything else, to destroy the beauty of these splendid live oaks just for the sake of a few dollars worth of galls.

Letter of Mar 11, 1914, with enclosure of copy of a letter by Mr. P. L. Ricker. I am much interested in this question what species this North Chinese chestnut is and will try to collect more material. I notice Mr. Ricker's remark re difficulty of separating genera of Quercus, Castanopsis and Fagaceae. Well, Dr. Hance has written a good deal on Asiatic Corylaceae, vide Bretschneider's article on Dr. H. F. Hance. (History of Eur. Bot. Disc. in China) Perhaps it might pay Mr. Ricker to go through this literature.

About the Populus-herbarium material question. Well, I can only say this, that, in case the entry in that note book, re receipt of herbarium material shows, that there was only one specimen received of each of Populus diversifolia and P. Pruinosa, then that entry has been made out incorrectly, for of both species I have sent in quite a lot. Where they have gone to???

Mr. Tidestroms verbal statement to me was, when I saw material of these poplars in his possession, that "as a rule he did not obtain material but what was sent in, for his private collection; in this case, however, Mr. Ricker let him have some, on account of his being specially interested in poplars." It was later on, when looking through the collection of Populus-herbarium material of the Arnold Arboretum and a few days later, when speaking with Prof. Sargent himself, that I found out that no specimens of these two-afore-mentioned poplars had been sent ot the

stable. Of course, I have never been in those sad situations in death Survey and I do not know in how its total disfigure the parts also which they live, but it would be a pity, not to say depending also, to destroy the beauty of those splendid live oaks just for the sake of a few dollars work of gain.

Letter of Jan. 11, 1956, with enclosure of copy of a letter by Mr. F. G. Fleener. I am very disappointed in this reading what special this Texas Citizens Committee is and will try to collect more material. I notice Mr. Fleener's reason on difficulty of obtaining photos of Lorenzo, Cisneros's and Tamayo. But, Dr. Tatum has written a good book on Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, the President's cousin or Mr. E. E. Lowe. (Author of Ur. Mat. Educ. in Mexico) Perhaps it might be Mr. Fleener to go through this literature.

About the Mexican-American minority problem. But, I can only say this, that, in view the army in this same book, in point of Mexican-American material stress, this issue not only one problem involved of Mexican Citizens Committee and F. Fleener, then that other has been and Mexicanities for of two reasons I have work in this a fact. Then they have gone both!

Mr. Fleener useful evidence is so sad, when I am material of those problem in this closed, or, in a fact a point he did not obtain material but some was work it, for his active citizens in this case, however, Mr. Fleener let the love line, in instead of the being constant interested in people. It not take on, some leading thinks in collection of Mexican-American material if he should interview and a few days later, then quickly with that. Despite success, but I feel not such Mr. questions of those two-fifty-year-old problems, which has been work of the

Arnold Arboretum. Then Prof. Sargent wrote straightaway for some and he received a twig of *Prunus diversifolia* with the communication that none of *P. serotina* was available. On this I based what I wrote you in a letter written early in December, 1913.

Letter of May 14, 1914. No American Minister giving me assistance, etc., All right.

Letter of May 19, 1914. About putting a complaint into the hands of Mr. Carr, re the mistake made in sending back parcels to me. O. K.

Well, this is about all about your mail.

A few days ago I noticed an item in the "*Flora* of *Kwangtung* and *Hongkong*" (Kew Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information) which struck me as remarkable. On page 74 it is stated that *Medicago falcata* (yellow flowers) is being cultivated and also naturalized in Hongkong! Could this possibly be so? I have never come across this sholteek in a cultivated state, except when done experimentally in Russia, and of course in America. Mr. Oakley may be interested in this.

And herewith I will conclude,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Prof. Dungern wrote acknowledgment for some and he received a copy of Jenkins Bibliography with the commentary that some of Jr. Jenkins was available. On this I based that I wrote you in a letter written early in December, 1935.

Letter of Jan 14, 1936. He describes Hudson giving an entertainment, etc., his plays.

Letter of Jan 16, 1936. About visiting a mongoloid lady the family of Dr. Dury, as the student made in reading book passage in you, p. 6. Dr., this is about all about your visit.

A few days ago I noticed an item in the "Times of Literature and Literature" (New Details of Alice Jenkins Information) which struck me as remarkable. On page 74 it is stated that Indiana Quinta (Yellow Flower) is being cultivated and also cultivated in Hungary. Could this possibly be so? I have never even seen this medium in a cultivated state, even in their own supposedly in Russia, and of course in America. Dr. During may be interested in this.

Not interesting I will conclude.

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank A. Dorr

Peking, China

June 15, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via Diplomatic Pouch, of our Legation 16 parcels, all addressed to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Of these 16 parcels, one is small and is marked: Botanical Material, 1820; it contains bulbils of a sp. of Saxifraga and might be tried at Rockville, or some material might be sent up to the Bronx Botanic Garden. The other 15 packages contain all stones of the North Chinese bush-cherry, Prunus tomentosa, of which there are about 125 lbs. of seeds. It has been quite a job to get as many seeds as that, for, after all, this bush-cherry is cultivated on a rather limited scale and fruits are brought in daily in but small quantities. The seeds are also small and out of 1800 catties of fruits we obtained about 125 lbs. of dry, clean seeds.

In your letter of March 12, 1914, you suggest to get as many as 50 lbs. of seeds of this Prunus tomentosa. Well, I am afraid we cannot do that very easily, unless one made contracts before hand in the villages where these cherries are being cultivated. Just now, these cherries have about gone again, for this is a very dry and hot spring, here, just this year. All things are withering in fact and if rains should not come, there will be famine in some of these Northern districts.

I trust these 125 lbs. of cherry-stones will enable our men to raise several hundred thousands seedlings and--as I suggested last year, when superior strains appear among them, they should be named or numbered and be budded or grafted on Amygdalus davidiana stock.

Peking, China

June 15, 1914

Dear Mr. Friendly:

Herewith I am sending you, via Domestic Post, of our Legation 16 parcels, all addressed to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Of these 16 parcels, one is small and is marked Botanical Material. This is contains bulbs of a p. of Gentiana and might be held as Nursery, or non material might be sent c. o. the Seed Section. The other 15 packages contain all shoots of the North Chinese bush-cherry, Prunus Humilis, of which there are about 125 lbs. of seeds. It has been quite a job to get so many seeds as that, for, after all, this bush-cherry is cultivated on a rather limited scale and fruits are brought in daily in not small quantities. The seeds are also small and out of 1200 c/ties of fruits we obtained about 125 lbs. of dry, clean seeds.

In your letter of March 12, 1914, you suggest to get as many as 50 lbs. of seeds of this Prunus Humilis. But, I am afraid we cannot do that very easily, unless one made arrangements before hand in the villages where these cherries are being cultivated. But now, then observing have about gone again, for this is a very dry and hot spring, here, just this year. All things are withering in fact and if rains should not come, there will be famine in some of these Northern districts.

I trust these 125 lbs. of cherry-stones will reach you so to raise several hundred thousands seedlings and--as I suggested last year, when superior strains appear among them, they should be named or numbered and be budded or grafted on Jerusalem cherries.

Please find enclosed duplicate Inventory notes for 2117a, Prunus tomentosa and for 1220, Saxifraga s..

Trusting this material will arrive in good condition, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

June 16, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, as a separate item, 1 small package, containing 7 films and 7 prints, size 8 x 12 c.M and numbered A.72-A.78, inclusive.

They illustrate how the Asiatic "wild rice" looks here in a famous park, the "Pei hai yuan" in the Forbidden City, for the entrance of which, the Legation was kind enough to supply me with a special permit, obtained from the Chinese Government. As they are of special interest to Mr. Scofield, I wish you would kindly direct them to his attention.

I wonder whether Mr. Scofield has seen the references made by Bretschneider in Bot. Disc. in China, p.p. 571 and 648, as regards Hydrocotyle latifolium. I myself would like to see Dr. Hance's article in ——— Journal of Botany, 1872, p.p. 146—148.

I was intending to have left today for the big journey but I got troubles with my new interpreter and I am afraid I cannot take this man with me. He is alright for translation work but anything unusual makes him sit up and gasp. Well, that does not go in our work; I cannot provide desks and chairs and all sorts of things while on the road. I also found

Please find enclosed duplicate Secretary notes for 8/17/58, Lessons Learned and for 1959, Questions &c.

Trusting this material will arrive in good condition, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank E. Moyer

Mr. Jim Fitzsimmons

Department of Engineering Psychology

Bldg. 1, Rm. 1114

Dear Jim:

Enclosed is an reading pkg. on a recently live, I mail publication, entitled: V Films and Training, also V is 12-4-4 syl mechanical Lr(Ch.1V), Instructor.

Your library is now the Reliable Fuel-right looks larger in a figure partly the first last phase in the Publication (1)by for the previous of V.1.1, the Lagrange was that enough to reality on what a model partly also and from the Chinese Government, Dr. Ling are of crucial interest to Dr. Chatfield, I when you would identify items like to its attention.

I enclose another Dr. Chatfield has sent the enjoyment pack by Brit-Schneider in Brit. Blue, in Chinese, 1/4, 3/4 and 4/4, on experts Adjustment Satisfaction. I could/would like to see Dr. Moyer's article in ——— Journal of Industry, 1957, v.4, 149—154.

I was intending to have left today for the big Pittsburgh but I got tangled with my own laboratory and I am afraid I must have kick-off with me. In an attempt for transfer/stay work but supporting equipment makes big mix-up and gaps. So I, that does not go in the next week. I cannot provide dates and chairs and all sorts of things while on the road. I also found

out that he is not an inquiring sort of a man and he has not brought a a single thing to my attention in all there 15 days that he has been with me. Dr. Morrison had recommended him as a very good man, and many be his abilities are alright in library work, but as a field man he is not suitable.

I am enquiring already for someother men and am putting an advertisement in a Chinese daily newspaper. Perhaps I can select a good fellow now.

This interpreter and assistant business is one of our hardest problems? Without their assistance and good will one gets very little substantial work done and it is only after a trial of some length that one really finds out what is in a man.

Well, we will see. I hope to leave anyway before this month is over.

With best regards, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

June 18, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This day I have delivered to the American Legation here, 2 large parcels, marked respectively: Herbarium Specimens and Botanical Specimens.

These 2 parcels will leave tode, via Diplomatic Pouch. The contents of the first are dried specimens of the following plants:

Amygdalus davidiana, fruiting branches.

Castanea mollissima, galls on twigs and some leaves.

Diospyros Kaki, leafless branches.

Diospyros lotus, flowering branches.

Prunus tomentosa, dried fruits.

Prunus triloba, flowering branches.

Smilax sp., leafless branches with some fruits on them.

Zizania latifolia, a flowering shoot.

Zizyphus sativa var. spinosa, flowering twigs.

I am sending these things because there may be momentarily some interest in them; other herbarium material, collected on my last trip, I'll send later on, when I come back from this big Western journey.

I enclose herewith a set of duplicate labels, covering these aforementioned specimens.

As regards disposal of them, I have to make the following suggestions: Amygdalus davidiana, you and others may have a look at, for you wrote me a recent letter "that, with all the work done on it, people didn't know what the fruits looked like".

Stirling, Ontario.

June 16, 1924

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

This day I have delivered to the Dominion Department here, a large parcel, marked as follows: Indentation Specimens and Geological Specimens.

Some 2 pounds will have today via Alphabetic Parcel. The contents of the first are dried specimens of the following plants:

Aspidium dentatum, Dwelling Fernbrake.

Osmunda cinnamomea, Cinnamon Fern.

Osmunda Claytoniana, Interrupted Fern.

Osmunda regalis, Flowering Fern.

Pteris aquilina, Brake Fern.

Polypodium vulgare, Flowering Fern.

Polypodium polypodioides, Indian Fern, Fern Ally or Club Moss.

Selaginella rupestrina, a Flowering Moss.

Selaginella apoda var. apiculata, Flowering Moss.

I am sending these things because there may be somebody who interest in them, whom Dominion authorities, motivated on my "Last Will and Testament", when I come back from this big Western journey.

I enclose herewith a set of duplicate labels, covering these aforementioned specimens.

As regards Air-Pool of Ferns, I have to make the following suggestion: Aspidium dentatum, you can either call it Aspidium dentatum, or Aspidium Lapidum "Dwelling Fern" and all the rest have on it, "Aspidium dilatum" Lower what the Fern looks like".

Castanea mollissima, with its galls, will no doubt appeal to various specialists. Mr. Hume might be shown the material of Diospyros kaki and D. lotus.

Please have a look at this large flowering variety of this very promising Prunus triloba.

Of Smilax sp. I would like to see Prof. Sargent being supplied with some twigs and to hear its proper name on occasion. (Seeds sent under No. 2100a)

Zizania latifolia will interest Mr. Schofield no doubt and I wish you would kindly bring it to his attention.

I may say that I have sent in photos of these very same specimens of Davidiana peach (x83 and x84) and of the wild Jujube under No. x85.

In the parcel marked Botanical Specimens there are 5 samples of bean vermicelli, each containing a label with Chinese characters and English description. There is also a branch of a Chinese chestnut, seriously injured by Endothia parasitica.

I hope that the material will reach you this time. Of course I consider it as most peculiar that these former lots of bean vermicelli didn't reach you. I know that a parcel with Chestnut herbarium has been received, as it was acknowledged, but the few round cakes of bean-gelatine which were in it seem not to have been noticed. You asked me in a recent letter as to whether this bean-vermicelli would stand the travel. I see, however, from your letter of May 7, 1914, re Mr. Young sampling some sent in by Dr. Yamei Kin, that it has already stood travel.

Miss Cramer wrote me under date of Jan. 21, 1914, page 3, that "a shipment of five parcels which you forwarded on July 25, through the American Legation in Peking arrived here September 9", etc. Among these 5 parcels there was one with bean-vermicelli. I also wrote a letter about it and sent in inventory notes, in duplicate of the following numbers: 27B, 28B, 29B and 30B. Surely some of all of these things must have been brought to your attention. Of course, if it was all turned over to Prof. Piper, then I have heard the last of it, since he told me he has "no faith in this mung bean, it not being fit for American Agriculture, on account of its badly shattering habits".

Well, this is about all for the present. I am very busy now with the pbobles of getting a good new interpreter. Several men have applied and more are coming still, but I will be very careful in making a selection. I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

June 20, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am delivering to the American Legation here, 2 small packages, to be forwarded via Diplomatic Pouch to the Department.

The one package contains 5 films and 5 prints, bearing the following numbers: A80, A81, A82, A83 and A84.

I wish you would kindly show Mr. Scofield this No. A80, Mizania latifolia.

Miss Stewart wrote us under date of June 24, 1952, very p. that statement of fact appears which you forwarded on July 23, through the American Legation in Peking arrived here in October 5th, who. Among those 6 journals there was also Bone-specimen. I also wrote a letter about it and sent it together with, in duplicate of the following numbers 2th, 3th, 4th and 5th. Finally some of all of these letters have been brought to your attention. If memory, if it was all turned over to you. Now, then I have heard the last of it, which he said to the fact that in this long time, it not being for the American Legation, on account of the heavy expenditure.

Well, this is about all for the present. I so very long see with the pleasure of getting a good new letter. Several new new [illegible] and sugar are coming still, but I will be very careful in making a selection. I remain,

Your affectionate friend,

(s) Frank S. Meyer

Taking, Hunan

Miss E. Wells

Box 7, Tientsin

Herewith I am enclosing a few more the letter, I would prefer, to be returned for Bibliotheca [illegible] to the Department.

The new address [illegible] Hunan and I write, [illegible] the following numbers 2th, 3th, 4th, 5th and 6th.

I wish you would kindly show Mr. Swetzer this, and [illegible] Bibliotheca.

No. A81 is a poor attempt to show a dish of sliced bamboo-shoots. No. A82 Amygdalus davidiana may come in handy some day. Nos. A83 and A84 represent the bean vermicelli I sent you two days ago.

By the way, I wish you would have this bean vermicelli analysed, to me it is by far not as nourishing as wheat or oats vermicelli.

In the other package you will find 1 sample of acorn-cups, Quercus chinensis, No. 117-B and a sample of Iron-sulphate (?) No. 118-B. Both these things are used here as staining and dying ingredients.

Upon occasion I would be pleased to hear whether this mineral substance really is Sulphate of Iron.

Please find enclosed Inventory Notes in duplicate for these samples 117-B and 118-B.

Trusting you will receive everything all right, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

June 23, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am delivering at the American Legation 2 parcels both marked seeds, 113-3 and properly addressed. The contents are about ten pounds of large dried Jujubes of the largest variety in China. I obtained them from a merchant coming from that celebrated jujube region in the S. E. of Shansi. I wish you would be so kind and have these jujubes tested in various ways by Mr. Young, if he likes to do this of course. You also might have them analysed by the Bureau of Chemistry. (They will find the food value much less than in palm dates.) Then I would suggest to send a few fruits to a few successful growers of jujubes and ask their opinions about them. All the information you obtain to be included in the Jujube project, so that we may publish a bulletin one of these days on this coming important fruit.

As you see I am still here and I am finding it very hard indeed to obtain a suitable man to go out with me on this long journey, which will last from 9 to 10 months. Yesterday a very good fellow had been willing to join me, but at the last hour his mother had advised him not to go on account of this terrible White Wolf murdering and plundering so horribly, just in the sections we have to go through and of course he did not want to go now. I received some 19 answers on my advertisement for an interpreter in a Chinese interpreter, but the big majority of the applicants are office men or fellows just having graduated from some school or another and of course not having any practical experiences whatsoever. And in my work it is just this last item which means so much in being successful or not.

Peking, China

June 28, 1954

Dear Mr. Fairbanks,

Herewith I am delivering at the American Legation a parcel bearing marked seals, 112-B and recently delivered. The contents are about two pounds of large Asian Julubes of the largest variety in China. I obtained them from a merchant coming from the cultivated Julube region in the S. W. of China. I wish you would be so kind and have these Julubes served in various ways by Mr. Young, if he lives in the city of course. You also might have them analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry. (They will find the fruit well and late time in pulp dried). Then I would request to send a few fruits to a few botanical gardens or Julubes and ask their opinions about them. All the information you obtain to be included in the Julube project, so that we may publish a bulletin on of these fine on this newly discovered fruit.

As you see I am still here and I am finding it very hard indeed to obtain a suitable car to go out with on my big journey, which will last from 2 to 12 months. Yesterday a very good fellow had been willing to join me, but at the last hour his owner had ordered him not to go on account of this terrible Hide Half marching and plundering so horribly, just in the regions we have to go through and of course he did not want to go one. I received some 12 answers to my advertisement for an interpreter in a Chinese interpreter, but the big majority of the applicants are either men or fellows just having graduated from some school or another and of course not having any practical experience anywhere. But in my mind it is just this just like other among so much is being successful or not.

Now I am negotiating with two men who have been mining and surveying in Honan, one of them strikes me as being rather foxy while the other is slightly dull. Which one to take, that is the question.

Well, in a few days all will be settled up, I hope.

With kindest regards, I remains,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

June 26, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Last night I made up my accounts as far as I could go and as a result thereof I have sent this morning the following telegram, through the courtesy of our Legation here: Secretary Agriculture, Washington, Eighty dollars balance, Meyer.

My total expenses up to midnight June 30, 1914, will approximately be $1580,--and as my balance is $1645.20, I have about $80.00 to spare. I hope that you will be able to use this remnant in some way or another.

Just to show you, how much money I personally have invested in this work, I will give you a list of my various investments.

	Yuan silver dollar
Paid in advance to assistant.	$500.00
" " interpreter to buy seed.	300.00

Now I am negotiating with men who have been doing and surviving in Russia, one of them drifting on a boring rather long while the whole is slightly dull. Which one to take, that is the question.

Only in a few days all will be settled by I hope.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Ernest H. Meyer

Mrs. Sterling Clum

Iowa City, Iowa

Dear Mr. Palmerlee:

Last night I went by my mornings so far as I could go and as a result thereof I have sent this evening the following telegram, namely the courtesy of our logrolling here Democratic Association, Electricians Eighth delivery Delegate Meyer.

My total accounts to midnight June 30, 1924, will approximately be $1800.—and as my balance is $1044.47, I have about $800.00 to spare. I hope that you will be able to see this remark in open day or another.

Just to show you, how much money I personally have invested in this work, I will give you a list of my various investments.

Bus driver salary

This is advance to Lewinski. $800.00

" " Lafayette to log work. 50.00

Paid to Dr. Morrison, to pay out interpreter's family while he is away	$400.00
" in advance to new interpreter	200.00
Deposited in bank in Sianfu, Shensi	350.00
" " " " Lanchowfu, Kansu	420.00
Carrying withme in Hsiao Tung notes.	500.00
" " " " silver dollars	300.00
" " " " copper cents	50.00
A general letter of credit	5200.00
Total	6[illegible].00

Quite some money don't you think so. A real poor fellow couldn't even do this work at this present stage. I wonder how much I will get for this coming fiscal year. My expenses will be heavy, for I am intending to send quite a lot of chestnuts and of lavidiana stones; then this long trip to Kansu and Szechuan and on the top of it my journey back to Washington, D. C. before July, 1915. Well, we'll see how matters run.

Yesterday I engaged a new interpreter and today a permanent coolie; if all goes well, we hope to leave Monday morning, June 29, 1914, at 9.a.m. for Chang te fu, in Honan. From there I hope to send you my accounts and itinerary report. The whole country is far from quiet yet and robberbands roam everywhere; we will trust, however, to our usual good luck.

With kindest of regards, also to all in the office, I remains,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Chang te fu, Honan, China

July 1, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find enclosed my accounts for the past quarter of April, May and June, 1914, together with a bundle of bills, belonging to these accounts.

As you see I have made them out on old sheets of paper, which are just good for such a purpose, the more since they will be copied anyway.

I have but few remarks to make in connection with these accounts. You will notice that some large amounts appear for shipping-off cases with herbarium material and live plants; also for photo supplies. Of the last, I have these dear items of 18 film packs of the 5 x 7 size and developing and printing of about 150 exposures. You will also note under dates of June 5 and 6 that I have bought various medicines. Formerly I have nearly always treated these expenditures as personal items, but since my men enjoy their benefits as well as I myself, I think I am not imposing upon my Government, by entering them as official expenditures.

As you see the grand total, outside of my own Salary and Subsistence, is $1139.03 Tuan silver, or about $570 U. S. Gold. This together with $1000 U. S. Gold for S. & S., makes $157[illegible] U. S. Gold.

As you wrote me under date of April 23, 1914, that my balance was $1045.20 for the fiscal quarter of April 1 - June 30 (incl.) 1914, there is a surplus of about $75.00 U. S. Gold or perhaps somewhat more, since the rate of silver has gone quite low of late. My estimate was $[illegible].00. U. S. Gold, which I had cabled to the Secretary of Agriculture. I wonder how far off I am from the actual amount.

Among the Fig. Growers, Prices

B.C. Fr. Inc.

Dear Mr. Kalchbrenner:

Recently figures this published by economists for the last quarter of April, May and June, 1966, together with a table of F.C.B. Prices received by growers during the

As you know I have made them out on old sheets of paper, which are just good for such a purpose, but never since they will be copied neatness.

I have had two reasons to make it unnecessary with typing expensive.

You will notice that some large records occur for [illegible] years with Deglaize material and live digging also for photo [illegible] the last, I have shown four times of 10 fillus peaks of the 6 x 7 also not dwindling and yielding of about 10% expensive. In all also note under claim of fuse 6 and 8 that I have bought various [illegible]. Formerly I have nearly always worked these conditions as proved than, but also by averaging their benefits in [illegible] as I quote, I think I am not injuring such by investment, by producing less as [illegible] conditions.

As you see the grand total, minus of my own labor and disbursements, is $12,[illegible].[illegible] than either, or about $[illegible] to [illegible]. This together with $1000 R. R. field for B. is $[illegible], minus $[illegible] R. R. field.

As you wrote me under date of April 26, 1966, that my balance was $1048.30 for the fiscal quarter of 4 mil 1 - June 30 (incl.) 1966, there is a margin of about $78.00 R. R. field or [illegible] somewhat more, since the rate of allowance has gone quite low of late. My estimate was $80.00 R. R. field, which I had mailed to the Secretary of Agriculture. I wonder how far off I am from the actual amount.

I would like it very much to hear as soon as possible from you, how my finances are standing now and what the prospects are for this coming year.

It will be in Lanchowfu, some months hence, before I will hear it, however.

Please excuse my scribbling for I am sitting in a dark room in a Chinese inn and there are so many flies about, that I was compelled to hang a mosquito curtain over my little table and my movements in such confined quarters, with the sultry air and the dim light in addition, are naturally somewhat limited. Well, it could be worse, however, for, thank heavens, the bottle of ink has as yet not fallen over the whole things. I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Chung te fu, Honan, China

July 1, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find enclosed my itinerary report for the period of April, May and June 1914.

You will notice that most of my time has been spent in shipping and describing the material collected during my winter's trip. There was also a goodly portion of general correspondence work, while many visitors have come to see me and I, of course, also had to return several visits. I had a few attacks of this accursed fever, but thanks to quinine I didn't have to tolerate it very long. The problem of obtaining a good and ex-

I would like to say that in spite of the fact that you have my flowers and clothing box and what has happened to me for this coming year.

It will be a hundred, some months longer, before I will leave it, however.

Please excuse my writing for I am sitting in a dark room in a Chinese inn and there are so many flies about, that I was compelled to hang a mosquito curtain over my little table and my surroundings in this Chinese quarters, with the musty air and the dim light in addition, are naturally somewhat irritated. Well, it could be worse, however, for, taken normally, the battle of Lo Yang not fallen when the whole people. I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank H. Joyce

Chang Ko Ti, Shensi, China
July 2, 1924

Dear Mr. Fairweather

Enclosed please find receipt of telegraphic money order received April 10, 1924.

You will notice that part of the time for these years is included in describing the material collected during my "leave" trip. There was also a goodly portion of general missionary work which may explain how I was able to get as much in, also the fact that I spent several months in the mission of this province, but failed to finish I think I have to return to it next June. The problem of obtaining a good man as-

perienced interpreter has caused me a good deal of worry and I am not quite out of it yet. I also had a good many hours spent in buying supplies; in arranging money matters and in getting the outfit of our party into shape. We also obtained 1200 catties of cherries (Prunus tomentosa) and had them cleaned for their seeds and dried. Several Chinese assisted my interpreter in doing so, by eating the meat, but — some ate too many and we had to give them some antidote against a too free movement of the bowels. Well, such are the things one experiences here. I am glad we left Peking before the fiscal year had expired as I rather do field work than all these administrative labors.

Trusting you will receive this report all right, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Ping yang, fuSzuanl, China

Aug. 1, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

It is about one month ago since I wrote you last and so far as real distance is concerned I have not advanced much, but we went over some very interesting territory and I was lucky enough to discover the real wild peach, growing in locs reviews some 4-5 days to the East from here, near a village called Tchao yu. The plants are of smaller dimensions than our cultivated strains and the stones are somewhat different as regards shape and grooves, but still on the whole there is little difference between a very poor seedling-peach and this wild one.

These wild peaches are locally cut for firewood, for the fruits are pretty near inedible, being small and having hard, sourish flesh. They grow at the edges of deep loess ravines and on the steep, sloping bottoms of such ravines, in company with such plants as Pyrus betulae folia, Micromeles rhamnoides, Prunus armeniaca, Prunus humei, Xanthoceras sorbifolia, Syringa oblata, Micromeles sativa, Celtis sinensis, Elaeagnus multiflora. All of these plants are very drought-resistant and do well in semi-arid regions. The Chinese locally do not call this peach "yeh tao" or "shan tao" but "Mao Tao", meaning "hairy peach". In the vicinity where they grow, no peaches are cultivated, altho half a day's journey lower down, one meets with some poorly looking trees in gardens.

The elevation I found them was almost exactly 4000 ft. A. S. I gathered some fruits, but they are not quite ripe; I am trying to ripen them, off, however, so that we may obtain at least a few ripe seeds. As a stock however, it has not the value the Davidiana peach has, not being as vigorous and apparently being attacked by the same pests that infest cultivated peaches. This "find" is of great interest, however, showing that wild peaches exist much nearer the coast than we suspected and that the peach naturally is a native of semi-arid regions. Whether China is the real home or whether it is only one of the homes of the peach is a question we cannot solve as yet. Will it prove to be that the peach occurs also in Persia and Afghanistan, like the walnut, which is found wild in the Caucasus, Persia, Western China and N. E. China?

There are some more plants occurring here in North Eastern China, which are found also on the other side of the Continent, like the Apricot,

These wild specimens are locally rare for Elmwood, for the fruits are pretty, very lucrative, being small and having lovely, metallic flesh. They grow at the edges of deep lanes, varieties and on the stony, clayey bottoms of such streams, in society with such shrubs as Cornus Indiana Aralia, Hibiscus Moscheutos, Acacia arenaria, Cassia Marilandica, Antirrhinum multifolia, Portulaca oleracea, Cleistes divaricata, Spiranthes Gemmata multiflora. All of these plants are very drought-resistant and do well in semi-arid regions. The Chinese Jasmine do not do well this year but "Moon Lace" and "Sun Lace", meaning "Lady Jasmine". In the vicinity where they grow, no insects are activated, also half a dozen Jasmine have died, and seem still any greatly inferior to previous.

The elevation I found them was almost exactly 4100 ft. A. S. I gathered some fruits, but they are not quite ripe; I am trying to ripen them, off, however, so that we may obtain at least a few ripe seeds. As a stock however, it has not the value the Devilfish peach has, not being as vigorous and apparently being attacked by the mine pests that infest cultivated peaches. This "fluff" is of great interest, however, showing that wild peaches exist out, never the stock that, in cultivated and that the peach naturally is a native of semi-arid regions. Whether China is the real home or whether it is only one of the homes of the peach is a question we cannot solve as yet. Will it prove to be that the peach occurs also in Persia and Afghanistan, like the walnut, which is found wild in the Caucasus, Persia, Western China and N. E. China?

There are some more plants occurring here in North Eastern China, which are found also on the other side of the Continent, like the Spiraea,

Dionyrus lotus (Crimea, Caucasus, Asia, etc.), Zizyphus sativa (North Africa and N. China), Buxus sempervirens (Western Caucasus and Western Hupeh), Nelumbium speciosum (Lake Hanka, E. Siberia and Caspian Sea, at mouth of Volga), and on this last trip I found so much real wild alfalfa on the whole way from Lin hsien in Honan, almost up to this place here and in such out-of-the-way places and so utterly out of reach of men and of animals and often in company with other medicagos, like Mr. ruthenica and M. luvulina, that we safely can say that the common crawling and spreading strain of Medicago sativa is a real native of this country! The tall, upright forms might have been brought from Central, Asia, no doubt, as it stated in Chinese chronics.

We have had some very hard days on that whole trip from Chuanta fu, over Lin hsien, and Lusanfu to here (Ping yang fu), for the whole country with a few exceptions, is very mountainous and most of our travel had to be done with packmules and the heat! - Great Scott! - All of our candles are molten together and the sealing wax inside of a small case, within one of my trunks, and fraternized with leadpencils and rubberbands, and the whole thing has become one fantastically looking mass. The alcohol in an iron tin, which is inside a wooden case, became heated, and we had to let the gas pass off to prevent an explosion. Now, however, I find that this alcohol has been reduced considerably in volume and worse yet it has no strength anymore. The fruit I had in the tin, as peaches, plums, apricots, etc., have all become dissolved and only the stones and some pieces of skin are left on the bottom.

I conclude, therefore, that in the heat of the summer one cannot carry fruits in alcohol with one. This winter I'll try it again.

Dimentra latua (Grieve, Gaudeamus, Tuis, etc.), *Ricinus sativa* (Peter Arfica and F. Ovina), *Ilaus mesentrikrus* (Barbara Bocanna and Barbara Ilaus), *Ilinoides mendicus* (Lois Ovina, E. Ilinoia and Caylina Ina, at south of Volga), and on this locality I found no such *Ilaus sativa ritikis* on the whole way from Ile Indan to Ilaus, almost up to this place here and in such-and-such-a-place and so actually not of rocal of sea and of salmia and often in company with other medicaps, like *Ic. Ilinoides* and *Ic. Lunatina*. What we actually can say that the common cornfling and growing stock of Indiaps saline is a real native of this country! The tail, weight form might have been brought from Central, Asia, no doubt, as it stated in Chinese chronicle.

We have had some very hard days on that whole trip from *Chanche Ia*, over *Ilin Indian*, and *Lunatin* to here (Ming yang Ia), for the whole country with a few exceptions, is very mountainous and most of our travel had to be done with pneumonia and the heat - Great Scott! - All of our candles are colten together and the melting was beside of a small size, which are of by lunacs, but fortunate with Indopoxia and rubberbands, and the whole thing has been so fortunately looking same. The animal in an iron tin, which is inside a wooden cane, became heated, and we had to let the gas pass off to prevent an explosion. Now, however, I find that this alcohol has been reduced considerably in vol. e and some yet is has no strength ammonia. The fruit I put in the tin, as peaches, plums, apricots, etc., have all become dissolved and only the stones and pieces of skin are left on the bottom.

I realize, therefore, that in the land of the middle one cannot carry fruits in alcohol with me. This making fill up it again.

I conclude, therefore, that in the heat of the summer one cannot carry fruits in alcohol with one. This winter I'll try it again.

We had been warned in Lanchu to be very careful, for there was a band of 35 or 40 robbers on the road; well, of course, we carried our firearms all of the time, but luckily we had no encounter and all we saw was a human head in a little wooden cage, hanging in a wild apricot tree along the roadside and grinning at us with it white teeth, showing partly through the dried-up blackened skin. Beneath the cage there dangled a wooden tablet with the man's name on it, as a warning to other evil-minded mortals.

The whole thing didn't impress us much, for we were passing through a wild and lonely landscape; rugged mountains everywhere and wild apricot trees in full fruit and the 5 soldiers we had with us a convoy over the bad place and we ourselves also, we would have liked to see some robbers come up and test our strength. As nobody came, however, we turned to the wild apricots, but they were not good enough to satisfy our tastes or quench our thirst.

As you may imagine the stopping places we halted or spent the night at were often the "limit". And oh, those fleas by night and the flies by day! Really, I cannot find any good uses for both those pests in the curriculum of our earth. We also had great difficulties in obtaining sufficient nourishing food. As you know, in summer the Chinese eat exceedingly little meat, and the main food is noodles, from wheaten flour and bird's seed; well, a white man cannot derive sufficient strength from such a diet and one does not wish to deplete one's supply of canned foods too rapidly when on such a long trip as this.

I conclude, therefore, that in the best of the manner one cannot carry fruits in alcohol with one. This winter I'll try it again.

We had been warned in Manila to be very careful, for there was a band of 50 or 60 robbers on the road; well, of course, we carried our firearms all of the time, but luckily we had no encounter and all we saw was a human head in a little wooden cage, hanging in a still cypress tree along the roadside and pointing at or with its white teeth, staring partly through the dried-up blackened skin. Beneath the cage there dangled a wooden tablet with the man's name on it, as a warning to other evil-minded mortals.

The whole thing didn't impress us much, for we were passing through a wild and lonely landscape, roamed exclusively by wild carabao and wild boars in full front and the 5 soldiers we had with us a convoy over the bad place and to ourselves also, we would have liked to see some robbers come up and test our strength. As nobody came, however, we turned to the wild carabao, but they were not good enough to satisfy our tastes or quench our thirst.

As you may imagine the sleeping places we hunted or rented the night at were often the "limit". And oh, those flies by night and the flies by day! Really, I cannot find any good name for both those pests in the curriculum of our earth. We also had great difficulties in obtaining sufficient nourishing food. As you know, in manner the Chinese eat exceedingly little meat, and the main food is noodles, from wheaten flour and that's good well, a while one cannot derive sufficient strength from such a diet and one does not want to develope one's supply of canned food too rapidly when on such a long trip as this.

My new interpreter and the new coolie are holding out fairly well. The interpreter is by far not as clever as the former one. He is more of an office man; with some training, however, we may be able to transform him a bit. Yesterday morning the two were given a beating by some villagers some 10 li's from here and now we are negotiating with the local magistrate to have this beating business returned to the proper parties. I suppose we will be successful at it. So many things here in Old China go differently from what they do in other lands!

Now as to my plans. Within a few days I hope to be on the road to Wen hsien and Fui hsiang chen to the South of here, then back to Chiang chou and along the Fen river to the Shang Ho; by ferry across it and then over Han cheng hsien, near which town wild Paeonia moutan grows and then over Tung kwang to Siaofu. From there on to S. W. Shensi and to Kansu for Potanin's wild peaches.

I have collected quite a stack already of herbarium material and as time goes on this will increase many fold these coming months. If it now soon will turn cooler then everything will be alright.

With kindest of greetings, also to all in the office, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

P. S. I also discovered some small forests of white-barked pines, Pinus Bungeana, covering mountain sides in S. E. Shansi.

Sianfu, Shensi, China

August 26, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

For several days I have been here already and for several times I have been trying to write you, but every time something has come in between. One of the main reasons is that we have had very wet, sultry and depressive weahter and none of us has been in very good health. The damp brick floors in the Chinese inns and the exceedingly bad sanitary conditions all around seem to affect one more than one would suppose. And then vague rumours reach one of this most lamentable war in Europe and coming troubles here in Asia too, and one does not know what to think.

The day before yesterday I had an interview with his Excellency the Governor of Shensi and he described the roads to me as being unsafe on account of the many robbers. In how far this is so, one cannot ascertain of course, for it would cause much trouble to the higher officials in case anything should happen to a person like I and the most convenient way to prevent trouble is to tell a person all sorts of terrible things about the roads, in the hope that he will not go. I <u>will</u> go, however, and we simply see how things are.

Sunday morning, Aug. 30, 1914.

Well, last night we obtained mules at last and today I will make a contract with the muleteers and if nothing interferes we hope to go tomorrow morning. We have had much drizzly rain nearly all of these last days and the roads are said to be something fierce. Really there are times that a man gets sick and tired of this whole country here.

Alert, Hawaii, Utah

August 22, 1944

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

For several days I have been going already and for several times I have been trying to write you, but every time something has come in between. One of the main reasons is that we have had very wet, muggy and disagreeable weather and yours of us has been in very good health. The day before Pearce to the Pacific came and the accompanying hot weather conditions all around seem to affect one more than one would imagine. Had then began monsoon rains and it has been impossible for us to hike and cooking troubles here in Alta too, and one does not know what to think.

The day before yesterday I had an interview with the President. The interview of Pearce and he impressed the people to me as being unmate on account of the many rumors. It may for this is so, the saddest aspects of course, for it would seem very hard indeed to the higher officials in case anything should happen to a person like I and the most convenient way to prevent trouble is to tell a person all sorts of lovely things about the people, in the hope that he will not go. I will go, however, and we simply are her things are.

Sunday morning, July 23, 1944.

Well, last night we finished moving at last and today I will make a contract with the natives and if nothing interferes we hope to go tomorrow morning. We have had very cloudy rain nearly all of these last days and the people are said to be troubling Pearce. Usually there are times that a man gets sick and tired of this whole country here.

There are too many troubles. Nobody seems to know much about anything, one has to ask and ask again, only to find out that the information obtained is incorrect.

And all these differences in dialects; my, it is something formidable. My interpreter has the greatest trouble in understanding the country people and these country folks being quite shrewd, often fool him; with very unpleasant results at times, especially as regards taking the right roads or finding localities where products come from. I will be glad when we are once in Chengtu, then the worst part of the trip is done.

Just now the Chinese are saying that Japan has declared war to China and that Yuan Shi Kai intends to fight Japan and that all soldiers from here and from Kansu will go to the coast. My, has hell broken loose on this earth? Isn't it enough that the best races of mankind are trying to exterminate one another there in Europe, leaving it over to the countless coolies of India, China and Egypt to repeople the earth? There seems to reign darkness over the earth now and this after nearly 20 centuries of Christian teaching.

Well, we must keep our heads together in such times, altho the misery suffered there in Europe among those of our own race and kin seems to cry out to us here in China even and one cannot escape the downing effects.

Now I will tell you something about the past trip we made. On Aug. 4, 1914, we left Ping yang'fu with 2 big carts and after 3 days we arrived in Wen hsi Chsien, there we had a rain lasting a whole day and a night, but on Aug. 8, we left again for Pai hsiang chen where we arrived late in the evening that same day. I spent there 1-1/2 days in visiting the famour jujube plantations and took many photos which I

There are too many brewhiles. Nobody seems to know much about anything, one has to ask and ask again, only to find out that the information obtained is incorrect.

And all these differences in dialects, so, it is something formidable. My interpreter has the greatest trouble in understanding the country people and these country folks being quite normal, often fool him with very unpleasant results at times, especially as regards making the right roads or finding localities where produce come from. I will be glad when we are once in Chengtu, then the worst part of the trip is done.

Just now the Chinese are saying that Japan has declared war to China and that Pan Chi Kai intends to fight Japan and that all policies from here and from Kanan will go to the county. Why, has hell broken loose on this earth? Isn't it enough that the best races of mankind are trying to exterminate one another there in Europe, leaving it over to the country-less people of India, China and Egypt to repeople the earth? There seems to reign darkness over the earth now and this after nearly 20 centuries of Christian teaching.

Well, we must keep our heads together in such times, altho the misery suffered there in Europe among those of our own race and kin seems to cry out to us here in China even and one cannot escape the feeling effects.

Now I will tell you something about the last trip we made. On Aug. 6, 1924, we left Ping'fu with 8 big carts and after 2 days we arrived in Ian Pai Chuan, there we had a rain lasting a week by and a night, but on Aug. 9, we left again for Pi Hsing Chuan where we arrived late in the evening that same day. I spent there 1-1/2 days in visiting the Famous Jujube distillery and took many photos which I

hope will turn out to be all right. On Aug. 10 I left for Yuncheng and I spent Aug. 11 in and around that place. On Aug. 12 we left and went in a N. Westerly direction to the Huang ho and in the evening of Aug. 13 we were close to that river, but now the trouble came. The interpreter had been fooled about the roads on the other side of this Yellow River and about possibilities of crossing the river itself also and we had to fall back upon some mainroads that lead to the S. W. again, thereby losing a few days of valuable time. I might have been able to cross the Huang ho perhaps, after much trouble, but when once on the other side we might not have been able to proceed any further, not to speak of quicksands and mud-swamps that are quite plentiful along this treacherous river. We were namely in a region very little travelled in and none of my maps gave clue to any good roads. The very large majority of important or populous villages are not even on the maps.

Well, on the morning of Aug. 15 we were again at the Huang ho, in the afternoon we crossed it and in the evening we reached Chao yi in Shensi where we spent the night. Now we went on quickly, for we had struck a main road to Sianfu and after 4 days travel we arrived in the evening of Aug. 19 in Sianfu, quite tired, dirty-looking and in sad need of some good food and some rest.

Here I have had my trouble in not being quite well; in difficulties connected with obtaining mules, in obtaining money, etc., etc.,

I had some of my baggage repaired which had become damaged, we sent off a small box with exposed films up to Peking to be developed, supplies have been bought, also herbarium paper; then information has been obtained, seeds and specimens sent off, money exchanged and the

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Here I have had my trouble in not being quite well, in difficulties concerned with obtaining mules, in obtaining money, etc., etc.,

I had some of my baggage re-sent which had become damaged, we sent off a small box with screwed films to Peking to be developed, supplies have been bought, also barbedwire, wire fence fixtures have been obtained, goods and sundries and art, some arrangement and the

hundred and one little things connected with work of the kind I am doing.

A foreigner passed thru here some days back and he told us that on account of the soldiers being on the road it was almost impossible to get carts or animals; people from the Standard Oil Co., have been waiting for transportation of their drilling outfit for several months in Mien chi, the present terminus of the Kouanfu-Sianfu R. R. I am glad indeed we got thru now as far as this; further West, we are told there are more animals to be had. The farmers in the villages around have been hiding their animals even, for fear the soldiers appropriate them.

It is a remarkable thing, that wild peaches are brought here into this city from the mountains to the South of here and sold on the streets as ordinary fruits. It is strange to see these small green peaches together with some cultivated ones, which are 5 or 10 times the size. And it is all the stranger because this is such an old contry. One would expect that the original forms would have disappeared long ago. It is the same with so many fruits here; wild, small jujubes are sold alongside with large-fruited ones; wild pears, wild crab apples, wild haws, they are all sold like the improved forms. It makes one believe indeed that the Chinese in some respects are still quite a primitive people.

And now as to my plans. We hope to go to the mountains south from here around Tae wu, where there are said to be plenty of wild peaches; also wild persimmons, wild chestnuts and other things. Then over Chowchi, Meihsien, to Paoki; there we may get other mules. Then over Feng hsien, Loyang on to Pikon, from Pikon to Nanping and on this last stretch I expect to collect these wild peaches and almonds of which we have had already so much correspondence. From Nanping I may go over Siku and Minchow to Lanchowfu.

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A foreigner passed this here some days back and he told us that on account of the soldiers being on the road it was almost impossible to get carts or animals; yet he is from the Standard Oil Co., here been waiting for transportation of their drilling outfit for several months in Mien chi, the present terminus of the Honanfu-Sianfu R. R. I am glad indeed we got thru now as far as this; further east, we are told there are more animals to be had. The farmers in the villages around have been hiding their animals over, for fear the soldiers appropriate them.

It is a remarkable thing, that wild rambles are brought here into this city from the surrounding to the tune of here and there on the streets as ordinary truffle. It is strange to see these small green peaches together with some cultivated ones, which are 5 or 10 times the size. And it is all the stranger because this is such an old country. One would expect that the original forms would have disappeared long ago. It is the same with so many fruits here; wild, small jujubes are sold alongside with large-fruited ones; wild pears, wild crab apples, wild leaves, they are all sold like the improved forms. It makes one believe indeed that the Chinese in some respects are still quite a primitive people.

And now as to my plans. We hope to go to the mountains south from here around Tai wu, where there are said to be plenty of wild rambles; also wild persimmons, wild chestnuts and other things. Then over Chowchi, Hsiaoyi, to Fuchi; there we may get other mules. Then over Fang hsien, Lovang or to Tiking, from Tiking to Nanking and on this last stretch I expect to collect them with pomelos and chunks of which we have already so much correspondence. From Nanking I may go over Hsin and Nipalow to Lanchowfu.

We cannot make an exact estimate as to how long it will take before I reach this capital of Kansu, but I think it will not be until the end of October. It will be a difficult piece of road, no doubt, with some exciting adventures, I suppose.

Well, we trust everything will gO all right.

With kindest regards, also to everybody in the office, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Sianfu, Shensi, China

Aug. 29, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending to the American Consul-General at Shanghai, 4 parcels with Botanical specimens, marked resp. I, II, III, and IV and I am asking Mr. Thomas Sammons to kindly forward them to Washington.

These parcels contain seeds bearing the following numbers: 2118a, to 2137a (incl.) and I am inclosing herewith a set of Inventory Notes, covering these numbers. Besides these seeds there are also some specimens enclosed of various things. I would like to make some suggestions. Viz. the sample-spikes of Kaoliang, No. 2118a, 2135a, 2136a, and 2137a may be submitted to Mr. Ball. In the hemp, No. 2119a, some fibre specialist will no doubt be interested.

No. 2120a, a var. of Castor bean with spineless burrs may be divided between some State Experimental Stations. The Manhattan, Kansas, Sta. is working with castor beans I believe. Mr. Davenport at Cold Spring Harbor might wish to obtain a few beans and so may be more experimenters.

Mr. Council makes no exact estimate as to how long it will take before I reach this stalls of Congress, but I think it will not be until the end of October. It will be a difficult piece of road, no doubt, with some puzzling adjustments, I suppose.

Well, we break everything will go all right.

With kindest regards, also to everybody in the office, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank E. Hayes

Hon. Elmer Thomas

Aug. 23, 1934

Dear Mr. Palestine:

Herewith I am sending to the Assistant Comptroller-General at Chicago, a warrant with Internal Revenue, marked vouc. I, II, III, and IV and I am asking Mr. Turner Gregson to kindly forward them to Palestine.

There warrants contain proofs covering the following accounts Elite, to ESSTA (Inc.) and I am inclosing herewith a set of Invoices covering these vouchers. Perhaps there could there are also some miscellaneous expenses of various things. I would like to make some suggestions. Via. the magic-optics of Lockheed, Mr. Hill, Mr. Hill, Mr. Hill, and Mr. may be submitted to Mr. Hall. In the meantime, Mr. Hill, some Fiore accounts- ing will be found be discovered.

In, 1934, a war, of Trades been with Lockheed have may be dis- line between some State Governmental Auditors. The Contention, Issue, Mr. is working with another issue I believe. Mr. Gregson at this Service Bureau might wish to obtain a few issue and so may be more experimentors.

I wish you would kindly call Messrs. Oliver's and Piper's attention to No. 2121a, a possible original form of the ordinary alfalfa.

No. 2122a, might be distributed between American and foreign Botanic gardens.

And what do you think about these 700 stones of the proto-type of our garden peaches, No. 2123a. I wish you would kindly supply several people and institutions with them. Has the wild peach been brought out of China before? Bretschneider seems to know nothing at all about their existence even and thinks that Amygdalus davidiana might possibly have been the original peach. (vide History of European Bot. Disc. in China, Vol. II, p. 1052.)

The wild Apricot stones No. 2134a, may interest some fruit breeder in the Rocky Mountain States, while the cultivated ones, Nos. 2124a, and 2125a could be sown out at Chico, should there be room there for such experiments.

The attractive Lonicera No. 2136a, might prove to do very well at San Antonio, for instance, while Pruinopsis chinensis No. 2127a, Rhamnus sp. No. 2126a, and Ampelopsis dissecta, No. 2129a, may also be tested there.

The Vetch, No. 2130a, will no doubt go to the Office of Crop Investigations, from which we hardly ever hear how our introductions fare.

The 3 stones of Prunus bungei, No. 2131a, may be sown out at Yarrow; perhaps we will obtain some really decent fruit from them.

The stones of Prunus triflora, Nos. 2132a and 2133a will produce better results in California than in the East of the United States.

And now as to the various samples.

There is one package with a peculiar nut on Kaliang which will interest a specialist.

I wish you would obtain all these, Oliver's and Clark's editions of The Cities, a (possible original form of the ordinary edition. [illegible] Mr. Elder, might be distributed between Antigone and Prentice-Hall's publication.

Mr. Hart is you think about that 700 stamps of the proto-type of our cards (Austin, Mr. Elder. I wish you would kindly supply several people and institutions with them. Now the wild geese have brought out of China before? Bertrandsmith seems to have nothing at all about their relations even and little that Australian [illegible] might usually have been the original [illegible] (Yale Library of European Art. Stamp in Prime, Vol. II, p. 1986.)

The wild Apricot whose Mr. Elder, my [illegible] book fruit growing in the body [illegible] Stamp, while the [illegible] very, Mr. Elder, and Elder could be very [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The attractive [illegible] Mr. Elder, while [illegible] very well-[illegible] [illegible], for [illegible], with [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Elder, [illegible] Mr. Mr. Elder, and [illegible] discovery, Mr. Elder, my-also be [illegible] [illegible].

The Tokyo, Mr. Lang, will be [illegible] by the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The 2 [illegible] of [illegible], Mr. Elder, may be [illegible] out at [illegible] [illegible] we will obtain some really [illegible] fruit from [illegible].

The [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible], Mr. Elder and Elder will [illegible] [illegible] in California that is the [illegible] of the United States.

[illegible] of the various [illegible].

There is [illegible] with a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

One specimen of Olea fragrans grafted on Ligustrum lucidum. (The museum of the Forest Service might possibly wish to retain this in case we should not have any use for it.) Two sticks of wood of the real wild peach, coll. by me in the mountains near Tchao yu, Shansi. (These could be put into our National Herbarium.)

(Branches of the wild white-barked pine, Pinus bungeana.

(Branches of Pinus densiflora?

(Dried fruits of Amygdalus persica, the real wild peach: from Tchao yu, Shansi.

This is all herbarium material and I wish that above all, Prof. Sargent be sent some material of same. Some foreign Herbaria too may be much interested in obtaining a couple of these wild peaches.

Then there are 3 packages of galls on Rhus semialata, some surely ought to be retained for our future! Agricultural Museum, while entomologists, pathologists, and tanning specialists will be interested in them. (For instance, Mr. Rosen from Madison, Wisc.)

The scales in Syringa mayeri, on Ligustrum sinense and on Gleditsia sp. may go to the Bureau of Entomology and so will the bottle full of all sorts of insects. I hope there will be some new monsters! among them.

The five wild peach fruits in the Insect bottle might be retained by our Office or given to Pomological Investigations.

And what about this fossil. Is it one? Could it be the petrified claw of some gigantic prehistoric monster? A local Chinaman told me there were more of such things in the mountains and some much larger.

Well, this is about all about this shipment. I trust it will reach you safely.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

We have had several troubles of late and of various natures. Firstly the weather has been very rainy and depressive of late and everything is fearfully damp. Then there is some sort of an epidemic raging here of severe dysentery and many Chinese are dying from it, while most of us foreigners here are affected also. Then we are still living here under military rule, on account of the White Wolf disturbances in and around this city and one cannot obtain pack-animals to go into the mountains. I have been to see the Governor and he promised me I would get them. Well, we will see. I am closing this letter now and will finish a letter I started some days ago.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Chieh Chou,
S. W. Kansu, China

Oct. 12, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

It is already more than a month ago since I wrote you last and it is getting time that I let you all know that I am still alive and well.

Well, as I informed you from Sianfu, I was leaving Sept. 1, but instead I was able to go on Aug. 31, making for Tse un hsien, where we arrived that same evening. From there we went over Chowchih, Meihsien, Paoki, Fenghsien, Liangtang, Huihsien, Chang hsien, to this place here, which is wrongly written on some maps as Kiai.

It has been a difficult journey at times and the weather has been quite unfavorable, especially during all these last weeks. We have here

So have had several troubles of late and of various natures. Finally the motion has been very risky and alternations of late and everything is fearfully slow. Now there is some sort of an epidemic raging here of extra dysentery and many Chinese are dying in it, while many of us Europeans have got affected also. Then we are still living here under military rule, on account of the Tuke Bill disturbances in and around this city and we cannot obtain a rickshaw to go into the country. I have been to see the governor and he promised me I would get them. Well, we will see. I am closing this letter now and will finish a letter I started some days ago.

Hoping always, I remain

Yr affectionately yours,

(s) Frank H. Joyce

Chas. Ewen,
E. H. Lane, Esqrs
Sob. Ik. Ifik.

Dear Mr. Patterson:

It is already more than a month ago since I wrote you last so getting to - that I let you know that I am still alive and well.

Well, as I informed you from Bluff, I was leaving Onna. I, but instead I was able to go on day. Ik, owing for Ten on Islands where we arrived this same evening. Now there is well over Chinese Butchers, Tailors, Barbers, Laundrymen, Cobblers, Dance Girls, in this place here, which is wrongly written on some maps as Bibi.

It has been a difficult journey at times and the weather has been quite unfavorable, especially during all those last weeks. We have been

in S. W. Kansu nothing but mountains and the climate as a result is entirely different from that of the plains. Here we have much rain and foggy, dull weather, which is bad for photo-taking and makes it hard to get one's herbarium-material and seeds in proper condition.

We have travelled all the way by pack-mules and I have walked every mile of it, except when crossing some rivers by ferry or on mule-back.

I have found quite a lot of interesting plants, but as to seeds we have not been so successful.

One of the most interesting things I saw was a specimen of Pistacia chinensis with a trunk measuring 16 feet in circumference, 5 feet about ground. Then we found wild peaches everywhere in the mountains and I obtained a good supply of seeds. Buddleia placidus I noticed in S. W. Shensi and on many places here in South Kansu; the plant occurs wild in thickets on gentle mountain-slopes and is also planted here and there near the houses. The natives use the quickly-growing stems for building purposes, while the bark is esteemed as a heart-strengthener, especially for such people who have become weak-hearted from indulgence in opium smoking.

Then I saw quite some Caryopteris mastacanthus, with lavender-blue flowers, blooming even now and much visited by wild bees. I would not hesitate to recommend this plant strongly to bee-keepers, as one of the latest honey-suppliers of the year. It will thrive especially well on stony wastes in the foothill sections of the Rockies and the Sierra Nevada.

Near Meihsien I found to my surprise small patches of this large-flowering Hibiscus manihot, and I heard the interesting news that the petioles of the flowers and the young tops of the shoots are picked,

in S. E. Lake where his wanderings and the climate do a result is entirely different from that of the plains. Here we have much rain and fogs, dull weather, which is bad for photo-taking and makes it hard to get one's herbarium-material and seeds in proper condition.

We have travelled all the way by pack-mules and I have walked every mile of it, sometimes carrying and always by foot or on mule-back.

I have found quite a lot of interesting plants, but as to seeds we have not been so successful.

One of the most interesting things I saw was a specimen of Wilmsia chinensis with a trunk measuring 14 feet in circumference, 8 feet about ground. Then we found wild peaches everywhere in the mountains and I obtained a good supply of seeds. Concerning wisteria I noticed in S. E. Hunan and in very places here in fact Hunan the plant occurs with in climbers on posts, mountain-slopes and in also planted here and there near the houses. The natives use the quickly-growing stems for building purposes, while the bark is endowed with a heart-strengthening, especially for such people who have become weak-hearted from indulgence in opium smoking.

Then I saw quite some Lonicera hedgehogs with lavender-blue flowers, blooming even now and semi-varied by white berry. I would say probably to secure this plant already in the-Lake-Lake, as one of the latest lamp-supplier of the year. It will further be probably well as study matter in the Foxtail sections of the Peking and the flower Morris.

Here-before I found to my pleasure small shrubs of this large-flowering Jasmine species, and I have the interesting case that the petals of the flower and the young leaf of the shoots are pinked.

dried in the sun or wind and ground up or pounded up and used sprinkled over flour noodles, to give them a gelatinous and sub-acid flavor. One would say how many plants must have been experimented with by these people to have found out such a fact.

Schisandra chinensis, I found, supplies small bunches of aromatic berries which the people seem to be fond of. We could try to grow it on stakes, perhaps preserves could be made from it.

Of galnuts I have not seen a single one actually growing on a plant, but I met plenty of shrubs of Rhus semialata, which is said to produce them. I got a fair amount of seeds of it and think that we might establish it in many sections of the South East, esp. on hilly lands; we possibly might be able to grow our own supply of this valuable tanning material.

In S. W. Shensi and here in S. Kansu one meets almost everywhere Rubus xanthocarpus, it is a bad weed in fields and along roadsides, but the fruit is delicious and I was informed that theChinese collect it, and sell it in baskets on the streets, esp. during June and early July.

Of Actinidia chinensis I have found only one specimen and no fruits on it; we could not find out where it grew plentifully, tho in Sianfu I heard that Chin tze kwan, in Western Honan, was the place to find them.

The very interesting and beautiful white-barked pine, Pinus bungeana we found wild quite plentyfull here and there in the vicinity of Liangtang and Cheng hsien, S. E. Kansu, so this pine is much more widely distributed than we first thought.

I looked out particularly for the bark-disease on chestnuts and I found that it seems to be spreading on the large chestnut plantations at Ya tse ko S. of Sianfu. On trees in Hui hsien, in the garden of the Belgian R. C. Missionaries there, I didn't notice a sign of it, but

[illegible] in the [illegible] and [illegible] by [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

apparently these are not Castanea mollissima, like those S. of Sianfu. I collected some nuts, which I hope to send off from Lanchowfu.

Along the Wei River, between Meihsien and Paoki, I noticed that the farmers suffer great losses from a wilt-disease among their tobacco- and chili pepper plantations; this is the first time that I notice such a disease here and I wish you would kindly communicate this fact to Dr. Erwin F. Smith who is much interested in this.

Near Paoki I inspected the wet-land ginger plantations and thought it to be a very interesting industry, which possibly could be made profitable in some of our Southern States. The Chinese told me they made about from 16-18 Mex. p. moo (½ acre - 6 moo's) p. year, which means $96-108 mex. silver p. acre; this is a good business and the Americans might safely consume a little more ginger; it will add to our National health. (Confucius preached that everybody should eat a little ginger once a day for his health's sake; this was 4000 years ago already.)

Now we have lodged at times I ought not to say, but we have shared stables with our mules, oxen andother creatures; in old temples the idols were our companions and how we spent some nights I hardly know, for noises of animals and stenches of surroundings kept one in states of halfway sleeping halfway waking.

The troubles with muleters have been great too, we have had to wait sometimes several days before getting animals and men have deserted us even. We have been passing mainly through the regions where the White Wolf robbers have been plundering and burning this past early summer and pack-animals have been stolen or killed, lodging places burned out and the whole population terrified.

My interpreter and the coolie have had so much their fill of this

Everywhere there are not Darkness-villages, like those A. of Elmsh. I collected some data, which I hope to send off from Lambarth.

Along the Wei River, between Kaifoleen and Fmbbi, I noticed that the farmers suffer great losses from a wilt-disease among their tobacco- and chill, upper plantations; this is the first time that I notice such a disease here and I wish you would kindly communicate this fact to Dr. Erwin F. Smith who is much interested in this.

Near Paoki I inspected the wet-land rubber plantations and thought it to be a very interesting industry, which certainly could be made profitable in some of our Southern States. The Chinese told me they made about from 10-12 Mex. p. mo (4 acre - 6 mo'a) p. year, which means 80-100 Mex. silver p. acre; this is a good business and the Americans might easily consume a little more ginger; it will add to our national health. (Confucius preached that everybody should eat a little ginger once a day for his health's sake; this was 4000 years ago already.)

Now we have lodged at Sinan I might not to say, but we have shared studies with our mules, once another creature; in old tongues the idols were our companions and how we spent some nights I hardly know, for noises of animals and shouts of surroundings kept one in states of railway sleeping battery mules.

The troubles with mulebite have been great too, we have had to wait sometimes several days before getting animals and we have deserted us even. We have been passing safely through the regions where the White Wolf robbers were been. Laodecing and burning this past early summer and pseudo-animals have been stolen or killed, lodging places burned out and the whole population terrified.

My interpreter and the mules have lost a much their fill of this

that they want to leave me in Lanchowfu. These Chinese are not a real hardy set of men, to be sure.

I am now intending to make for Kanping to get Amygdalus tangutica and A. persica var. potanini, and then I'll go to Lanchowfu, where lots of mail will await me no doubt and lots of correspondence. I cannot make up my accounts here, for the conditions in the inn are too fierce to allow one to confine one's thoughts to such work. Imagine an overcrowded inn, with merchants and coolies shouting and having angry disputes; with partitions between the rooms so thin as to make them almost transparent, with people gambling with dice and cards all night thru; with others smoking opium, with hawkers coming in selling all possible sorts of things from raw carrots up to strawbraid hats from Szechuan and others hanging about to make angels even preserve handerchiefs-and-here you have a picture of "the best innin town."

It will no doubt surprise you, when you hear that the climate is so mild here, as to allow the people to have palmtrees in the open (Chamaerops excelsa), one also sees plenty of Linostrum lucidum, some clumps of bamboos and even a few banana-trees and some figs. These things freeze down occasionally, but still they show that the climate of South Kansu really is a mild one.

I will also say that Potanin's peach might prove to be nothing but a vigorous form of the ordinary wild peach, which is so common here everywhere in Shensi and S. Kansu. We have already many of such forms and I am prepared to face such a fact.

but they will be there in Lambertville. These Quakers are not a real hardy set of men, to be sure.

I am now informed by Mr. Fur Dealer to get Lambertville Shooting and Mr. Gerald Vail, Cathedral, and then Will go to Lambertville, where Jim of Will will meet us in doubt and lots of better evidence. I almost make up my mind here, for the conditions in the fur are bad flurry to allow me to outfit one's thoughts to work. Daylight at pre-arranged inn, with carriage and sleighs shooting and having happy directory with profiliers between the rooms as time as to make them alight transparent, with pro to go hitting with dice and cards all night thru with where sleeping quiet, with lawyers coming to walking all possible work in things from was morale to be standard talk from Dakotans and other hunting about to make angle and greater [illegible] [illegible] you have a plating of the best Lamb town.

It will be dark around you, and you have to take clothes to as old here, as to allow the people to have [illegible] [illegible] (Chesapeake [illegible]), one also [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] and when a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Then [illegible] from [illegible], but still [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] old man.

I will also say that [illegible] will never be nothing but a [illegible] of the hunting up with [illegible], which is [illegible] [illegible] where is [illegible] [illegible]. We have [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible].

Well, this will be all for the present. In Lanchowfu I hope to read a good many letters from you.

With kindest regards, also to everybody in the Office, I remain,

Very sincerely yours

(s) Frank N. Meyer

P.S. Would you kindly tell Prof. Sargent about the White-barked pine and Eucommia ulmoides occurring here in S. E. Kansu. It will interest him certainly.

Enclosed a few seeds of Eucommia; if you break one across you will notice the strong, silky rubber threads.

Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

Dec. 10, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

At last I have arrived here in the provincial capital of Kansu and I feel like an old-time sailing ship that has come into port, loaded full with all sorts of things. But the ship has weathered some storms and it is with the loss of the main sail that it is berthed here now. For - and this is a bad thing, - my interpreter and the coolie have deserted me cowardly in Siku, for fear of being killed by Tibetans!

My Dutch assistant, however, has stuck faithfully to me, which is a fine thing, for without him I would not have know what to do, as he is much better able to deal with these rough Kansu people than I am myself and understands the various dialects so much better than I do.

It gives me pleasure to be able to tell you that I have gotten quite a quantity of seeds of both Amygdalus potanini and A. tangutica. I also found new localities for both. A. Potanini occurs near the village of Tc u tsai tze, one day's journey by packmules, south of

Well, this will be all for the present. In Luoshowth I hope to find a good many letters from you.

With kindest regards, also to everybody in the Office, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank K. Sayer

P.S. Shall you kindly tell Prof. Dorset about the Entomological Club and Entomologists meeting here in C. L. Lamm. It will interest him certainly.

Enclosed a few seeds of Bucomelia; if you break one across you will notice the strong, milky rubber texture.

Laudowla, Burma, China

Dec. 1st, 1936

Dear Dr. Fabrowlah:

At last I have arrived here in the provincial capital of Kamun and I feel like an old-time sailing ship that has come into port, loaded full with all sorts of things. But the ship has weathered some storms and it is with the loss of the main mast that it is here now. For - and this is a bad thing, - my interpreter and the coolie have deserted me cowardly in China, for fear of be ng killed by Tibetans! My Lolok assistant, however, has stuck faithfully to me, which is a fine thing, for without him I would not have know what to do, as he is much better able to deal with these rough Kamu people than I am myself and understands the various dialects so much better than I do.

It gives me pleasure to be able to tell you that I have gotten quite a quantity of seed of the Lotochonia mitchell and L. tenuiflora. I also found new localities for both. A. Potanini comes near the village of Tsa tsai tse, one day's journey by mules, south of

Siku, while A. Tangutica occurs on the right bank of the Siku River, on several places, both South and West of the town of Siku; also here and there between Siku and Minchow; also here and there along the Tao River between Minchow and Kiu cheng (New Taochow) and also around the town of Akanshan, 40 li to the South of Lanchowfu, on the main road to Titao. On this last place there are so many bushes, that whole mountain sides contain nothing else and local people make charcoal from the stumps and the seeds are eaten when boiled and a clear oil is extracted from the kernels.

Of direct economic value, however, these two species are not! A. Potanini is the N. W. China form of A. Davidiana but the stones are more elongated and differently grooved; the shells are even harder, the kernels smaller and much more elongated and the meat is absolutely inedible, while the skin seems to be more downy even as in A. davidiana The leaves are broader, esp. in older trees. The plant assumes a tree-like form when leftalone and the local farmers told me they were quite ornamental when in bloom, tho this does not last long, this flowering period. I didn't find this Potanin's peach in very cold or exposed places and from these observations I conclude that it does not stand the cold that its brother, the Davidiana, does. However, it seems to be able to stand more dry heat then the last, for I found it in some narrow "pockets" in foothill sections on direct South exposure where it certainly must be roasting hot in midsummer; there, I suggest it strongly as a stock for almonds especially.

A. Tangutica is a variable species of bush almond and tho its kernels are bitter and tho it throws up a lot of stems and tho it is spiny still I believe it has a decided value as a factor in breeding experiments for it seems to be very hardy and drought resistant.

ding, while A. Tenuifolia occurs on the right bank of the Zaire River, on several places, both South and East of the bend of Kinshasa where between Kite and Kimpoko, also here and there along the Zaire between Kimpoko and the Kwang (Ion Tshuwa) and also around the town of Kinshasa, at it is the South of Leopoldville, on the main road to Kitona. On this last place there are no any Malaria, but only mosquito-bites which bothing also and local people also observed from the stems and the seeds are eaten when boiled and a clear oil is extracted from the kernels.

Of direct economic value, however, these two species are null. A. Potanini is the E. E. Kiaka form of A. Tenuifolia but the species are classified and differently provided the media are very herbal, the kernels small or and much more elongated and the seed is absolutely inedible, while the kite seems to be more hardy even as the A. tenuifolia. The leaves are broader, etc., in other words. The plant assumes a tree-like form when Potanini and the local farmers told me they were quite commercial when in bloom, the kite does not last long, this flowering period. I didn't find this Potanini seeds in very cold or exposed places and from these observations I conclude that it does not stand the cold that the brother, the Tenuifolia, does. However, it seems to be able to stand more dry heat than the last, for I found it in some narrow "poches" in Tshilli portions on direct Kwa. Although there is certainly need be reading but in alkaloidy liver, I suggest it strongly as a stock for kinsuka especially.

A. Tenuifolia is a variable species of both climent and the lin leaves are bitter and the it tree as a lot of stems and the it is very edil I believe it has a medical value as a further in investing experiments for it seems to be very hardy and drought resistant.

One finds it mainly on sheltered rocky and loess slopes at elevations from 4000 ft. s. s. up to about 10,000 ft. s. s. In these higher regions, however, it does not get as cold as one would surmise, for the mountains all around keep off the intense cold.

As a stock for almonds and for other stonefruits I scarcely would recommend this gangut almond since it suckers badly, and since these suckers are very hard to remove indeed.

I was lucky enough to find a correspondent near one of these main localities for these almonds, viz., Rev. C. F. Snyder, China and Missionary Alliance, New Taochow, Kansu, China. (This New Taochow is the same place as Kiu cheng of Potanin). I showed Mr. Snyder the bushes right on the missionary property, namely, on the grounds of a former Tibetan temple called Lu ba tze and tho Mr. S. was not aware of these things being good for anything but firewood, he now has become much interested in them and for all I know he might have despatched already some seeds to you, for I made the arrangement with him on Nov. 27, 1914, and gave him your address and instructions to send thru the American Consul-General at Shanghai.

By the way, Mr. & Mrs. Snyder are both Americans, the former coming from Reading, Pa., and Mrs. S. from Goshen, Indiana. Their allotments are mainly coming from the last named place. They were friends with the Ekvall's from Titao, who were well acquainted with Mr. E. G. Knight of our office. (Rev. D. P. Ekvall has died a year or so ago). Rev. Snyder can also supply you with native huskless oats; huskless barley; broad beans; flax seed, field peas and spring wheat, all locally grown at elevations from 8000 ft. a. s. to 11,000 ft. a. s. and of value to the Intermountain Sections of the United States.

the clouds (usually so covered with fog and loose clouds at elevations from 4000 ft. a. s. l. to about 12,000 ft. a. s. l. In these higher regions, however, it does not get as cold as one would suppose, for the mountains all around keep off the intense cold.

As a stock for almonds and for other ornamentals I scarcely could recommend this people should move it modern body, and since these modern ... are very hard to remove indeed.

I was lucky enough to find a correspondent near one of these main localities for these almonds, viz., Rev. C. T. Snyder, China and Tibetan Library Attache, The Theatre, Canton, China. (This has thrown in the same place as the group of Pobedin). I passed on Mr. Snyder the things right on the elementary principle, namely, on the grounds of a former Tibetan ... called Je Ba Tan and the Mr. S. was not aware of these things being good for anything but firewood, so now has been instructed in that and for all I have to ... been instructed already ... for I made the arrangement with him on Nov. 27, 1934, and gave his your address and instructions to post them the American Consul-General at Shanghai.

By the way, Mr. & Mrs. Snyder are both Americans, the former coming from Boston, Ill., and Mrs. S. from Kansas, Illinois. They island is now mainly coming from the last named place. They have friends with the Sewell's from Ilinois, who have well acquainted with Mr. E. C. Wright of our office. (Mr. D. T. Sewell has died a year or so ago). Mr. Snyder can also supply you with native Magdalene cedar Magdalena berries Local Boston Elm seed, Chili Pine and ... seed, all locally grown at elevations from 8000 ft. a. s. l. to 12,000 ft. a. s. l. and at values to the Chinese in Portland of the Chinese values.

He, on theother hand, would be pleased to receive samples of winter-wheats, garden vegetables and some flower seeds that would likely be able to thrive in his section. I may say that the altitude of New Tacchow is, by my aneroid 9400 ft.; the climate is semi-arid, the rains falling in the summer, with clear, cold winters in which comparatively little snow falls. The growing seasons are short and local Chinese and Tibetans say that the summers are becoming cooler these last years.

Mr. Snyder will also try to obtain for us seed of the real wild Moutan peony, which occurs in very inaccessible mountain valleys in Tibet proper, where white men are not allowed to proceed to under ordinary circumstances. He has native helpers, however, who can do such a job.

In case you should take up correspondence with this Mr. Snyder please remind him that he told me that Paeonia moutan ripens its seeds in the Chinese 8th moon (about Sept. 15th to Oct. 20th).

In regions west and S. W. of Siku, heretofore unexplored by white men, I found groves of hazelnut trees growing from 80 ft to 100 ft, in height. (Corylus tibetica) The season for the nuts was passed long ago and the few nuts I collected are probably bad, since the rodents carry away all the good ones. I collected scions, however, which I hope will arive alive.

In these same regions we went thru groves of magnificient spruces, growing 150 ft-200 ft. in height and with trunks 12-15 feet in circumference. I also found a few trees of a very peculiar make, standing midway between a chestnut and a hazelnut. Then I noticed a Ribes growing 25 feet in height, Hippophae rhamnoides as a tree, 40 ft. tall; splendid red-barked birhces (Betula boypatthra) up to 100 ft. in height and stranger yet, clumps of a very hardy small bamboo, Arundinaria nitida,

Mr., on Tuesday last, would be pleased to receive an Indian of eight-
weeks, garden vegetables and some flower seeds that would likely be able
to survive in his province. I may say that the altitude of Ban Tuesday is,
by my aneroid 9410 ft.; the climate is semi-arid, the rains falling in
the summer, with clear, cold winters in which comparatively little snow
falls. The growing seasons are short and local Chinese and Tibetans say
that the summers are bewildering cooler than last years.

Mr. Hayden will also try to obtain for us seed of the real wild
Indian poppy, which occurs in very inaccessible mountain valleys in
Tibet proper, where white men are not allowed to proceed to under ordinary
circumstances. Mr has orders inquire, however, who can do such a job.

In case you should take up correspondence with this Mr. Hayden
please remind him that he told me that Tsaonis marbles [illegible] the week
in the Chinese 8th moon (about Sept. 18th to Oct. 20th).

In regions west and S. W. of Sian, heretofore unexplored by white
men, I found groves of basalt trees growing from 40 ft to 100 ft. in
height. (Secondary Tertiary) The seeds for the cone was sweet long ago
and the few nuts I collected are probably bad, since the rodents carry
away all the good ones. I collected cones, however, which I hope will
arrive alive.

In these same regions in small bare grooves of sedimentary gravel,
growing in 7ft-800 ft. in height and with lengths 11-13 feet in circum-
ference. I also found a few trees of a very peculiar kind, stunting
midway between a cactus and a bamboo. Then I noticed a Tibet growing
14 feet in height, Dimorphanthus Chinensis on a tree, 40 ft. tall; already
red-berried thorns (Berberis Sargentiana) up to 100 ft. in height and
stronger yet, also of a very bright small berry, Berberis nilida.

growing well in the shade of firs, spruces, red and white birches and covered with snow at elevations from 8000 til over 10,000 ft. a. s. On one mountain top even tall firs, tree-like Rhododendrons and this bamboo formed an almost impenetrable jungle and this place was just about 10,000 ft. in alt. by my aneroid. I really never had expected to find a bamboo there and in such a company.

This Arundinaria nitida is really not a handsome bamboo, for it is rather leafless and dies off at the tops, the canes grow from a few feet in height up to 40 feet in very favorable localities, with much shelter, they remain very thin, however, more or less in the nature of a reed. The natives, however, use them extensively in the weaving of large mats; in basketry of various forms; as house building material and in the making of strong cables, along which ferry boats glide on some of the swift flowing mountain streams.

Well, these are a few things I am mentioning now; later on, when sending off all collected material I'll mention more things.

I may say that the mail I received here numbered over 120 pieces, among which some 48 letters from you. This will give me something to do, don't you think so, too?

I am in a hole, however, as regards a competent Chinese interpreter! I do not know yet what I shall do. Perhaps I'll try to get a young missionary to get along with me. This desertion of my interpreter at such an inopportune place and time has upset all of my plans for the present. And the scoundrel had promised me in the room of my hotel in Peking, in the presence of two witnesses that he would never desert me. And this same man was educated mainly by our American missionaries in Peking and he and his family were sheltered and protected by our American Legation

gravely well in the shade of the, [illegible], and and while [illegible] [illegible] with ease at elevations from 8,000 till over 10,000 ft. s. m. In one instance the even tall fire, tree-like Bombacaceae and the Banana forest in almost impenetrable jungle and this place was just about 10,000 ft. in alt. by my aneroid. I really never had occasion to find a Bamboo there and in such a country.

The Guadua angustifolia is really not a Bamboo Bamboo, for it is rather Bamboo and also not at all the [illegible], the canes grow from a few feet in height up to 40 feet in very favorable localities, with much shelter, they remain very thin, however, more or less in the nature of a reed. The natives, however, use them extensively in the weaving of large mats; in basketry of various forms as house building materials and in the making of strong cables, along which fancy bucks glide on top of the mills flowing mountain streams.

Well, there was a few things I am remembering many later on, when moving off all collected material. I'll mention some things.

I say we have the best I remember have collected over 100 plants, among which one is Indian [illegible]. This will give me something to do, don't you think so, Hay?

I am in a rush, however, as regards a company [illegible] [illegible] I do not know yet what I shall do. Always I'll for it, is a young [illegible] company to get along with me. This [illegible] of a [illegible] as [illegible] place and this job [illegible] all of [illegible] for the [illegible] and the [illegible] that prevailed on in the [illegible] in the [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. And this was the [illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] and we had the family [illegible] and [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible]

in Peking during the Boxer troubles and his brot er obtained a degree of Ph. D. at Columbia University, New York, and was supported there mainly by charitable American people and now see how he treats me for all the good we have done to him. But - I am going to sue him for a large amount of money for having frustrated all of my plans and within a day or so I'll notify the American Minister about this case. He and his family have landed property and perhaps we can make them feel that gratitude has to be expressed in different ways than the average Chinaman does.

His name is C. N. Tien, altho he also writes it as Tien Chi Nian. Could you perhaps be so kind and inquire of the Dean of Columbia University what kind of a record his brother had. This brother is dead already; he couldn't stand the primitive life any longer in his native land and succumbed soon after he returned from America.

Had I given up my plans in Siku and had I not gone South to find these Tengutian almonds and Potanin's peaches, he might be still with me, but as it was, I had to enter into Tibetan territory and he having been told all sorts of horrible stories about the Tibetans, he gave me notice in Siku that he resigned there and then. Of course, I could not accept that resignation, but he influenced the local official and other people and there were some very angry scenes and the magistrate at last allowed him to escape while I was in the mountains. I found but a poor substitute for him in Siku, a common servant of a yomen who know the locality quite well, but this man was so addicted to opium, which is still freely sold all over S.W. Kansu, and was so lazy and dishonest that we had to discharge him again when we left Siku for good; and ever since we have been without any Chinese assistant whatsoever. We have to cook our own food, wash our own clothes, make our own fires and what not else. Truly

In Peking during the Boxer troubles and his lucky or obtained a degree of Ph. D. at Columbia University, New York, and was supported there mainly by charitable American people and now see how he treats me for all the good we have done to him. But - I am going to use his for a large amount of money for having frustrated all of my plans and within a day or so I'll notify the American Minister about that man. We and his family have lended property and perhaps we can make him feel that gratitude has to be expressed in different ways than the average Chinaman does.

His name is G. M. Tien, altho he also writes it as Tien Chi Min. Should you perhaps be so kind and inquire of the Dean of Columbia University that kind of a record is he having. This letter is sent already, he couldn't stand the primitive life any longer in his native land and accepted now after he returned from America.

Had I given up my plans in Sikim and had I not gone South to find these Bangalian almonds and Tatanin's peaches, he might be still with me, but as it was, I had to enter into Tibetan territory and he having been told all sorts of horrible stories about the Tibetans, he gave me notice in Sikim that he resigned there and then. Of course, I could not accept his resignation, but he insisted the local official and other people and there were very angry scenes and the magistrate at last allowed him to leave while I was in the mountains. I found but a poor substitute for him in Sikim, a young Bengali who knew the locality quite well, but this man was addicted to opium, which is really freely sold all over S.E. Asia, and as lazy and dishonest that we had to discharge his again when we left Sikim for good; and ever since we have been without any Chinese assistant whatever. We have to cook our own food, wash our own clothes, mend our clothes and shoes, etc. Truly

quite troublesome and taking away much time which could be better spent. And life is so fearfully primitive yet here in Kansu, it is one of the most backward provinces of all China. Food in general is very coarse, houses are badly built, conditions at large are primitive to the extreme and a white man really wonders why people are willing to exist only, while it would be so easy to live and to live well indeed.

Here in this city there is a station of the China Inland Mission with several workers; also a Roman Catholic Mission, with one Father, I think; also an English Postmaster with whom I am acquainted from Sianfu already, then last but not least, Mr. Farrer, an alpine amateur and his assistant, Wm. Purdom are here. These last two however, are somewhat out of order and do not seem to be inclined to tell a fellow much.

Well, this is about all for the present. Please tell Mr. Swingle something about these wild peaches and almonds in answer to his memorandum of Spet. 22, 1914.

With kindest regards, also to all in the office, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Lanchowfu, Kansu,
China

Dec. 16, 1914

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find enclosed my accounts for the past quarter of July, August and September 1914. I am much behind time with them, I admit, but conditions on the road have been such as to make it impossible for me to send them off earlier.

Our rooms mostly had been rented the days as those of the "White Haven" and the medical quarters were all disorder, while contrition in the house were such as making anything impossible. Most of these inns were in ruins and the soldiers had taken out doors, windows, chairs, tables and other furniture and had burned these things. It is only now that I am in a large town and in an inn where I have a table and a water-closet and where there is a foreign postmaster and from whom the postal route is safe again, that I dare entrust this letter to the Post Office.

I have not many remarks to make as to my experiences. You will notice that in the beginning I had as many as 12 companies in employ; this was on account of our baggage being bulky and not packed in compactly. Later on, when having used up supplies and having done away with unnecessary articles we could move from 4 to 8 mainly. I have not been able to get it down to 3, since collected baggage material and cattle have made it again bulky.

You will also notice that mulattos and Zulus of both or of pure-negroes form the main or among, while for Swazis or for Zulus very little has been spent. This seems somewhat curious, but since we met them a wild land in the veld and since there was not likely little to say in the line of meals or quarters, this being clearly stated as it is.

Boxes also have had a small number of bills. Trusting this letter will reach you safely and offering my humble compliments for all the day, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Piers T. Grant

Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

Dec. 17, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Please find enclosed herewith my itinerary report for the quarter July, August and September 1914. It is as much behind time as my accounts, which I sent you yesterday and the same excuses apply to it too.

As you will see, the greatest work of this past trip has been the taking care of collected herbarium specimens, in fact they often have held me up for many an hour or even half a day. It was a necessary work however and therefore we have to accept it.

Another very troublesome job has been the obtaining of pack-mules and, after once having gotten them, the handling of their drivers. My interpreter was too soft and too inexperienced for this rather rough work and we have had more delays, than should have been necessary.

The inns, the food and the accomodations in general have been very poor indeed in the main, but temporarily we are over this now, altho with the steady decline of standards in the interior of China, future travellers may even find it worse.

Well, trusting this report is of some value to you, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

In growth, Bacon, Quinn &
Dec. 17, 1916.

Dear Mr. Pinchot:

Please find enclosed herewith my itinerary record for the quarter-
ly report and Supplement (Bill). It is so much behind this as my excuse,
which I send you yesterday are the same excuses apply to it too.

As you will see, the greatest work of this sort has been the
taking care of injured borderline specimens. In fact they often have
held me up for many an hour or even half a day. It was a necessary work
however and therefore we have to account it.

Another very troublesome job has been the obtaining of work-mules
and, after once having gotten them, the handling of their drivers. My
interpreter was too soft and too lazy recommend for this [illegible] work
work and to save bad more delays, [illegible] shall have been necessary.

The town, the field and the [illegible] in general have been
very poor indeed in this sign, but to [illegible] we have done a
altho with the steady decline of attendance in the [illegible] of [illegible]
future travellers may even find it worse.

Well, trusting this report is of more value to you, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank E. Bacon

Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

Dec. 24, 1914.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

These last days I have been sending through the local Chinese Post Office, 51 parcels with Botanical Specimens, all addressed to the American Consulate-General, Shanghai, and I have asked Mr. Thomas Sammons, our Consul-General, to kindly forward these parcels to the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., and to arrange, if possible, to have them put into a special pouch and to have this put in the cool-room of the Trans-Pacific steamer that carries the mail. We will see if Mr. Sammons can arrange a thing like that.

I am also sending all of these parcels by Registered Letter Post, for, some mysterious reason or another, the parcels-post service between here and the coast is temporary and, perhaps purposely, disorganized. It takes namely a parcel from 2, 3, 4, or 5 months to travel the same distance that is done by a letter in 15-18 days. We are advised here by British Postmaster in charge, Mr. W. Beyers, to send our things by letter post. Of course, the differences in receipt for the sales of stamps must be considerable. Some of the missionaries here who had parcels with printed matter sent up to them from Shanghai in June and July have as yet not received such packages and some films that I ordered in Peking, from Chiehchou in the early part of Oct., have not come yet and I am getting short of films.

Well, to return to these parcels: there are as I said 51 of them and they are numbered from 1-51, incl.; the material inside, however, bears the following numbers: 1201-1251, incl.. Of No. 1239, there are 2 separate parcels, while Nos. 1243 and 1251 are put up into one bundle.

Lancaster, Penn., Calif.

Dec. 24, 1944.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

These last days I have been sweating through the local Chinese Post Office, 41 parcels with Natural Specimens, all addressed to the American Consulate-General, Chungking, and I have asked Mr. Thomas Lamont, our Consul-General, to kindly forward them parcels to the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., and by express, if possible, to save time put into a special pouch and to hang this put in the mail-bags of the Three-Satellite steamer that carries the mail. We will see if Mr. Lamont can express a kind this out.

I am also sending all of these parcels by Registered Letter Post, for, some questions reason or another, the parcels-post service between here and the coast is laborious and, perhaps unusually, disorganized. It takes nearly a period from 2, 3, 4, or 5 months to travel the same distance that is done by a letter in 15-18 days. We are assigned here by British Headquarter in Kunming Mr. U. Bywater, to send our things by letter post. Of course, the difference in rates is for the sales of stamps must be considerable. Some of the specimens here we had parcels with printed matter must go to then from Chungking in June and July have as yet not received back packages and also film book? contained in Packing, from Calcutta in the early part of 44, have not come yet and I am filling stocks of film.

Well, to return to these specimens there are as I said 41 of them and they are numbered from 1-41, incl.; the material inside, however, bears the following numbers 1821-1861, incl., Of No. 1821, there are 2 separate parcels, with No. 1821 and 1821 are just as late one month.

Please find enclosed a package of Inventory Notes covering these numbers.

I will have to make several remarks re this shipment, viz.;

No. 1221, Citrus sp.; this surely is one of the hardiest of the tribe; it is of course not quite so cold-resistant as C. trifoliata, but it is much hardier than the common small tangerine. I suppose it may thrive in those parts of the S. E. and S. W. States where Ligustrum lucidum and Chamaerops excelsa are hardy. I also have some seeds of it which I will shortly send.

Nos. 1222 and 1242 are Amygdalus tangutica, while No. 1225 is A. potanini; I also have quite some seeds of both of these two species and perhaps it will not be worth while to graft these scions. As you see I have changed the name Amygdalus persica var. potanini, But., to A. potanini, for this plant certainly is not a variety of the ordinary peach, but it is a species in itself, closely related to A. davidiana, which last formerly, however, also was called Amygdalus persica var. davidiana.

The wild cherries, No. 1226, Cerasus brachypoda, 1235 C. setulosa 1244 C. stipulacea, I have only named provisionally for the herbarium material I saw of them in St. Petersburg two year ago and collected by Przwalskki and Potanin, was somewhat like these.

I wonder what sort of a Ficus No. 1228 will prove to be.

No. 1231 is Corylus tibetica. I suppose that the best stock to graft it on would be Corylus colurna, which also grows up into a tall tree, but I am afraid this tree is very rare in the United States. The next best thing will be to root-graft it into some strongly growing sp. of hazel, like C. avellana, and to plant it deeply enough that it can be made to form its own roots later on.

Pierce Find enclosed a package of Inventory Notes covering these numbers.

I will have to make several remarks on this subject, viz.:

No. 1926, Picture no.; this merely is one of the incident of the tribes; it is of course not quite so sub-rational as C. tuberiatus, but it is much better than the common small Lepurdus. I believe it may live in those parts of the S. E. and E. N. Stating where Liberian Juniper and Cedrus cerulea are hardy. I also have some seeds of it which I will shortly send.

Nos. 1928 and 1942 are Arundina bambusifolia, while No. 1933 is A. notabilis; I also have quite some seeds of both of these two species and perhaps it will not be worth while to graft these species. As you see I have changed the name Arundina cerulea var. notabilis, but, to A. notabilis. For this plant particularly is not a variety of the ordinary species, but it is a species in itself, closely related to A. bambusifolia, which last formerly, however, also was called Arundina notabilis var. bambusifolia.

The wild cherries, No. 1929, Cerasus hypoleuca, 1930 C. serrulata 1944 C. ellipticus, I have only named provisionally for the herbarium material I saw of them in St. Petersburg two year ago and collected by Fremontet and Delavay, was somewhat like these.

I wonder what sort of a Ficus No. 1932 will prove to be.

No. 1937 is Corylus tibetica. I suppose that the best stock to graft it on would be C. colurna colurna, which also grows up into a tall tree, but I am afraid this tree is very rare in the United States. The best thing will be to propagate it into some strongly growing of hazel, like C. avellana, and to hope it should always but it may be made to form the own roots later on.

No. 1233. Undetermined. This might be called Corylanea Kansuensis, for it is between a hazel and a chestnut. I am sorry I can not give much advice as to how to propagate this, but I suggest root-grafting on Castanea or Corylus and possibly on Alnus. Perhaps Prof. Sargent and Mr. Jackson Dawson can help us out.

No. 1236 is a remarkable variety indeed of a Kaki; I hope the photos I took of some specimens of fruits will turn out to be all right.

No. 1238, Daphne tangutica; this is a very beautiful shrub and I do hope they will be received in good shape. This will probably prove to be a first class decorative shrub and some florists and nurserymen will make money out of it. If the plant goes well, Mr. Hicks, at Westbury, L. I., may get some specimens of it. Are you aware whether it has been introduced already by somebody else? The Pteris, which I enclosed without number, it being almost purely a botanical plant, might be tried similarly at this Daphne.

No. 1241, a very spiny gooseberry, might be tried at Mandan, and so may No. 1240, a Lonicera of low, shrubby growth.

Nos. 1247 and 1248, Golden top willows, might be tested at Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y., and other suitable places, and so may 1249, a curious sp. of Malus.

No. 1250, Populus simonii, will interest a Mr. McKenney, a specialist on figured woods in Texas somewhere, and No. 1251, a Crataegus might be given to Prof. Sargent.

Of the other numbers I haven't got to say much; only I am afraid our Rockville garden might be a little bit too warm for things like No. 1225,

No. 1325, Dateleresical, this might be called Geraldine Sim-
monds, for it is between a bazel and a diamond. I am sorry I can
not give much advice as to how to propagate this; but I suggest root-
grafting on Gaskings or Darling and possibly on Alnus. Perhaps Prof.
Sargent and Mr. Jackson Dawson can help us out.

No. 1328 is a remarkable variety indeed of a Malus; I hope the photo
I took of some specimens of fruits will turn out to be all right.

No. 1329, Bright Lantern, this is a very beautiful rose and I do
hope they will be received in good shape. This will probably prove to be
a first class forcer like Ophelia and also Killarney and mistresses will make
short work of it. If the plant goes well, Mr. Dickson, as Secretary, to I,
may get some specimens of it. Are you aware whether it has been intro-
duced already by somebody else? The Editor, while I considered without
doubt, it being almost merely a botanical fact, might be listed certainly
at the Jackson.

No. 1241, a very spiny gooseberry, might be called at Meadow, and
so may No. 1240, a Lonicera of low, shrubby growth.

Nos. 1237 and 1242, Golden top willows, might be tested at Highland
Park, Rochester, N. Y., and other suitable places, and so may 1239, a
curious sp. of Salix.

No. 1232, Fraxinus nigrella, will interest a Mr. Schmidt, a specialist
on flowing work in Texas somewhere, and No. 1231, a Fraxinus might be
given to Prof. Sargent.

Prof. Sargent wanted I haven't got to say only I am afraid our
Marvella grafts might be a little [illegible] for stalky like Mr. Lee,

1226, 1243, 1244 and possibly 1246.

Well, trusting all these aforementioned things will reach you in good condition, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

Jan. 1., 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find my accounts enclosed for the past quarter, October - Dec. 31, 1914; also 3 subvouchers belonging to them.

As you will notice the total amount is only $646.95. This is on account of the desertion of my Chinese interpreter and the coolie in Siku, which happened on Oct. 25, 1914. They owed me some money which I had paid in advance but I compelled them to return every cent to me and they did not receive any wages for that part of October they still did some work, for I had engaged them by the month and the magistrate of Siku uphold my view in this case. You will also see that I have had to pay quite some money for my pack-mules and even for waiting days. Well, W. W. Kansu is a rough land and it often is even better there to own one's own pack-animals, for the hiring of them is accompanied by very many difficulties indeed, especially if one hasn't got a good Chinese assistant with one.

Here in Lanchowfu the postage bills are quite high, which is explained by I having to send parcels as registered letters to insure a quick and safe transit.

1929, 1930, 1931 and counting 1932.

Well, trusting all these gloomy-related things will reach you in good condition, I remain,

Your sincerely yours,

(s) Frank L. Dwyer

Lenoxville, Kansas, Oct. 1, 1932.

Dear Mr. Blackbird:

Recently Jerry fled up enough money for the part owner, Isidore - Leo, Ky, 1932, also I enclose Delaney in time.

As you will notice the total amount is only $240.00. This is on account of the desertion of my Chicago interpreter and the profits in film, which burned on Oct. 23, 1932. They must be some other which I had built in advance but I compelled him to return every cent to me and they did not receive any wages for that part of October they still did some work, for I had engaged them by the month and the mortgage of this upcoming value in this case. You will also see that I have had to pay quite some money for my jack-rabbits and even for writing days. Well, Mr. Blackbird, the Dwyer is a crazy land and it seems is even better than it was such was jack-rabbits, for the sinking of them is accompanied by very many difficulties indeed, especially if one haven't got a good Dorlene assistant with me.

Here is Lenoxville the station with the cattle stock, which is replaced by I having to send people on registered letters to insure a quick and safe transit.

Well, this is about all. Trusting these accounts will reach you safely, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

Jan. 2, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

These last days I have been shipping off, as Registered letters, 15 parcels with seeds, numbered from 32-46 incl. and all addressed to the American Consulate-General, Shanghai. I have also written Mr. Thomas Sammons to kindly forward these seeds to the Department at his earliest opportunity and enclosed 15 official shipping tags to him. These 15 parcels contain the following numbers: 2158a to 2172a, besides several packages herbarium materials.

Please find enclosed a set of Inventory notes covering these numbers. I wish to make several remarks as regards these seeds. Firstly as you see, there are among them those valuable wild peaches and almonds. I am not far off the mark when I say, that to collect these stone-fruits has cost us $3000.00 U. S. Gold; which means that Amygdalus persica, A Potanini and A. Tangutica cost $1000.00 each; of course, there are also some minor things yet, but these three have been my main efforts for the past six months.

Now when you receive these valuable wild stone-fruits, I suggest that you have a conference re them with Messrs. Swingle, Mason and Dorsett; I would not like to see all of these seeds put into the hands of one party. Then some photos might be taken of some of the different types;

Well, this is about all. Trusting these accounts will reach you safely, I am,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank H. Hayes

Lauderdale, Texas, China

June 2, 1921.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Some last days I have been shipping off, as registered letters, 15 parcels with seeds, numbered from 82-16 incl. and all addressed to the American Consulate-General, Shanghai. I have also written Dr. Thomas Cannon to kindly forward these seeds to the Department at his earliest opportunity and enclosed 15 official shipping tags to him. These 15 parcels contain the following numbers 8158a to 8175a, besides several packages herbarium material.

Please find enclosed a set of inventory notes covering these numbers. I wish to make several remarks as regards these seeds. Firstly as you see, there are among them three varieties with pecans and almonds. I am not far off the mark when I say, that to collect these stone-fruits has cost us $5000.00 U. S. Gold; which means that Angelina pecans, Fabiani and L. Tangerine cost $1000.00 easily of course, there are also some minor things yet, but these three have been my main efforts for the past six months.

For when you receive these varieties with stone-fruits, I suggest that you have a conference on them with Swingle, Mason and Torrett; I would not like to see all of these seeds yet take the back of the party. Then some photos might be taken of some of the different types

I also took some, but since my films are on the way to be devoloped, I do not know as yet how they will turn out.

The herbarium material of these three species of Amygdalus is a very valuable exchange material for foreign herbaria and tho there may be a little bit much I would not like to see anything thrown away.

After the good seeds of these species of Amygdalus have been looked at sufficiently, I suggest to stratify them in boxes with damp, sand, until they can be sown out for good.

It has been a problem to get that many seeds of A. tangutica and A. potanini. The seeds laying beneath the bushes proved all to be empty or bad and the good ones had been carried-off by ground-squirrels and other rodents. To obtain now good seeds I at first offered 1 cent for each good seed and later on when they began to come in, we lowered the price to 2 and to 1 cash each; several tens of boys, women and old men have been at it. One boy was remarkable good at it, that was in Lan tsai; he knew apparently so-called "squirrel-caches" and time upon time he brought us a handful of excellent seeds. We had basins with water and all seeds were submerged in it; those that floated were cast away, those that sunk were being paid for. After this had gone well for some time no more seeds came in and then we found out some bad local people began to buy seeds from the little boys at very small prices, hoping to make much rofit on them in selling them to us. We didn't like these dealings and the market was upset for good. The average Chinaman is a Hebrew, plus 100 per cent added, and all such petty little things appeal strongly to him.

Well and now as to the seeds.-

I also have some, but black by first use or the way to be involved. I do not know as yet how they will come out.

The Saturday afternoon of the a lower section of Angelica is a very valuable economic material for foreign marketing and the leaves may be a little bit much I would not like to see anything wrong happen.

After the good seeds of lower species of Angelica have been looked as sufficiently, I suggest to actually then in boxes with damp sand, until they can be sown out for good.

It has been a problem to get that many seeds of a. angelica and A. pubescens. The seeds laying under the bushes proved all to be empty or bad and the good ones had been surprised by pseudo-peronospora and other rotrots. To obtain new plant seeds I do first selected I seed for such good seed and later on when they began to come in, so lowered the price to 2 and to 1 cent seeds towards end of May, seeds and oil can have been by it. The log was considerably good in it, that was in Jan that, he have a certainly so-called "spring-season" and time seems time to brought us a medical of cow/lept seeds. We had begins with water and all seeds were obtained in fall. Since that floral very much over, there that week were being dry for. After this we gone well for some time so more seeds were in and long as field not done but local people began to buy seeds from the little here at very small prices, having to make such, that is the it getting time to us. Mr. Lin's like there feelings and the review was great for good. The average Chinese is a follower, they like to meet friend, and all such petty little things great charge to him.

Well and say as to the seeds.

Of No. 2139a, cultivated and escaped peaches, some might be saved for herbarium purposes, the others might be tried by somebody who has the land and the money to bring them to fruit. I would hardly suggest to burden any of our Stations with them.

The wild peaches, Nos. 2139a, 2140a; 2141a; 2142a and 2143a are very interesting; they might be divided over many Stations and private gardens.

2144a is probably a hybrid and deserves some extra care, 2145a; 2146a; 2147a and 2148a are all Amygdalus potanini. No. 2146a is especially large and I am anxious to know whether it will beat A. davidiana as a stock for all sorts of stone-fruits.

Nos. 2148a and 2149a are A. tenguticа; Prof. Mason will have no doubt suggestions for it. By the way, it may be that our Department is the only institute just now having ripe seeds of both A. potanini and A. tanguticа. The herbarium material that I have seen in St. Petersburg was not ripened off; A. potanini especially, looked quite different there, than it looks when seen in its own abunts. For the wild apricots, Nos. 2150a and 2151a, I have no special suggestion to make, beyond that they may be tried in the semi-arid North West.

Prof. Hedrick at Geneva might be pleased to receive a few seeds of the wild plums, Nos. 2152a and 2153a. Dr. Sager at Brandon, Ontario, might be interested in the wild walnuts, No. 2154a and so will be Prof. Sargent and possibly others.

Of Torreya nucifera, Nos. 2155a and 2156a, Mr. Hicks at Westbury, L. I. might wish to try some and also other nurserymen in the mild-wintered sections of the U. S.

The wild pear, No. 2157a, will especially interest Mr. Alfr. Rehder

Of No. 21[illegible], relatively and numerical position, none might be served for herbarium purposes, the others might be tried by somebody who has the land and the money to bring them to fruit. I would hardly suggest to burden any of our Stations with them.

The wild peach, Nos. 21[illegible], 214a; 214b; 214[illegible] and 214[illegible] are very interesting; they might be divided over many Stations and private gardens.

214b is probably a hybrid and deserves some extra care, 214[illegible]; 214[illegible], 214[illegible] and 214[illegible] are all hypothetic potents. No. 214[illegible] is especially large and I am anxious to know whether it will bear A. davidiana as a stock for all sorts of stone-fruits.

Nos. 214[illegible] and 214[illegible] are A. tenuifolia; Prof. Bean will have no doubt suggestions for it. By the way, it may be that our Department is the only institute just now having ripe seeds of both A. potanini and A. tenuifolia. The herbarium material that I have seen in St. Petersburg was not pressed off; A. potanini superficially, looked quite different there, than it looks when seen in its own climate. For the wild apricots, Nos. 215[illegible] and 215[illegible], I have no special suggestion to make, beyond that they may be tried in the semi-arid North West.

Prof. Dawson at Geneva might be pleased to receive a few seeds of the wild vines, Nos. 215[illegible] and 215[illegible]. Dr. Sayer at Brandon, Ontario, might be interested in the wild walnuts, No. 216[illegible] and as will be Prof. Bergman and possibly others.

22 Torrey Pallers, Nos. 216[illegible] and 216[illegible], Mr. Hicks at Newtonby, L. I. might wish to try some and also other nurserymen in the mild-winter-tered sections of the U. S.

The wild pear, No. 216[illegible], will especially interest Mr. Alex. Mackie

at the Arnold Arboretum and he ought to get some fruits of this number.

2158a is an interesting species of Malus for Northern regions; perhaps Prof. Sargent can tell us the name. 2159a, a Sorbos, might do well in Portland, Ore., for instance or near the Great Lakes.

Of Ribes, No. 2160a, I made already suggestions under No. 1241.

Pruinopsis chinensis, No. 2161a might be tried at some experimental stations out West, like Nebraska, Utah, Colorado, etc.

2162a, Diospyros lotus, Of this I would like to see a few dozens of trees planted for seed, bearing purposes at San Antonio, for instance. We may obtain a new sort of persimmon out of this species.

Of Schizandra chinensis, No. 2163a, some might be tried at Yarrow; they love shady places.

Vitis sp. No. 2164a, also may be tested at Yarrow. Prof. Sargent ought to have some seeds of 2165a; he may be able to determine it.

For Eucommia ulmoides, No. 2166a, I have no special advice to give; it might be tried at Brooksville and so may Chamaerops excelsa, No. 2167a.

Hibiscus manihot is, of course, an old acquaintance already, No. 2168a might possibly be somewhat different from the strain I introduced from Peking.

Mr. Norton will prob. experiment with No. 2169a, Asparagus sp., but it ought also to be tested as an ornamental garden perennial for the dryer sections of the U. S. No. 2170a, Undetermined, could be tried at Yarrow.

Now 2171a, Osteomelis sp. might thrive at San Antonio and other warm and dry parts.

at the Jewish Asylum and be urged to get some fruit or nuts under.

216b is an interesting species of dahlia for Barlowe region; perhaps Prof. Sargent can tell us the name. 216c, a Sorbus, might do well in Portland, Ore., for instance or near the Great Lakes.

Of Ulmus, No. 216e, I made already suggestions under No. 1241.

Fraxinopsis ohiensis, No. 216f might be tried at some experimental stations out West, like Sahuaro, Pima, Colorado, Ariz.

216g, Dioscyros lotus. Of this I would like to see a few dozens of trees planted for seed, bearing purposes at San Antonio, for instance. We may obtain a new sort of persimmon out of this species.

Of Rosmarinus officinalis, No. 216h, some might be tried at Yarrow; they love shady places.

Vitis sp. No. 216k, also may be tested at Yarrow. Prof. Sargent might to have some seeds of 216k; he may be able to determine it.

For Nuoumia alnifolia, No. 216m, I have no special advice to give; it might be tried at Brookeville and so may Chamaerops excelsa, No. 216n.

Hibiscus manihot is, of course, an old acquaintance already, No. 216o might possibly be somewhat different from the strain I introduced from Peking.

Mr. Burton will prob. experiment with No. 216p. As argue sp., but it might also to be tested as an ornamental garden perennial for the dryer sections of the U. S. No. 216q, Chaetomelum, could be tried at Yarrow.

The 216r, Lycoscilla sp. might thrive at San Antonio and other warm and dry parts.

Ploygonum sp. No. 2172a, is a valuable trailing vine; I suppose Yarrow could raise it easily.

Castanea sp. Nos. 2173a and 2174a might be tested at Brooksville and other mild-wintered sections along the Gulf Coast.

No. 2175a is Aesculus chinensis, a very ornamental shade tree for mild-wintered regions. It possibly might thrive around Washington, D. C.

Nos. 2176a and 2177a, two species of Quercus, might succeed at Yarrow, I presume.

And Citrus sp. No. 2178a is the last of the lot; the same suggestions apply to it as I gave under No. 1221.

There is herbarium material of Amygdalus persica, of which good seeds sent under No. 2150a.

Also of A. persica x A. potanina. Good seeds sent under No. 2144a.

Also of A. potanini; good seeds sent under No. 2145a.

Also of " " " " " " No. 2146a.

Also of A. tangutica; " " " " No. 2148a.

Also of " " " " " " No. 2149a.

Also of A. tangutica, collected at Akanshan, 40 li's South of Lanchowfu, Kansu, Dec. 6, 1914, elev. c. a. 6500 ft. a. s.; also of Corylus tibetica. Scions sent under No. 1231; also of Undetermined (Corystanea Kansuensis) scions sent under No. 1233. (Please consult Prof. Sargent re these last two packages.)

Also of Castanea sp. (not C. Mollissima) coll. near Tse wu, Shensi, China, Sept. 1, 1914.

Also of Castanea mollissima, from cultivated trees, collected at Ya tse Ko, Shensi, China, Sept. 2, 1914. Also of Papaver somniferum, obtained at Liang shin, Kansu, Oct. 17, 1914. (to be given to a specialist.)

Pterocyrtum sp., No. 8171a, is a vigorous trailing vine; I suppose Yarrow could make it hardy.

Cerastium s., Nos. 8172a and 8172b might be tested in Spokane, and other cold-natured prairies along the Mult Canal.

No. 8173b is Amoulin Cotoneaster, a very remarkable shrub here for cold-natured regions. It (nearly) eclipses Dwarf Russian Cotoneaster, i. e.

Des. 8170a and 8171a, two species of Lycoris, might succeed at Yarrow, I think.

And Cytisus sp., No. 8174 is the last of the lot; the same suggestions apply to it as I gave under No. 3221.

There is Dahurian Apricot or Amygdalus davidiana, at Vista, and seeds sent under No. 8163a.

Also of A. davidiana a A. mandshurica. Good seeds sent under No. 8164a.

Also of A. Salicinii good seeds sent under No. 8165a.

Also of " " " " " " No. 8166.

Also of A. tangutica " " " " No. 8168a.

Also of " " " " " " No. 8169a.

Also of A. tangutica, collected at Karakum, Mr. Litv's South of Lenkovch, Kaspr. Des. 6, 1914, also c. a. 8800 ft. a. c.; also of var. lua tilatica. Seeds sent under No. 1213; also of Tetrastigma (Cayratia Lanceolata) seeds sent under No. 1213. (These seeds trial. Except we have last two (seedings.)

Also of Cotoneaster s., just C. dielsianus pol. from Tse ko, Szech, China, Des. 1, 1914.

Also of Cotoneaster multiflorus, from mountained tract, collected at Ta tao Ts, Szech, China, Des. 8, 1914. Also of Pyrus pseudofrom, obtained at Long Ale, Kansu, Sept. 17, 1914. (to be given to a specialist.)

I wish some herbarium material of these species of Amygdalus would be sent to Prof. Sargent.

And this closes the suggestions I had to make re the disposal of these seeds.

In connection with these wild peaches I wish to state that on Dec. 18, 1914, I received the following telegram: Frank N. Meyer, Lanchowfu, Repeated Telegram quote very important that abundant herbarium material be collected of Tchao yu and Sianfu peaches their identity questioned period secure proof Sianfu peach really grows wild. signed Fairchild; Reinsch.

Well, there is only one word in this telegram that I cannot place and that is the word period; however it does not matter much apparently. I surmise also that my find of the wild peach is considered to be important, but who is it that questions the identity of them? That some of the Sianfu peaches were raised from wild seeds in gardens is certain, but only a short day's journey South of Sianfu one finds already real wild bushes in the mountains and from Tze Wu on to Kagoba at the Tibetan frontier there hardly passed a day by that we did not see them. The whole Tsing ling Range has them and I suppose they may go right thru S. W. Tibet, into the Himalaya's and come out in Afghanistan and Persia, just like the Ghoorma persimmon, the Walnut and Buxeus sempervirens. Dr. Henry states on p. 49 Notes on Economic Botany of China, that wild peaches occur in the glens near Ichang and are called "Mao tao tzu." In bretschneiders H. of Europe Bot. Disc. in China, you will find on p. 852, 3d line from above, that Father David found wild peaches in the Tsing Leng shan. Capt. W. Gill in the same book speaks of wild peaches on the road to Li tang, Western Szechuan, vide p. 755, 4th line from top.

I also saw Northern material of Iris wrecka of Kuyphina made in error by Prof. Bergant.

Let this close the suggestions I had to make re the disposal of these seeds.

In connection with these wild species I wish to state that on Dec. 18, 1916, I received the following telegram: Frank N. Meyer, Lanchowfu, imported Telegram quite very important that abundant herbarium material be collected of Tobao Yu and Giauffa specimens their identity questioned serial numbers and Giauffa plant really grown old. Signed Fairchild, Swingle.

Well, there is only one word in this telegram that I cannot place and that is the word period; however it does not matter much apparently. Assuming also that my find of the wild seed is considered to be important, but who is it that questions the identity of them? That some of the Giauffa species were raised from wild seeds in gardens is certain, but only a short day's journey South of Giauffa one finds already real wild bushes in the mountains and from Tao Wu on to Kangtoh at the Tibetan frontier there hardly passed a day by that we did not see them. The whole Tsing Ling Shan has them and I suppose they may go right thru E. E. Chint, into the Minchia's and come out in Afghanistan and Persia, just like the Sorbus pekinensis, the Walnut and Prunus conservirens. Dr. Henry states on p. 49 Notes on Economic Botany of China, that wild species occur in the plains near Lanchow and are called "Mao tao tzu." In Introductiones H. of Europe Bot. Mag. in China, you will find on p. 222, 2d line from above, that Pether Kuit found wild species in the Tsing Ling Shan. Capt. G. Gill in his new book speaks of wild species in the road to Li Kang, Western Szechuen, vol. 1, 78, 4th line from top,

Baron von Mueller, in his Select Extra Tropical plants says under Prunus persica, that Junverski mentions wild peaches in Afghanistan and Victor Han is his Kulturpflanzen and Hausthiere, in ihres Uberganz aus Asien mentions peaches growing wild in the Southern Himalaya's and in the Ghilan Province of Persia.

Well, I have collected herbarium material and I hope to send off some of it from Peking.

I also can say this, that the peach undoubtedly occurs wild over a large territory here in China and that the larger cultivated strains probably have been derived from these wild types. We never, however, have found a single wild <u>clingstone</u> peach. They were all <u>freestones</u> and very pronouncedly so. The Chinese also religiously consider the wild peach a wild shrub and cho it down for fire-wood; they also call it "Yeh tao" (wild peach) or "Mao Tao" (hairy peach) and they never mix it up with cultivated strains.

Now it may be that the wild peaches in Persia and Afghanistan constitute a somewhat different type from the ones here in China, for it has always struck me that Nectarines were exceedingly plentiful in the oases of both Russian and Chinese Turkestan, while here in China again they are exceedingly rare and while Central-Asian peaches had a skin that separated easily in general and was not very downy, here in China the skin is very hard to remove and is not times so downy that one has to rub it off before one can bite in it.

I think I ought to travel some day from Asia Minor thru Persia, Baluchistan, the Pundjab, Kashmir, Nepal, Bhutan, Upper Assam and Upper Burma into Yunnan and Szechuan and I think I would find wild peaches for the greater part of the way.

Burns von Ihnalay, in his Salang Tajim Tyrchol plants may under Prunus petaica, that Hieracium umbilicus will produce in Afghanistan and Tirtor Ram in his Eulistary Flaxen and Rhamnbiare, in Ilarom Ubergnig was Aslam ahatiana produce crotany wild in the Southern Himalaya's and in the Qhilan Province of Peruia.

Well, I have collected herbarium material and I hope to send a some of it from Peking.

I also can say this, that the peach unfortunately occurs wild over a large territory here in China but that the larger cultivated strains probably have been derived from these wild types. We never, however, have found a single wild kiangsuense peach. They were all Prunetanus and very monotonously so. The Chinese also religiously consider the wild peach a malignant evil one. In view the lin-mood, the also call it "Yen tao" (wild peach) or "Ho Tao" (hairy peach) and they never eat it no with cultivated ate-tree.

Now it may be that we will produce in Peruia and Afghanistan available a somewhat different type from the ones here in China, for it has always struck me that Hieracium were somewhat plentiful in the case of both Aurelian and Chinese Turkestan, while here in China again they are exceedingly rare and white Sharon-like leaves and a skin that adapted easily in general and was not very downy, here in China the skin is very hard to remove and is not times so downy that one has to rub it off before one can bite in it.

I think I might be travel one day from Asia Minor Tone Peruia, Salmostylus, the Pacific Kurdish, Sunni, Shiite, Upper Arme and Upper Tuma into Tamin and Soboum and I think I would find wild peaches for the greater part of the way.

Well, this is a lengthy letter again. I trust you can wade thru it and that the parcels mentioned in the beginning will reach you safely.

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

Ja. 3, 1915

Dear Miss Cramer:

Since I am here I have come into the possessionship of 8 letters from you, dated respectively, June 12, June 13, June 16, June 18, July 20, July 30, Aug. 4 and Aug 25. Many thanks for the little pocket-calendar it is just what I want, not bulky and quite handy.

I also got the invitation to the picnic dinner you sent me; yes, if distances were smaller, I might have dropped in not in the fire of course, but somewhere in the woods; yes, that photo of the Barbecue <u>is</u> fine, but one must know the people really to get them all out.

Thank you for depositing that $1.50 from Mr. L. J. Marbism, I did not receive as yet that copy of Mr. M's letter you wrote about under date of June 20. It may come yet, however, for I have apparently not received all of the mail that was sent up to me.

Newsletters Nos. 13 and 14, of which you wrote under date of Aug. 4, 1914, haven't come yet either; they may be in Peking, however, as some of the more bulky mail has not been forwarded to me.

I have perused your interesting information re a possible transfer of Mr. Fairchild from our office as given in your letter of Aug. 25.

Well, this is a lovely letter again. I trust you can make them it and that the records mentioned in the beginning will cause you safety.

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank E. Meyer

Lacombe, Lane, Ohio

Jn. 6, 1915

Dear Miss Cowart:

Since I am here I have come into the possession of 8 letters from you, dated respectively, June 10, June 13, June 16, July 20, July 30, Aug. 4 and Aug 11. Many thanks for the little pocket-calendar. It is just what I want, not bulky and quite handy.

I also got the invitation to the picnic dinner you sent me; yes, if distance were smaller, I might have dropped in not in the fire of course, but somewhere in the woods; yes, that photo of the Barbecue is fine, but one must see the people really to get them all out.

Thank you for depositing that $1.50 from Mr. L. J. Harbison. I did not receive as yet that copy of Mr. H's letter you wrote about under date of June 21. It may come yet, however, for I have apparently not received all of the mail that was sent up to me.

Bewildered Mon. 13 and 14, of which you wrote under date of Aug. 4, like, haven't seen yet either they may be in jail, however, as soon as the more bulky mail has been forwarded to me.

I have received your interesting information re a possible transfer of Mr. Mitchell from our office as given in your letter of Aug. 25.

Cannot a man decline once and forever for being chosen for a job that he does not quite want? Mr. Fairchild, is much more in his niche in being in charge of our office than ever being assistant-Secretary. But what has become of Dr. Galloway; I hear nothing said about him, did he resign?

Other items in your letters I do not need to come back on, the more so since I have already so much to write and to discuss. I am now returning to Peking and we will see what we can make of things there. If I only find a good and faithful interpreter who is willing to really assist us, then things won't be so bad.

We live here in an atmosphere of suspense of course, as regards this terrible war in Europe. When will mankind be ready to inaugurate the United States of the World and do away with armies, navies, various currencies, etc. Some centuries to come it will be different and people then will know how horribly senseless we were!

Wishing you all, a right properson and successful 1915, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

Jan. 3, 1915

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Now that I have sent off the Accounts, the Itinerary Reports and the letter re the 15 parcels with seeds, I feel somewhat more at ease again and I will try to write you my plans. Well, I have thought over it long and seriously, but it is of no use for me to go with my assistant

Gallery's sign-painting work and lettering for being shown for a job that he does not quite want. Mr. Fairchild, in accordance to his signs being in charge of our office, then when being constructed-Fairchild. But what has become of Mr. Holloway? I have nothing said about him, did he resign?

Other items in your letters I do not need to come back on; the more so since I have already so much to write and to discuss. I am now returning to Peking and we will see what we can make of things there. If I only find a good and faithful interpreter who is willing to really work as, then things can't be so bad.

We live here in an atmosphere of suspense of course, as regards this terrible war in Europe. Then will should be need to immediate the United States of the North can to keep with America, service, various communication, etc. Some consumes to come it will be different and people then will have her terribly concerned as well!

Making you all, a right, pleasure and successful 1916, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank E. Moyer

Manchurie, Dairen, China

Jan. 5, 1916

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Now that I have seen all the documents, the Library Service and the letter in that is passing with events, I feel somewhat more at ease again and I will try to write you my views. Well, I have thought over it long and seriously, but it is of no use for me to go with my resignation

only from here down into Szechuan and ex lore that vast territory there. I have never been there and do not know local conditions and neither myself nor Mr. de Leuw know enough of the language or customs to make us believe we could make a success oft of such difficult problems as the Woodnut-oil industry, bamboo-culture and other matters. As much I have decided now to return by cart to Sianfu and from there again to Mianchi or to Taignanfu and then to Peking. I cannot get a suitable man here at all, not even an intelligent servant, and we will return by ourselves. I will try to get my old interpreter again in Peking, Mr. Ting, who knows much about my work, but should he not be available, I probably will go down to Shanghai and Nanking and certainly will get somebody there. If nothing interferes I'll get the white-barked persimmon from near Hangchow and then I may go up the Yangtzekiang to investigate the Wood-nut-oil business, Bamboo-culture and general Fruit-cultivation.

I am going to pack up now all baggage and on Jan. 5. I hope to start. We have ordered our cart already. Well, I am in receipt of many letters from you but I am afraid I cannot answer them all from here. For the present I'll only announce them. So here they are: May 26; June 2; June 5; June 6; June 16; June 17; July 7; July 16; July 24, July 28; July 28; July 29; July 30; July 30; July 31; July 31; Aug. 1; Aug. 4; Aug. 6; Aug. 8; Sept. 18; Sept. 24; Sept. 26; Sept. 26; Sept. 28; Sept. 28; Sept. 29; Sept. 20; Oct. 5; Oct. 5; Oct. 15; Oct. 22; Oct. 23; Oct. 30; Nov. 3; Nov. 6; and Nov. 9; also a warrant for $4000; also PLANT IMMIGRANTS, Nos. 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98 and 99; also News Letters 15, 16 and 17; also Bulletin of the Imperial Institute with article on woodnut-oil by E. H. Wilson.

only from here down into Sumatra and relative that such territory there. I have never been there and do not know local conditions and natural ex-
ell my by. Is lack know enough of the language or customs to make us
believe we could make a success out of such difficult problems as the
Meadmut-oil industry, bamboo-culture and other matters. As such I have
decided now to return by way to Hindu and from there again to Diwani
or to Tingwarf, and then to Peking. I cannot put a reliable pen here
at all; not even an intelligent servant, and we will return by ourselves.
I will try to get up the interpreter again in Peking, Mr. Tang, who knew
much about my work, but should he not be available, I probably will go
down to Shanghai and Nanking and certainly will get somebody there. If
nothing interferes I'll get the well-learned gentleman from near Hang-
chow and then I may go up the Kangtaikiang to investigate the Mood-mut-
oil Matters, Bamboo-culture and general Dwelt-difficulties.

I am going to push up now all baggage and on Jan. 5, I hope to
start. We have ordered our cart already. Well, I am in receipt of many
letters from you but I am afraid I cannot answer them all from here.
For the present I'll only announce them. So here they are: May 26;
June 2; June 5; June 8; June 16; June 17; July 7; July 16; July 24,
July 26; July 30; July 31; July 5; July 20; July 21; July 31; Aug. 1;
Aug. 4; Aug. 9; Aug. 3; Sept. 12; Sept. 24; Sept. 28; Sept. 29;
Sept. 30; Sept. 29; Sept. 30; Oct. 2; Oct. 4; Oct. 13; Oct. 22;
Oct. 30; Nov. 3; Nov. 9; and Nov. 9; also a warrant for $2000; also
PLAT INSTRUMENTS, Nos. 25; 26; 28; 27; and we also have letters
15, 16 and 17; also bulletin of the Imperial Institute with articles on
meadmut-oil by E. M. Hirsen.

I am enclosing herewith 2 sets of duplicate Inventory Notes, the one numbered from 1221-1251 incl; theether from 2138a-2178a incl. I have put on the envelope of this letter VIA SIBERIA; I wonder whether it will reach you quicker than the ones that go via Pacific.

I remain, with kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

Jan. 5, 1915

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Six letters from you have reached me here, dated Resp. April 29; June 12; July 8; July 21; Aug. 7, and Oct. 28.

I have taken note of the fact that our Agent in Seattle was Dr. Jens Madsen on April 28, 1914.

The stencil you wrote about under date of July 8 has not shown up as yet ; I suppose it rests safely in Peking. I am sorry to hear the newsletter of our office has been discontinued. That deprives us fellows in the field of quite some information which we otherwise never would hear about; isn't here a way of leaving out strictly personal news and substitute for it news of progress of work at our various Stations and at the office?

I received the Letter of Authorization for the Fiscal year 1914-1915. I see it is $6000.00 like usual; I had expected some more, if not on that letter, then certainly in the form of a somewhat substantial

I am [illegible] having [illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] one [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible]; [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible]. I have yet to [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] letter [illegible]; I wonder whether it will [illegible] you [illegible] than the [illegible] that go via [illegible].

I remain, with kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

(S) Thos. J. Hope

Lockwood, Kans.,

Jan. 8, 1919

Dear Sir, Herewith:

Six letters from you have reached me here, dated Dec. [illegible] 20; June 18; July 9; July 30; Aug. 7, and Oct. 28.

I have taken note of the fact that my [illegible] in Seattle was Dr. [illegible] on April 29, 1914.

The stamps you [illegible] about under date of July 9 has not shown up yet; I suppose it [illegible] safely in Paris. I am sorry to hear the [illegible] of one office has been discontinued. That deprives us [illegible] in the field of [illegible] on which [illegible] never [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a way of leaving out strictly personal news and [illegible] for it [illegible] of progress of work at our various stations and at the office?

I received the [illegible] for the fiscal year 1914-1918. I see it is [illegible] late [illegible]; I had expected some more, if not on that letter, then certainly in the form of a monthly [illegible]

promise. The check for $4000.00 reached me O. K. It first had journeyed unregistered from Washington, D. C. to Peking, and then went in a similar way again from Peking to here. I cannot cash it here, of course, and am living for all of these months on my own money.

I see from your letter of Aug. 7, 1914, that Mr. H. H. Hicks has been relieved of his post as a U. S. Despatch Agent at San Francisco Calif., and that Mr. F. Maskew has been installed instead. My, this is lots of worry for us travellers to keep these things in mind all of the time. Cannot we simply address our shipments in care of the U. S. Despatch Agents at various ports, without having to remember their names wi with initials?

Your letter of Oct. 28, 1914, contains as enclosures a letter from the Auditor for the State and other Departments re a supposed unauthorised expenditure on my part. Well, firstly, somebody somewhere might have made some suggestion to me how to do in this case. However, this not having been made, please convey the following excuses to the Auditor:

"When in Peking in June, 1914, I was without an interpreter and I found it absolutely impossible to obtain one by the ordinary ways of inquiring verbally and by letters for one. As such I had to try to get one by advertisement and being in a hurry to go away to Kansu and therefore not having time to obtain a written permission frommy Chief in Washington, D. C., I was compelled to place an advertisement in a local Peking paper without such a written authority.

In case I would not have done so it would have embarrassed my work seriously and I therefore respectfully suggest that this expenditure of one Yuam dollar for this advertisement was, under the given circumstances, a lawful one.

pendes. The sum of $4000.00 remained on U. S. It first had journeyed unmolestered from Washington, D. C. to Peking, and then went in a similar way again from Peking to here. I cannot count it here, of course, and am living for all of these months on my own money.

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Your letter of Oct. 25, 1914, contains an enclosure a letter from the Auditor for the State and other Departments re a supposed unauthorized expenditure on my part. Well, firstly, somebody somewhere might have made some suggestion to me how to do it this same. However, this not having been made, please convey the following excuses to the Auditor:

"When in Peking in June, 1914, I was without an interpreter and I found it absolutely impossible to obtain one by the ordinary ways of inquiring verbally and by letters for one. As such I had to try to get one by advertisement and being in a hurry to go away to Hsian and therefore not having time to obtain a written permission from Chief in Washington, D. C., I was con oiled to place an advertisement in a local Peking paper without such a written authority.

In case I would not have done so it would have embarrassed my work seriously and I therefore respectfully suggest that this expenditure of one Yuan dollar for that advertisement was, under the given circumstances, a lawful one.

Should, however, the Authorities, in charge consider this expenditure as not warranted, then I am willing in the interests of a speedy settlement of my accounts, to relinquish this amount of U. S. Gold $9.504."

Would you kindly inform Mr. Bisset that I received his interesting letter of June 11, 1914, and that I thank him for it. I wonder if the Botanical Garden at Rock Creek Park has been established already and who is in charge of it? If such a garden should have been started it will no doubt afford many opportunities for some of our newly introduced plants.

We have not been corresponding much of late but such things cannot be helped. You have been in far-away Brazil and I have been roughing it here in N. W. China. I wonder whether you had as many difficulties in obtaining pack mules and suitable people as I have had here. My, it is something fierce. And we are not thru with it yet.

Well, six months from now I may be in Washington again and we will see how things move there.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Lanchowfu, Kansu, China

Jan. 8, 1915

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find enclosed my itinerary report for the past quarter, Oct. 1- Dec. 31, 1914. I hope you may find time just to glance it thru. You will notice that I have spent much time on drying the herbarium material; the getting of pack-mules has also eaten up many a

Would, perhaps, the Butterfield, in charge consider this proposition as not warranted, then I am willing in the interests of a speedy settlement of my account, to relinquish this account of W. L. Smith Co.?

Could you kindly inform me, since that I received his interesting letter of June 1), 1914, and that I stood ready for it, I wonder if the Botanical Garden at Buen Ojeda Park has been established already and who is in charge of it? If such a garden could have been started, it will no doubt afford many opportunities for some of our early introduced plants.

We have not been overwhelmed with rain this but more rains cannot be helped. You have been in far-away Brazil and I have been roughing it here in N. W. China. I wonder whether you had as many difficulties in obtaining good mules and suitable people as I have had here. My, it is something fierce. And we are not done with it yet.

Well, six months from now I may be in Washington again and we will see how things move there.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Inspector, Seed, China

Jan. 8, 1917

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find one seed by itinerary to out for the next quarter, oct. 1- Dec. 31, 1914. I hope you may find time just to glance it over. You will notice that I have spent much time on drying the medicinal materials; the getting of jack-mulas has also eaten up many a

hour; with a really competent and interpreter this business ought not to have been as wearisome as it has been.

Then I have had this serious case of being deserted by my men, for no other reason as they being afraid. I am not over this affair yet, for it has upset all of my plans. We went thru a few extremely unpleasant days there in Siku and I hate to think of it again.

I have put in a claim for 5000 Taels damages from this deserted interpreter, with our American Minister in Peking, and we will see what we can get out of this. Even if no money comes forward, it will teach him a lesson, how to behave a next time.

The guide I obtained in Siku also turned out to be a rascal, who "did us in the eye" with hiring mules and to save ourselves from further scandals, I had to discharge him, when we once got our packmules in our hands.

Here in Lanchowfu we had new troubles with an interpreter who would have entered my service on Dec. 28. I had engaged him for 45 doll. p. month to commence with and, when he should prove to be satisfactory, I would raise him accordingly. I also had given him our routes of travel, viz. over Chetarten and Chobsen to Sining and then back over Lanchowfu to Hanchungfu and down to the Yang tze Kiang; he had agreed to this on Sat. Dec. 19 and would need a week to settle his business here, also he would commence on Mond. Dec. 28. I had arranged with all my work to leave on Jan. 1 or Jan. 2, 1915 and when he came on Monday morning I was glad I had a man again, but he wanted an interview and informed me that the money was not enough; that he wanted an own horse, an own servant, etc., he told several lies besides and, of course, I didn't want him on his conditions. I have since heard his character is not without

hour; with a weekly rate, that interpreter this business might not
to have been so notorious as it was then.

Then I have had this curious sense of being followed by my own,
for no other reason as they being afraid. I am not ever this affair yet,
for it has upset all of my plans. We must turn a few extremely unpleasant
days there in Ulan and I hate to think of it again.

I have yet in a dale for 8000 Tael a damage from this deported
interpreter, with our American Minister in Peking, and so will see what
we can get out of this. Even if no money comes forward, it will teach
him a lesson, for he leaves a port there.

The polis I obtained in Ulan also turned out to be a fraud, who
did me in the eye with letting Mulan and to drive survives from further
trouble, I had to discovery my, when we have got our positions in my
hands.

Here in Lanchowfu we had new troubles with an interpreter who would
have entered by service on Dec. 28. I had engaged him for 45 doll. p.
month in advance with and, when it proved over to be satisfactory, I
would raise him accordingly. I also had given him our routes of travel,
viz. over Chefoo and Chefoo to Sining and then back over Lanchowfu
to Hsaninfu and down to the Yang tse Kiang; he had agreed to this on
Sat. Dec. 19 and would need a week to settle his business here, also he
would commence on Mond. Dec. 28. I had arranged with all my work to
leave on Jan. 1 or Jan. 2, 1916 and when he came on Sunday morning I
was glad I had a man again, but he wanted an interview and informed me
that the money was not enough; that he wanted an own horse, an own ser-
vant, etc., he told several lies besides and, of course, I didn't want
him on his conditions. I have since learned his character is not without

hadmish and the foreigners here say that he has made serious difficulties to several travellers when they once were in his hands.

As such I have now decided to return to Peking, store some of my bulky baggage there and either obtain an interpreter there or somewhere on the Yang tze.

Our work here in Lanchowfu as such has not progressed as much as I would like to have seen it. We have to do all of the work ourselves, as buying supplies, cooking, cleaning and heating our rooms, etc. And conditions are so primitive here in Lanchowfu as to be almost unbearable; hot water is not for sale, there are no decent eatinghouses; heating of rooms is done by open charcoal fires, with bad head-aches as results! And Yellow River water is carried about in wooden buckets from the river to the houses and - horrible to say - in those very same buckets all the waste water is being carried again to the river and thrown out wherever the coolies see fit to do it. My assistant and I both have been unwell several times, we white cannot and we will not get accustomed to such miserable ways of living!

Well, this is ablout all for the present. I am also at work on some more letters to you.

With kindest regards, also to all in the office, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China, Feb. 26, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I delivered to the American Legation here two parcels, marked Botanical Specimens I and II; today I am sending again 10 packages marked Seeds and bearing the numbers from 1 to 10 incl.

The 2 parcels mentioned first contain scions of the following numbers: 1252, 1253, 1254 and 1255, while the 10 parcels seeds have as contents only chestnuts No. 2179a; they have no labels inside, however.

Please find enclosed a set of inventory notes, describing the above mentioned numbers. Like usually, I would like to make a few remarks re these shipments:

No. 1252, Zizyphus sativa, is a valuable variety of jujube, being considered to be the second in importance here in northern China, the Ta yuan tsao, from Pei hsiang chen, coming first. I suggest to send Chico part of this material and also some to private experimenters in Texas.

No. 1253, Ulmus pumila var. pendula is an interesting weeping elm, well fit to thrive in the drier parts of the United States. Foto No. 5971 gives some conception of its appearance in the Botanical Garden where I saw it over a year ago.

Nos. 1254 and 1255 are striking varieties of these beautiful flowering plums from North China (Prunus triloba). I hope that our experts will be able to make them thrive by grafting them on Davidiana stock. Fotos No. 13081 and 5988 show No. 1254 as seen in Peking last April.

XXIX

Peking, China, Feb. 20, 1918.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I delivered to the American Legation here two parcels, marked Textbook Questions I and II; today I am sending again 10 packages marked books and bearing the numbers from 1 to 10 incl.

The 2 parcels mentioned first contain copies of the following numbers: 1302, 1303, 1304 and 1305, while the 10 parcels needs have no number, only checking Mr. Miller they are in fairly large number.

Since that mailing a set of inventory notes, including the above mentioned numbers, like usually, I would like to give a few remarks in these directions:

No. 1303, Alexander Hamilton, is a valuable variety of Jujube, being considered to be the second in importance here in northern China, the Po yuan tsao, from the Peking class, coming first. I suggest to send some part of this material and also some to private correspondence in Texas.

No. 1305, Plum yellow var. mandshuica is an interesting weeping elm, well fit to thrive in the dryer parts of the United States. Job Mr. Miller gives some description of the species in the Textbook Notes where I saw it over a year ago.

Nos. 1304 and 1302 are stinking varieties of these beautiful flowering plums from North China (Prunus triloba). I hope that the experts will be able to make them thrive by grafting them on Davidiana stock. Peter Mr. Lowell was here on, 1302 as soon in Peking last April.

No. 2170 a, Castanea mollissima, a large fruited var. of our Chinese chestnut; I suppose these can be utilized still to good advantage.

Well, this is about all about these shipments. Now a small other matter: Mr. Wm. J. Cannon, Clerk to the American Legation here, asked me yesterday whether I could not perhaps give him some seeds of both vegetables and flowers which could be planted in the Legation grounds.

I am now putting up this proposal to you and we all would be happy if you could kindly send Mr. Cannon a small supply of some good things that won't mind a bit of drouth at times, like we experience here so often.

Strange to say, I have been now in Peking for 3 weeks and it seems as if it is only a day. Both my assistant and I have been fearfully tired the first two weeks, the change from a rough life to a life of sedentary habits, without of visitors calling on one was too sudden; and then all this horrible war news! so much of it was new to us that I wasn't able to sleep for several nights; then the excited condition here in Peking from the 10th until the 16th, when everybody held himself ready for a revolution or worse possibly, especially since the Japanese Legation put itself into a condition as if something very serious might happen.

Well, these exciting things are now passing away somewhat, altho a dark cloud hangs over all humanity!

I have put in a claim for 5000 Taels damages against the Chinese interpreter who deserted me in Siku, Kansu; the Legation, however holds out little hope that we will be able to get something out of it. This man now is a fugitive and apparently hides himself somewhere.

So, [illegible] a, Gardens [illegible], a large frontal yes, of the Chinese charbonnel I suppose there can be utilized still to [illegible] advantage.

Well, this is about all about these adjustments. For a small other matters Dr. Ma, I, Kenson, Clerk to the American Legation here, would be particular thankful I could get permission give him some seeds of both vegetables and flowers which could be planted in the Legation grounds.

I am now putting up this proposal to you and we all would be happy if you could ideally send us, please a small supply of some good things that won't mind a bit of drunk at times, like we experience here as often.

Strange to say, I have been now in Peking for 3 weeks and it seems as if it is only a day. Both my assistant and I have been fortunately that the first few weeks, We chose from a small life to a life of monkeys habits, without of visitors calling on one was too modest and then all this horrible war novel so much of it was new to us that I wasn't able to sleep for several nights; then the excited condition here in Peking from the 10th until the 14th, when everybody had himself ready for a revolution or worse possibly, especially since the Japanese Legation and itself into a condition as if something very serious might happen.

Well, these exciting things are now passing away somewhat, also a dark cloud hangs over all humanity!

I have put in a claim for 5000 Taels damages against the Chinese Interpreter who assisted on 14 July, Kenson the Legation, however have not little hope that it will be able to get something out of it. This man is a fugitive and currently take himself somewhere.

Mr. Ting, my old interpreter, is again in our service; he has been ill for many months and around him also hangs a sad story; namely, money that I had advanced him to buy Davidiana stones and chestnuts for, he has used to defray personal expenses in connection with his illness. --And so life goes!

I am now working on describing several hundreds of fotographs I took; then I have to ship off collected seeds; then all the collected herbarium material has to be labelled and described; then correspondence answered; then white-barked persimmon material collected; then information obtained about Woodnut oil problems; Bamboo culture, etc., etc.

I can never finish this all, and will have to do many things still somewhere in America.

Pieces have appeared about me in the Chinese papers and many people have written me again asking for information, etc. With the troubled conditions all over the globe, there are also many people here in Peking who do not know what to do with all the time they have on hand and some of these folks are a genuine nuisance to a man like myself, as they drop in with all sorts of trifle things. Well, all will pass again. --If only we are not at the threshold of another dark ages. --The sun of human progress certainly has set for a while. --When will she rise again and how will the earth look then? I remain, Mr. Fairchild

With kindest greetings also to all who know me,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

Oh, Tom, my old laboratory in Hyde is our service; in the
[illegible] my dreams and memory lay also there a sad sheer [illegible],
many that I had advanced him to top positions [illegible] and chemists try,
he has went to daily pursuit, [illegible] in connection with his illness.
—[illegible] as life goes!

I am now working on describing several [illegible] of Schizophrenia
I look; then I have to help or collected mode; then all the material
[illegible] would has to be labelled and [illegible], then correspondence
[illegible]; then [illegible] paragraph [illegible] collected, then information
[illegible] about [illegible] all problems; [illegible] colleagues, etc., etc.

I can never finish this all, and will have to be many things
still somewhere in America.

Please have a general [illegible] me in the Chinese papers and many
people have written me quite [illegible] for information, etc. With the
troubled conditions all over the globe, there are also many people here
in Peking who do not know what to do with all the [illegible] they have so hard
and some of those folks are a peculiar [illegible] is not like [illegible], so
they [illegible] to [illegible] all work of traffic things. Well, all will good [illegible]
—if only we are not at the [illegible] of military [illegible]. —The [illegible]
[illegible] progress [illegible] not for a while. —[illegible] the [illegible]
and [illegible] will the world look [illegible] I remain, Sr. Valedicti

with [illegible] greetings [illegible] to all the [illegible] Sr.

Very sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) [illegible]

c/o [illegible] Legation, Peking, China.

Peking, China, Mar. 1, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you via Diplomatic Pouch of our Legation here, 2 parcels, labelled Seeds and bearing the numbers 11 and 12 resp. These two parcels contain large "Mi tsaos" and I wish you would kindly send a quantity to Mr. J. H. Kellogg, of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Michigan, who has written me a letter asking for more information re these excellent dainties. Please send Mr. Kellogg also my bulletin on Agricultural Explorations in the Fruit and Nut Orchards of China, in which he can find further information as regards jujubes.

Herewith please find enclosed my personal check for $6.00 which you paid personally, it being the premium on my bond. Many thanks!

I am also enclosing duplicate inventory notes for the numbers 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255 and 2175a. Would you kindly change on the original Inventory note No. 1254 the name Prunus triflora into Prunus trilobe. It was a "slip of the pen" on my part.

Then I am enclosing a hand-bill about the soy bean, as being distributed in Paris. Not only that it is of interest as regards a very useful vegetable, but it also shows how the French are trying to make the public acquainted with a newly introduced food product. I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

Tucson, Ariz., Oct. 1, 1958.

Dear Mr. Pitrowski:

Herewith I am sending you via Diplomatic Pouch of our Legation here, 3 pursels, labelled beads and bearing the numbers 11 and 12 resp. These two pursels contain large "M Tones" and I wish you would kindly send a quantity to Mr. J. H. Kellogg, of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Michigan, who has written me a letter asking for more information to these excellent dialtes. Please send Mr. Kellogg also my bulletin on Agricultural Explorations in the World and The Conquests of China, in which he can find further information on tropical plants.

Herewith please find enclosed my personal check for $6.00 which you paid personally, it being the premium on my bond. Many thanks!

I am also enclosing duplicate inventory notes for the numbers 1320, 1324, 1325 and 1326. Would you kindly change on the original inventory note to, 1324 the name Prunus salicina into Prunus triflora. It was a "slip of the pen" on my part.

Then I am enclosing a hand-bill about the soy bean, as being distributed in Texas. My only fear is if it be followed it regards a very useful vegetable, but it also shows how the French are trying to make the public acquainted with a really introduced food product. I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Plant Explorer, Inland, Plants.

Peking, China. March 6, 1915

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you via Diplomatic Pouch of our Legation here, 4 parcels bearing the numbers 13, 14, 15 and 2180a. Yesterday I delivered one package containing 104 5x7 films, numbered resp. X86-X100, incl. and 12101-12180 incl. Then I despatched yesterday also to the China Forwarding & Express Co. here, 2 cases with Davidiana peach stones and Diospyros lotus seeds, to be sent to Mr. F. Maskew, U. S. Despatch Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

Please find enclosed Inventory Notes covering part of these shipments, Nos. 2180a-2183a.

As regards the seeds I wish to make the following remarks: No. 2180a, a peculiar looking bitter orange; the seeds got frozen en route and maybe but few will germinate; this same also applies to No. 2181a, a very large variety of tangerine. I personally consider it worth while however to sow out these seeds, for these two citrus may both be hardier than the strains we have now in cultivation in America.

No. 2182a. Amygdalus davidiana. Of this I have not to say much. I obtained this lot of c. a. 700 lbs. after several hard talks with my interpreter, who had neglected to collect these seeds when the time was there and as I had contracted with him. Now they are dearer than in the season and I have to pay $150.00 (Mex.) for these 500 catties. I also was informed that several other parties are buying up these seeds, my interpreter says the Japanese are doing it; these people also have been buying up the entire walnut- and chestnut-crops of North China and paid large sums of money, in advance. This is something new up here!

Friday, Qiina, March 6, 1919

Dear Mr. Fairwills:

Recently I was reading you the Fairwills Brook of Ann Lake-side Farm, a picnic bearing the numbers 13, 14, 22 and 31[illegible]. Yesterday's delivery was another consisting 10a Gay Plum, numbered and [illegible], Inc. and Lion-Lion Inc. Then I unpacking packing the Dalia Travelling Express Co. Sure, I guess with Dwelling [illegible] and Dangerous Baler [illegible], in 32 [illegible] Co. [illegible] Dwelling Light, Ann Trenton, Ind.

Please Vial contained Dwelling Jobs [illegible] pick at Lake alignment, Ann, Blue-Lion.

As regards the [illegible] I wish to make the following [illegible] Co. Lion, a [illegible] Dwelling Bilby [illegible] the [illegible] and maybe but the will [illegible] [illegible] to Co. Lion, a very large [illegible] of [illegible]. I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Co. Lion. [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Could it be in connection with this world war?

No. 2183a, Diospyros lotus (70 pounds in a sack), also an old acquaintance of us. I suggest to distribute them especially over suitable sections in the S. W. San Antonio, f. i., ought to have an orchard planted for seed-bearing purposes so as to have plenty of stock on hand when later on the persimmon-drying industry is going to be established.

Would you kindly advise Mr. Meskew what to do with these five cases of seeds when they arrive!!

In the parcels mentioned before there are some Pathological Specimens, which may go to parties interested in them. They are samples of bark and branches of Populus simonii and P. tremula, affected by what looks to me like the chestnut bark fungus, Endothia parasitica. Collected around Tung fang shan, Kansu, Jan. 14, 1915, at elevations of about 6500 ft. a. s. (Not far from Pin Liang fu, Kansu). This bark disease seems to be endemic on the wild Populus tremula, which occurs all over the mountains and most of which trees bear peculiar cankers. When seen on Populus simonii, which is much planted along the roads, it seems to inflict much more serious wounds than on the first mentioned tree. I also noticed that it attacks Populus alba tomentosa, but only rarely and the wounds not very serious. Willows and elms (Ulmus pumila) were also seen in a few cases attacked and the wounds also would not be compared to those on Populus simonii.

As regards the package of films, I have not to say much; there are some very fine ones among them and also some bad ones. The prints are also ready, but for safety's sake in these troublesome times I will send them by the next pouch.

Could it be in connection with this world war?

Mr. Gifts, Gossypium lutea (W) usually is a weedy, also an old acquaintance of ours. I suggest to distribute them accordingly over suitable sections in the U. S. Dan Antonio, C. S., could to have an orchard planted for seed-bearing purposes so as to have plenty of seeds on hand when later on the parachute-dropping industry is going to be established.

Would you kindly advise Mr. Kinsey what to do with these five cases of seeds when they arrive!!

In the Peruvian mountains Indians grow our wild Phaseolus lunatus, which may go to purpose interest in them. They are angular of bark and branches of Jurubea glycyli and J. tropica, affected by that lichen to an like the chestnut bark fungus, Endothia parasitica. Official arrest issue that wise, Comm. dec. 14, 1943, on shrubbing of about 6000 ft. a. s. (Not far from its Cinna fr. Sinar). This bark disease seems to be endemic on the wild Jurubea tropica, which occurs all over the mountains and most of which have been peculiar endemic. Then seen on Jurubea glycyli, which is much planted along the roads, it seems to infect such more serious results than on the first mentioned tree. I also noticed that it attacks Jurubea sp. Sinaloense, but only rarely and the wounds not very serious. Fillows and elms (Ulmus mexicana) were also seen in a few cases attacked and the wounds also could not be compared to those on Jurubea glycyli.

As regards the problem of Ulmus, I have not to say much; there are seen very few cases among them and also some bad cases. The points are also weak, but for safety's sake to cause investigations first I will send them by the next post.

Trusting that all these things will reach you safely, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

C/o American Legation, Peking, China.

Peking, China, Mar. 15, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

These last days I have delivered to our Legation here, for transmission via Diplomatic Pouch, 1 package with fotos; one parcel with Botanical Specimens, numbered 16 and 3 parcels labelled Seeds, numbered 17, 18 and 19. The fotos bear the numbers X86-X100 and 13101-13189, incl.; altogether 104 pieces, size 5x7 inches.

The seeds are numbered from 2184a-2301a, incl. Please find enclosed a set of inventory notes covering these numbers. The Botanical specimens are really Pathological samples, but for transmission thru mails the first term is preferable.

Among these 5x7 fotos you'll find a few very interesting ones, like those of wild peaches and wild almonds; many jujubes, too, are striking, esp. that of the "Ru lu tsao," 13119. And what do you think about that Pistacia chinensis trunk, 16 feet in circumference, No. 13155. The pictures of the bamboo cable, Nos. 13173-13174, incl. bring one to faraway regions, don't they? The foto of a field with diseased tobacco, No.13185, may be brought to the attention of Dr. Erwin F. Smith and other bacteriological pathologists.

Among the seeds you'll find hull-less barley, huskless oats, maize, broadbeans, soybeans, peas and Kaoliangs, also a small bag of

Trusting that all these things will reach you safely, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

Peking, China, Nov. 16, 1918.

Dear Mr. Walrodill:

Those last days I have delivered to our legation here, for transmission via Diplomatic pouch, 1 package with fotos; one parcel with Botanical Specimens, numbered 16 and 2 parcels labelled Seeds, numbered 17, 18 and 19. The fotos bear the numbers 326-3100 and 13101-13189, incl.; altogether 104 pieces, here 047 inches.

The seeds are numbered from 21846-22016, incl. Please find enclosed a set of inventory notes covering these numbers. The foliated specimens are really pathological samples, but for transmission this with the first term is preferable.

Among these 047 fotos you'll find a few very interesting ones, like those of wild peaches and wild almonds; many Julubes, too, are striking, esp. that of the "Ju in time," 13118. And what do you think about the Prunus chinensis branch, it feet in circumference, No. 13130. The pictures of the bamboo cycle, No. 13174-13174, incl. bring one to faraway regions. Don't they? The foto of a field with diseased tobacco, No.13189, may be brought in the attention of Dr. Tenia F. Smith and other bacteriological pathologists.

Among the seeds you'll find hull-less barley, Mandlaun oats, white Jerusalem artichoke, some red Italiano, also a small lot of

Pistacia chinensis seeds, No. 2196a. All these things will go, no doubt to various specialists interested in them. The Kaoliangs, Nos. 2199a and 2201a are something special and being still intact, they convey straightaway an idea how they look.

As th Pathological Material, there are packages of Canker ? on Hippophaë rhamnoides. (One package)

Canker ? on Caragana sp. (1 package)

Peculiar galls on Cerasus sp. (1 pkg.)

Crown-gall on Populus simonii (1 package)

Wilt disease on Nicotiana tabacum (1 package)

Pathologists interested in them are welcome to this material.

Then I am sending as a separate package 16 films and 16 prints size 9 x 12 cm., bearing the numbers A85-A100 incl. Several of them relate to materials recently sent. Could this bark fungus on Populus simonii be this same chestnut bark disease, Endothia parasitica?

Trusting you'll receive everything in good condition, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

Peking, China. March 22, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

On March 5th, 1915, I delivered to the Office of the China Forwarding and Express Company in this city, 5 cases with seeds, all addressed to Mr. Frederick Maskew, U. S. Despatch Agent, Room No. 11, Ferry Bldg., San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A. Today I received three bills of lading, and I am sending herewith one to Mr. Maskew, one to you, while I'll

Diabetic chemists needs, No. 2 [illegible]. All these things will go, so that is another specialists interested in them. The Laboratory, Nos. 2190a and 2190b are something special and being still latest, they cer-tay straightway as like how they look.

As to Pathological Material, there are packages of Sample 1 on Electrical chemistry. (Ten packages)

Sample 1 on Gangrene etc. (2 packages)

Tubular cells on Gangrene etc. (2 pkg.)

Gram-pull on Pyogenic sinusit (2 packages)

Milk Stones on Microbiom Abdomen (2 packages)

Pathologists interested in them are welcome to this material.

The 2 -ml packing on a sure-fire package in size and 12 pieces size 2 x 12 ml, having the serious [illegible] test. Several of them relate to metabolic recently back. Could also come Prague on Pension chemical in this same chemical Pathologists, Public specialist.

Trusting you'll make everything in good condition, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

PAUL J. [illegible]

c/o American Imperial Press, Prague.

Prague, Saturday, March 22, 1913.

Dear Dr. Friedli:

On March 20th, 1913, I delivered to the Office of the Chief Pathologist and Tropical Surgery in Cairo city, 3 sealed tight packs, all addressed to Dr. Friedrich Kuster, C. E., Teachin Agent, Dem Dr. H. Perry Ofdy., Zum Frosalem, Tel., E.T.A. Today I received three bills of lading, and I am sending Dorrels one to Dr. Kuster, one to you, while Will

retain the third one. I also have written Mr. Meskew that you will direct him as to how to dispose of these 5 cases with seeds.

This morning I am delivering to the American Legation here 5 parcels with seeds, numbered 30-34 incl. The Inventory notes relating to the contents are not ready, but within a couple of days I hope to have finished them.

Please find enclosed some duplicate inventory notes, numbered 2190a-2201a incl. The material itself probably has reached you already some time ago.

Before this week has expired I hope to be in the region of the white barked persimmons. I cannot finish just now all of the fotos and herbarium specimens; some other day I'll have to do this.

With kindest regards, also to everybody in the Office,

I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China.

Peking, China. March 23, 1915

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

In my letter of yesterday I promised to send these Inventory notes soon which describe the contents of parcels 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34. Well, here they are and I am sending you herewith by separate package a set comprising the numbers 2392a-2396a, incl., also nos. 120b, 121b and 122b.

avoids the third one. I also have written Dr. Hooker that you will direct him as to how to dispose of those 5 cases with needs.

This morning I am delivering to the American Legation here 5 patients with cases, numbered 30-34 incl. The immediately cases relating to the contacts are not ready, but within a couple of days I hope to have finished them.

Please find enclosed some duplicate laboratory notes, numbered 1200-1201 incl. The material itself probably has reached you already some time ago.

Before this week has expired I hope to be in the region of the white banded porcupines. I cannot finish just now all of the letters and back-log of correspondence, but when day I'll have to take.

This letter regards, also to everybody in the office.

I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK C. STAHL

c/o American Legation, Pekin, China.

Peking, China, March 21, 1922

Dear Dr. Wheeldon:

In my letter of yesterday I wrote of the Chinese laboratory boiler room which provide the medicine to patients 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34. Well, here follows that I am sending you separately by separate package a set comprising the numbers 1200-1206, incl., 1 m-tube, 1200, 1202-1204 incl.

In these 5 parcels there are also various samples and specimens, and I herewith will describe them roughly.

1 package of twigs of Castanea mollissima, infested by Endothia parasitica, Ya tze ko, Shensi, China, Sept. 2, 1914. This to be given to various specialists.

1 peculiar fungus found on oak trees, Chi shan, Kansu, China, Oct. 1, 1914. For Dr. Murrill, of the N. Y? Bot, Garden.

1 abnormal ear of maize, infested with Ustilago maydes near Kwei hsien, Shensi, China, Sept. 10, 1914. --for a specialist.

2 bags of dried jujube-fruits, samples 120b and 121b. Some of these to be tasted and distributed to growers, while a quantity of each may be put into bottles for our collection.

The sample of gallnuts, No. 122b, has some extra good specimens among the lot. They may be distributed to specialists and some kept for our own collection.

Among the botanical specimens, there are:

1 bag of cones of Pinus armandi, near Kagoba, Kansu, China, Oct.30,1914.
1 " " " " Picea excelsa? " Lian dja pa, " " " 14,1914
1 " " " " " obovata? " Kulentze " " Nov. 25,1914.
1 " " " " " sp. " " " " " " "
1 " " " " " " " Kagoba " " Oct.30,1914.

Of all these cones I wish Prof. Sargent would be supplied with a quantity of each kind.

1 package of dry fruits of Diospyros lotus, Peking, China, March 2, 1915.
1 " " seeds " " kaki, Sianfu, Shensi, " Jan. 25, 1915.
6 stones of Prunus armeniaca, cult. Lanchowfu, Kansu " Dec. 12, 1914.
1 package with cones of Cupressus funebris; near ChuKun,Kansu,Oct.18,1914.

In these 6 packets there are also various samples and specimens, and I herewith will describe this readily.

1 package of bulgs of Siamese millipede, infested by Dialdia ulvaliform. It has to, Gerard, Hsian, Sept. 6, 1914. This is to be given to various specialists.

1 pharmacist Kungpo Tsuan on sale there, Cut shun, Kwang, China, Oct. 1, 1914. Per Dr. Murrill, of the N. Y. Bot. Garden.

1 abnormal ear of maize, infested with Ustilago zeae near Kwei Haien, Shensi, China, Sept. 10, 1914. --For a specialist.

3 bags of dried jujube-fruits, samples 130b and 131b. Some of these to be tested and distributed to growers, while a quantity of each may be put into bottles for our collection.

The sample of galbanum, No. 1138, has some extra good specimens among the lot. They may be distributed to specialists and some kept for our own collection.

Among the botanical specimens, there are:

1 bag of cones of Pinus armandi, near Kupoho, Kwang, China, Oct.30,1914.
1 " " " " " " " " " " " " 14,1914
1 " " " " " Shiwuh " Pulaoshe " " Nov. 30,1914.
1 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
1 " " " " " " Kwoba " " Oct.30,1914.

Of all these cones I wish Prof. Sargent would be supplied with a quantity of each kind.

1 package of dry fruits of Phoenix lanza, Peking, China, March 8, 1915.
1 " " seeds " " Wei, Shanti, Shensi, " Jan. 25, 1915.
3 stones of Prunus armeniaca, wild. Lungkouwu, Kansu " Dec. 13, 1914.
1 package with cones of Cupressus funebris near Tsaltun,Kansu,Oct.10,1914.

1 package with leaves of *Pyrus sinensis*, cult., near Siku, Kansu, Nov. 8, 1914

1 " " fruiting branches of *Buddleya alvea*; near Siku, Kansu "

1 " " bark of *Betula bhojpatra*; near Pao dji, Kansu, China, Nov. 7, 1914

1 " " branches of *Euonimus sp*; near Taochow, Kansu, " " 25, 1914

1 " " seeds of *Hippophae rotiva*, cult.; Shensi Prov. Aug. & Sept. 1914.

1 " " dried fruits of *Aesculus chinensis*, from orig. near Tse su hsien Shensi, China, Sept. 1, 1914.

1 " " dry, empty pods of *Gymnocladus sensiaria* ? near Huihsien, Kansu, China, Sept. 26, 1914.

1 " " sap and acorns of *Quercus chinensis*; near Ping lo, Kansu, China Oct. 7, 1914.

1 " " caps of *Quercus spinosa* ? Chi dan, near Cheng hsien, Kansu, Oct. 1, 1914.

1 " " rhizomes of *Cyperus sp* ? Hua ya tsun, Kansu Sept. 8, 1914

1 " " large seeds of *Ginkgo biloba*, near Pang kwang chen, Shensi, China, Sept. 3, 1914.

1 " " 2 dried tufts of *Chrysanthemum sp.* or *Matricaria* ? near Liang dja pu, Kansu, China, Nov. 19 1914.

1 " " undetermined fruits used as a condiment with boiled meats. Sianfu, Shensi, China, Aug. 22, 1914.

These samples may all go into the botanical collections of our Department.

1 sample of *Phaseolus angularis*; near Cheng hsien, Kansu Sept. 30, 1914

1 " " " " " Weihsien " " 29 "

1 " " " *calcaratus* ? " " " " " "

1 " " *Lens lionida* " Weihsien " " 9 "

These bean samples may be turned over to the Office of Forage Crop Investigations.

1 package with dried species of *Roasea*; from Hua shan yu, Kansu, China, Jan. 14, 1915

1 " " a lichen; near Lun Tsui, Kansu, China, Nov. 7, 1914.

1 " " *Hepatica*; near Pao dji, Kansu, " "

1 package with layers of [illegible] oil, [illegible] Nov.8,1914

1 " [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] 1 [illegible]

1 " lack of [illegible] [illegible] Nov.7,1914

1 " [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] 1 " 22, 1914

1 " [illegible] of [illegible] oil; [illegible] Nov. Aug.4 Sept.1914.

1 " [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] Nov. 1, 1914.

1 " dry, [illegible] of [illegible] 1 [illegible] [illegible] Oct. 22, 1914.

1 " [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] Oct.7, 1914.

1 " [illegible] of [illegible] 1 [illegible] [illegible] Oct.1, 1914.

1 " [illegible] of [illegible] 1 [illegible] Sept. 8, 1914

1 " large [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Oct. 1, 1914.

1 " 1 [illegible] of [illegible], or [illegible] 1 [illegible] [illegible] Nov. 19 1914.

1 " moderately [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] Nov. 20, 1914.

[illegible] will go into the [illegible] collections of our department.

1 sample of [illegible] [illegible] Sept. 30, 1914

1 " " " " [illegible] " " " 1 " " " " [illegible] 1 " " " " [illegible]

1 " " " [illegible] 1 " " " "

These three packages I would like to see being turned over to Mrs. N. L. Britton, of the N. Y. Botanical Garden.

2 lumps of gum, exuded from trunks of Amygdalus potanini; Tchu tsai tze, Kansu, China, Oct. 29, 1914, for a specialist!

1 little tin box with shells, collected on rocky mountain-slopes, near Siku, Kansu, China, November, 1914, for a specialist in the Smithsonian Institution.

As Entomological material there are:

1 package of peculiar scales on Ostrowskia sp.

1 " " scales on Zanthoxylon Bungei, Nov. 4, 1914.

1 " " " " " " " 14 "

1 " " " " Dryopteris [illegible]

1 " " " " Thymelaeocyte shrub

1 " with cinch-bugs on Ulmus sp.

All these packages might be handed over to the Bureau of Entomology.

And now I wish to make a few suggestions re the seeds, numbers 2202a to 2296a. I realize of course that out of such a large lot several will fail, and I also know that several ought to be tested in botanical gardens rather than in our Field stations. The very greater majority of these seeds will thrive better in a dry climate than in humid, warm regions.

No. 2202a, Juniperus sp. might go to Chico; foto 13159 shows how it looks in its surroundings.

No. 2206a, Berberis diaphana ? will thrive well in the S. W. San Antonio ought to try it for instance.

These three pamphlets I would like to see being turned over to Mrs. E. L. Jenkins, or the W. T. Stanford Bureau.

I image of you, should you wished of [illegible]:

Yours and mrs, Lamont, [illegible] Feb. 20, 1924. For a specialist

I little the Jan-Feb ability, [illegible] [illegible]

Ab-ma, mon ami, Lamont Yours, [illegible], 1924. For a specialist in the Settlement-a facilities.

In [illegible] [illegible] there are

1 pamphlet of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

1 " - notes on [illegible] [illegible], Nov. 2, 1923.

1 " " " " " " 14 "

1 " " " " [illegible]

1 " " " " [illegible]

1 " - [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

All these pamphlets might be loaned over to the Bureau of [illegible].

And now I wish to write a few suggestions on the [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible]. I realize of course that [illegible] of such a [illegible] [illegible] will fail, and I also know that several [illegible] to be [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] than in our final analysis. The very [illegible] majority of these [illegible] will [illegible] better in a [illegible] than in [illegible], [illegible] [illegible].

In [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] or to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

In [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Nos. 2217 a & 2218a, Viburnum Kansuense ? have fruits that may prove to be of value, being able to supply very sour juices, that can be employed like vinegar and lemon juice.

Among the roses, Nos. 2234a, -25a, -26a, -27a and -93a, there may be some special well worth while experimenting with, especially Nos. 2234a and 2235a.

No. 2234a, Erigeron sp. This possibly might be a new species.

No. 2235a. Haryonteris masthacanthus. This plant I would recommend to be propagated in quantities and placed at the disposal of intelligent bespeakers in So. California, in Colorado, Utah, Texas, etc.

No. 2242a. Rhus semialata The sumach on which a gall insect makes its home. To be planted in a large plantation somewhere in the South, so that later on we may turn the insect loose on it that produces these peculiar swellings.

No. 2243a. Sevenia dulcis. This tree also may be experimented with by some Southern amateur, so as later on to make a modest fortune in selling the pulpy seed-pericles for Chinese business-men in our various cities.

No. 2244a. Evodia rutaecarpa; a beautiful and promising shade tree for Southern parks., It may stand the climate of Washington, D. C., but not all plants should be risked. Foto 13163 shows this tree.

Mr. Alfred Rehder, of the Arnold Arboretum, is much interested in the various species of Pyrus, Nos. 2249a-2252a, and shouldn't we know what to do with them, he might wish to have this lot. Prof. Sargent may like to experiment with Nos. 2261 and 2262, Crataegus sp. They are both very ornamental, but I am afraid they will not be hardy in Boston; a climate like in So. England will suit them better.

Mr. [illegible] A Little Pineapple Tree [illegible] that may prove to be of value. Only this is simply my own [illegible], and can be neglected the [illegible] and lemon [illegible].

Among the woods, Mr. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], there may be some useful well-work which [illegible] with, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible].

Mr. [illegible], Jardin en. This usually [illegible] by a new [illegible].

Mr. [illegible], Composition [illegible]. This plant I would recommend be propagated in greenhouse and planted at the disposal of intelligent horticulturists in Mr. [illegible], in [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

Mr. [illegible], The [illegible] The [illegible] in which a girl lived [illegible] the [illegible]. It be planted in a large [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] so that later on we may [illegible] the latest [illegible] on it that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. [illegible], Tropic Bride. This [illegible] also may be [illegible] with by some [illegible] [illegible], as is later on is [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] for Chinese [illegible] in our [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. [illegible], Woodie [illegible] a beautiful and [illegible] shade [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible]. It may [illegible] the climate of [illegible], D. C., but not all plants should be [illegible]. Yoko [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. Alfred [illegible], of the Arnold Arboretum, is [illegible] in the various species of [illegible]. Yes, [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to do with them, he might wish to have this [illegible]. [illegible], I regret my [illegible] to [illegible] with [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]. They are both very [illegible], but I am afraid they will not be [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] like in Mr. [illegible] will [illegible] [illegible].

A paper specialist might possibly be interested in No. 2268a Abutilon avicennae, with dark-violet stems,

Could No. 2269a, Crotalaria sp. really have any virtue as a remedy for kidney troubles?

No. 2271a, Eremurus sp. is a beautiful ornamental plant. There is an Alpine specialists in Boulder, Colorado, who works with similar plants. Some day somebody will start a rockery where dry Alpines will be shown; they require a special climate to succeed to their fullest.

Nos. 2273a, Medicago sativa and 2274a, M. ruthenica may be treated with extra care. They may succeed near Mandan even.

No. 2276a may be a new Lily. It will succeed at the Yarrow Garden, I surmise.

The Chrysanthemums, Nos. 2277a, 78a and 79a may be treated like No. 2271a and so may be Nos. 2280a -81a. These all will be difficult plants to place.

The Kenplants, Nos. 2284a dn -85a, are of interest to truck farmers; the first number really is a superior sort.

No. 2289a is a curiosity; it might be grown at Yarrow, for instance, for determination purposes.

No. 2290a, Elymus sp. A very short-growing grass, possibly valuable for lawns and golf courses.

Nos. 2291a and 2292a, Iris sanata. This wonderfully hardy perennial stands even a good deal of cart and mule traffic over its tufts and can be used for lining paths in gardens and paths in cold, semi-arid regions. It may be of use in Mandan, for instance.

No. 2296a, Citrus decumana. A few plants might be raised to see what they look like.

A lower specialist might profitably be interested in 70. [illegible] *Mobile [illegible]*, with dark-violet stems.

Until 70, [illegible] *Protularia* *[illegible]* may be [illegible] as a remedy for kidney troubles.

70. [illegible] *Ballerina* [illegible] is a beautiful [illegible] plant. There is an Alpine specialist in London, Colorado, who [illegible] similar plants. Some day somebody will stock a nursery where [illegible] diplomas will be shown; they require a special climate [illegible] to succeed in their [illegible].

Nos. [illegible] *Bottom [illegible]* and [illegible] *[illegible]* may be treated with [illegible]. They [illegible] [illegible].

70. [illegible] may be a new [illegible]. It will [illegible] in the [illegible] Garden, I [illegible].

The *[illegible]*, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] may be treated like 70. [illegible] and [illegible] by [illegible]. [illegible] will be difficult plants to [illegible].

The *[illegible]*, Nos. [illegible] to [illegible] are of interest to [illegible] (*[illegible]*); the first number really is a separate [illegible].

70. [illegible] is a [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] or [illegible], for [illegible], for [illegible].

70. [illegible] *[illegible]*. A very [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible].

Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] *[illegible]*. This [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] over the [illegible] and can be used for [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] and [illegible] in [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]. It may be of use in [illegible], for [illegible].

70. [illegible] *[illegible]*. A few plants might be [illegible] to see what they look like.

Among these seeds there are also two packages of seeds left over from former shipments, Nos. 2160 and 2180 a

And this is all for the present. Trusting all of this aforementioned material will reach you in good condition, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China

Peking, China, March 30, 1915

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This day I received a Memorandum for Employees, B. P. I., signed by Mr. Jones, Chief Clerk and containing a card, asking whether I am engaged in any outside employment. This memo is dated July 28, 1914 and went to various places in China before it reached me today.

I herewith am enclosing the aforementioned card, and I wish you would kindly send it to the proper office, with my explanation of delay (if necessary)

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Legation, Peking, China

NOW

Under it in pencil there are also two packages of small left over Cross Korean stationery, one, 2500 and 3500 s

All this is all for the present. Trusting all of this "transcontinental mishaps will reach you in good condition, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

TRUE L. ROTH

c/o American Legation, Peking, China

Peking, China, March 20, 1931

Dear Dr. Bidwell:

This day I received a Thanksgiving for Diplomats, S. P. I., signed by Dr. Jones, Chief Clerk and containing a note, which stated I am enrolled in my mobile employment. This news is dated July 20, 1930 and went to various places in China before it reached me today.

I herewith am enclosing the transcontinental card, and I wish you would kindly send it to the proper office, with my continuation or delay (if necessary)

Very sincerely yours,

TRUE L. ROTH

c/o American Legation, Peking, China

Peking, China, April 1, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As I wrote you in a personal letter a few days ago, we are living here in China just now in a state of suspension and anxiety. What will Japan do if China does not grant her 21 demands? Public opinion expects China to refuse them en bloc, but to grant the majority. If so, Japan will probably send China an ultimatum. Does, however, China grant all the demands, then a revolution is being expected. All sorts of rumors are around the town.

This morning I called on our Minister here and on other members of the Legation and they advise me not to venture into the interior just now, unless it should be an absolute necessity. Well, it is of course not an absolute necessity, altho the white-barked persimmon has to be gotten. I am advised to wait at least from 3 to 8 days, then things will probably be settled, either for better or for worse.

I sincerely regret that things are so unsettled here. On some of us all of these worries of war and of rumors of war produce a bad effect. My own nerves are not what they ought to be and I have not been able to sleep for 4 nights now.

I'll soon send you my accounts and the Itinerary report; these are always very wearisome pieces of work to be gone thru; altho they are a necessity, of course.

With kindest regards, also to All in the Office, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK K. MEYER

c/o American Consulate-General, Shanghai, China

Peking, China, April 1, 1913.

Dear Dr. Reynolds:

As I wrote you in a personal letter a few days ago, we are living here in China just now in a state of suspense and anxiety. Just what will happen if China does not grant her 21 demands? Public opinion expects China to refuse them on hand, but to grant the majority. If so, Japan will probably send China an ultimatum. Meanwhile, China grant all the demands, then a revolution is being expected. All sorts of rumors are around the town.

This morning I called on our Minister here and on other members of the Legation and they advise me not to venture into the interior just now, unless it should be an absolute necessity. Well, it is of course not an absolute necessity, altho the white-bordered premises has to be gotten. I am asked to wait at least from 3 to 8 days, then things will probably be settled, either for better or for worse.

I sincerely regret that things are so unsettled here. On some of us all of these months of war and of rumors of war produce a bad effect. My own nerves are not what they ought to be and I have not been able to sleep for 4 nights now.

I'll soon send you my accounts and the literary report; those are always very wearisome pieces of work to be done that alto they are a necessity, of course.

With latest regards, also to all in the office, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

HENRY K. MOTTS

c/o American Presbyterian-Church, Peking, China

Peking, China, April 2, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Please find enclosed my accounts for the past quarter, Jan. Feb. and March, 1915, together with a bundle of bills belonging to them.

As you will notice, the total amount expended is $941.54 Yuan silver dollars, which will make it, at the present very peculiar rate of exchange, only c. a. 390. U.S.Gold dollars.

It seems to me that ever since the war was declared the exchange has made the most peculiar leaps and falls. It may be, therefore that I, instead of having a deficit, may have a surplus. Accordingly, then, my total expenditures up to April 1, 1915 may be something like $4070.00 U.S.Gold and I would have nearly $2000 Gold to carry me thru and bring me back to America. If I figure on $700.00 Silver as expenditures for the time I still will be here in China, which is c. a. $300.00 Gold and I estimate my S. S. ticket at c. a. $450.00 U. S. Gold, this would then be altogether $750.00.

My salary and subsistence will be $930.00 Gold; altogether also an estimated expenditure of $1680.00 U.S.Gold, before I have landed on American soil. Then my trip to Washington, D. C. will be $80 or $90 but anyway there will in all probability be a surplus of 300 or more gold dollars.

As regards the accounts themselves, I haven't got to say much. Expenditures other than for travel have been small. The foto bills and the Amygdalus seeds are among the big items. Trusting all those matters will reach you in good condition, I remain Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consulate General, Shanghai

Manila, Philippine Islands, April 5, 1913.

Dear Sir, Valentine:

Please find enclosed my accounts for the past quarter, Jan. Feb. and March, 1913, together with a bundle of bills belonging to them.

As you will notice, the total amount expended is $2811.84 Gold Silver dollars, which will make it, at the present very peculiar rate of exchange, only a. a. 300. U.S.Gold dollars.

It seems to me that ever since the war was declared the exchange has made the most peculiar leaps and falls. It may be, therefore that I, instead of having a deficit, may have a surplus. Accordingly, then, my total expenditures up to April 1, 1913 may be something like $4077.00 U.S.Gold and I would have nearly $3000 Gold to carry me home and bring me back to America. If I figure on $700.00 Silver as expenditure for the time I still will be here in Cuba, which is a. a. $300.00 Gold and I estimate my R. R. tickets at a. a. $400.00 U. S. Gold, this would give me a surplus $700.00.

My salary and subsistence will be $930.00 Gold; altogether also an estimated expenditure of $1500.00 U.S.Gold, before I have landed on American soil. Then my trip to Washington, D. C. will be $80 or $90 but anyway there will in all probability be a surplus of 300 or more gold dollars.

As regards the accounts themselves, I haven't got to say much. Expenditures other than for travel have been small. The foto bills and the Appleton books are never the 3d item. Putting all these matters with much pro is just possibilities, I remain. Very sincerely yours,

FRANK R. McCOY

c/o American Consulate General, Shanghai

Peking, China. April 3, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find enclosed my itinerary report for the period of Jan., Feb. and March, 1915.

You will be able to see in it some rough travel and hardships and also the sedentary life with its correspondence and visits paid and received. Especially of the last one gets too much at times.

On the while I cannot be quite contented with the results of these three months. The return from Lanchowfu to Peking brought in but little, for the country at large is bad and it was severely cold besides, and then, worst of all, no Chinese interpreter with me.

The time I have spent here in Peking also might have been more productive. Firstly this is to ascribe to the fact that my old interpreter had not bought and shipped off various seeds and plants as I had directed him to do, but instead has been using the 300.00 dollars I had deposited with him, before my departure in June, 1914, for his own personal expenses. This has prevented us from getting a large quantity of chestnuts and scions or plants of some jujubes, peaches, and other things. Secondly, the change of life from roughing it for so long does not allow a man to fall right into civilized life with its sedentary modes of living and one cannot work too long on administrative matters and if one tries, one gets unwell. I feel better after a walk of 40 miles in one day than after two days of writing.

The very disturbed political atmosphere also affects us all decidedly and tends to abstract one from one's work.

Peking, China, April 1, 1918.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find enclosed my itinerary report for the period of Jan., Feb. and March, 1918.

You will be able to see in it some rough travel and hardships and also the academic life with its correspondence and visits paid and received. Personally of the last one gets too much of them.

On the whole I cannot be quite contented with the results of these three months. The return from Lanchowfu to Peking brought in but little, for the country at large is bad and it was generally said because, and then, worst of all, no Chinese interpreter with me.

The time I have spent here in Peking also has been very productive. Firstly this is to ascribe to the fact that my old interpreter has come back and shipped off various seeds and plants as I had directed him to do, but instead has been selling the 300.00 dollars I had deposited with him, before my departure in June, 1916, for his own personal expenses. This has prevented us from getting a large quantity of chestnuts and walnuts or plants of some fruitbearing peaches, and other things. Secondly, the change of life from studying in for so long does not allow a man to fall right into civilized life with its academic modes of living and one cannot work the long on administrative matters and if one tries, one gets unwell. I feel better after a walk of 40 miles in one day than after ten days of writing.

The very Chinese political atmosphere also affects us all mentally and tends to abstract one from one's work.

Well, this is about all. One has to take life as it comes, and after all,-it could be worse! I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o American Consulate-General, Shanghai, China

Peking, China, April 5, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today a Diplomatic Pouch is leaving, and I am using this opportunity of sending you two small packages with films; the one contains 13[illegible] pieces, numbered 12101-12[illegible]2, size 9x12 cm. The other holds 48 pieces, size 4x5 inches and numbered 12[illegible]3-12280. The prints are not ready yet for I am writing their legends; within a few days, however, they will also be despatched.

At the moment it is politically quiet here, that is for so far as we know, but as no newspapers have appeared since Frid., Apr. 2d, and as the next paper will come out Tuesd. Apr. 6th, this all on account of the Easter holidays, we really know nothing just now.

We have had a few warm days last week and as a result the Davidiana peaches have burst out into bloom; they look rather pretty, but not anything really imposing; unfortunately today a cold dust storm from the North is blowing and I think that these hasty children of Spring will pay the penalty of life for their early appearance.

I am closing with kindest regards, also to all in the Office, and let us hope that political conditions soon may improve here.

I remain Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

My next address will be c/o Plant Intro.Garden,Chico unless you should venture still to write to Shanghai.I hope to leave Shanghai sometime before June 15

Well, this is about all. One has to take life as it comes, and after all,-it could be worse! I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK S. MITCH

c/o American Consulate-General, Singapore, China.

Peking, China, April 3, 1934.

Dear Mr. Chadwick:

Today a Japanese Jesuit is leaving, and I am using this opportunity of sending you two small packages with films; the one contains 12x1 photos, numbered 1-12-1-12, size 8x10 cm. The other pack is 6 photos, size 6x9 inches and numbered 1-6-1-6. The prints are not ready yet for I am waiting their Japanese titles to be done. However, they will also be forwarded.

It has occurred to us politically quiet here, that is for so far as we know, but as we are always here expected since Feb., 26, and as the next page will come out June, 4th, this all on account of the Easter holidays, we really know nothing just now.

We have had a few more days that really had us a world's lot. Christian people have burst out into flames that look rather pretty, but are anything really burning materially into a pile and are gone from the earth in blowing out I think that these Early Christians of Syria will pay the penalty of life for their early enthusiasm.

I am closing with latest events, also to all in the Office, and let me hope that political conditions will improve here.

I remain Very sincerely yours,

FRANK S. MITCH

My best address will be c/o Prof. Jiro, Jordan, Shing Wilson; you should address still to reach by Chadwick; hope to have Chadwick something serious

Peking, China, April 10, 1915.

Mr. David Fairchild

Washington, DC, USA.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you two small packages with fotos. The ones holds 132 pieces, size 9x12 cm., numbered 12101-12232, incl. The other contains 48 fotos, size 4x5 inches, numbered 12233-12280, incl.

There are some interesting ones among these photographs, for instance No. 12236, Persimmons hanging to dry on top of house; 12240, branch with fruits of wild peach; 12245, near view of trunk of a very large wild jujube, the largest I have ever seen; 12249, fruits of Hovenia dulcis- have you ever eaten these things? No. 12257 shows a grafting curiosity; where did the Chinese ever learn such things? 12269- would American farmers like to grow potatoes under such conditions? No. 12271, a large fruit of eggplant, with 2 hen's eggs along side, is quite realistic, don't you think so? 12276, a peculiar Chinese beehive, deserves to be published in a beekeepers' journal; and also No. 12194.

Among the smaller fotos, Nos. 12101 and 12102, Kaoliang matting, might be directed to Mr. Carleton R. Ball's attention. The fotos of Amygdalus petunini, A. tenuifolia and A. persica are not very clear, which I regret very much. There are several pictures of Nymphaea lukii and N. lotus. Isn't No. 12123 a peculiar case? Mr. Alfr. Rehder of the Arnold Arboretum might be supplied with a copy of No. 12129, Pyrus sp. The chapel of the R. C. Mission at Hui hsien, Kansu, with its palms, is peaceful, isn't it? (12132) Fotos 12127 and 12128, wild mountain scenery, will make fine lantern slides. No. 12160 shows that

Pueblo, Colo., April 10, 1916.

Mr. David Fairchild

Washington, DC, USA.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you two small packages with tobacco. The case holds 320 pieces, size 9x12 cm., numbered 1000-1320, incl. The other contains 60 tobacco, size 6x8 inches, numbered 1321-1380, incl.

These are some interesting ones among these photographs, for instance No. 1078, Persimmon bought in dry goods at Denver 1890, branch with fruits of this peach 1320, near view of trunk of a very large wild plum, the largest I have encountered 1280, fruits of Sorrels Malde-Some you over make Cane Liquor So. 1327 shows a cultivated variety of the Sorrels over large such fruit 1280- would American farmers like to grow potatoes under such conditions? No. 1327, a large fruit of eggplant, with 2 inch's eggplant-size, is quite realistic, don't you think so? 1327, a peculiar Chinese breeding, serves to be punished in a Pumpkin? Jerusalem Cherry 34. 1174.

Now, the weather fine, Mon. 1744 and 1100, Cowpea nutting, might be directed to Mr. Carleton M. Hall's attention. The type of Cowpea nutting, 4- Interesting 6- 4- varieties are not very clear, which I regret very much. There are several pictures of Kumquat 1481 and 1. Jujube. Isn't So. 1110 a peculiar one? Mr. Mr. Walker of the Arnold Arboretum might be supplied with a copy of No. 1120. Pyrus sp. The chapel of the M. C. Mead on at Red Jacket, Kumar, with its palms, is peculiar. Isn't it? (1120) Pyrus 1127 and 1128, with wonderful scenery, will make fine lantern slides. No. 1120 shows what

a size Gleditsia sinensis may reach on congenial soil. What an amount of human perseverance these pictures convey of Agriculture under difficulties, Nos. 12187, -8, 90 and -91. And what do you think about 12192 and 12193, they will look very interesting on the screen. Among the incidents of travel you will find a few original ones, especially the ones illustrating our party crossing the Yellow River.

In case it is n't too much work for our Office, then I would like to see Prof. Sargent obtain duplicates of such pictures as pertain to dendrology at large.

This letter and these fotos may not reach you until in early June, for the Diplomatic pouch will not leave until early May, as it is being sent by American vessels only nowadays, for safety's sake! The political sky is clearing up againand maybe that after a few days I'll leave. I am now packing up my non-wanted heavy baggage and will ship this in advance to Washington, D. C. via San Francisco, for direct from here to New York seems quite risky at the present.

With kindest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o U. S. Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California

a size Delhi elements may reach an unwanted end. [illegible] of some [illegible] these pictures among my Godmother [illegible] collection. Nos. 1187, -8, 90 and -91. And what do you think about 1192 and 1193, they will look very interesting on the screen. Among the indexes of travel you will find a few original ones, especially the ones illustrated are purely showing the Tailor Style.

In case it is a's been much work for our Office, then I would like to see Prof. Bergent obtain duplicates of such pictures on certain to demonstrate as large.

This letter and these fotos may not reach you until in early June, for the Diplomatic pouch will not leave until early May, as it is being sent by American vessels only nowadays, for safety's sake! The political sky is clearing up, perhaps maybe that after a few days I'll leave. I am now packing up my non-needed heavy baggage and will ship this in advance to Washington, D. C. via San Francisco, for direct from here to New York seems quite risky at the present.

With kindest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK V. MAYER

c/o U. S. Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California

Peking, China. April 12, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I'll try to answer the more important items in the various letters I have received from you during these last months.

Letter of May 26, 1914. This question of putting shipments of live plant material in the cool rooms of Trans-Pacific steamers. Well, I have written to Mr. Thomas Sammons, our Consul-General at Shanghai, about this question and I received two letters from him dated resp. Jan. 18 and Jan. 25, 1915, in which I am advised that a lot of 31 parcels with live botanical specimens has been put into a separate mail bag and this has been put in the cool room of the S. S. Manchuria. This material must have reached you several weeks ago and I am anxious to know in what condition it was upon opening.

As regards making arrangements with pursers of Trans-Pacific boats from here, to take care of plant material, this seems to be an impossibility. I have spoken with various people here of the Legation as well as with others, and the main difficulty is that the steamers which call at Tientsin are only short-distance vessels and they transfer all of their freight and mail to larger vessels in Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama. One therefore would have to confer with several parties to see that the material was being taken care of properly.

Letter of June 2, 1914, re Mr. Carr apologizing for the mistake made with a package of tree material, Nos. 1031 and 1032. All right!

Letter of June 5, 1914, with copy enclosed of Mr. Beagles' letter of May 16, 1914 to Mr. Peter Bisset, re plant material received from me. I see from these lists that scions of pears and of

Rotan, Texas, April 15, 1956.

Mr. Pritchett:

Yesterday I'll try to answer the more important items in the various letters I have received from you during these last months.

Letter of July 26, 1954. This question of making extracts of live plant material in the small room of Trans-Pacific shipments.

Well, I wrote written to Mr. Tatum Simmons, vice president of Chemurgical, about this question and I received two letters from him dated respectively May 24, 1955, in which I am advised that a lot of it particular with live botanical specimens has been put into a separate mail bag and this has been put in the cool room of the S. S. Honolulu. This material must have reached you several weeks ago and I am anxious to know in that condition if you have received.

As regards making arrangements with growers of Trans-Pacific Mails from here, to take care of plant material. This seems to be impossible. I have spoken with various people here of the Legislature as well as with others, and the main difficulty is that the steamers which mail at Honolulu are only short-distance vessels and they carry all of their freight and mail to Hongkong vessels in Shanghai, Tsing and Tokohama. The Interior would have to change this several years in order that the material was being taken care of properly.

Letter of June 3, 1954, re Mr. Gore concerning the the shipping cards with a package of live material. Mrs. 1000 and 1000.

All right.

Letter of June 3, 1954, with copy addressed to Mr. Hughes' letter of May 24, 1954 to Mr. Peter Skinner, no plant material received from me. I sent free cards like that volume of pamphlets and of

peaches were nearly always received in very poor condition, just like it happened in the years gone by.

Letter of June 6, 1914. Re a hardy sugar cane. Well, of course there is no real hardy sugar cane, but the varieties which are cultivated around Chengchow and Kaifeng in Honan certainly require less heat to ripen off than the kind which comes from Canton. Baron von Mueller states, in his remarkable book "Select Extra Tropical Plants," that sugar cane is cultivated in China only up to 30° North lat. -Well I found that they grow it between 34° and 35° N. lat, even, even tho it is a poor variety for real sugar production.

Letter of June 16, 1914. I am very pleased to hear that an exhibition has been held of some of the things that I had sent in. I suppose a foto has been taken, so that I may see what it looked like when I come back.

Yes, "Mi tsao" is a fine product, and one of these days we will be able to manufacture it in America also. It seems that various firms use various recipes in making them; I obtained already information about another process as the one I wrote down in my Bulletin. Jujubes and persimmons both have a great future ahead of them, more specifically so in Texas!

Whether the bamboo knife I sent you has a handle put into it? No, not at all. They use it as it is and give a blow on it with a wooden hammer when a cane should be unusually heavy and thick. And the price of this fine knife was only 0.50 Mex. silver. Cheap, isn't it?

Thank you for the clipping of the Inventory of Seeds and Plants Imported, as regards the various species of Ziuyphus.

Yesterday were nearly always received in very poor condition, just like it happened in the years gone by.

Letter of June 6, 1924: My a barely larger case. Well, of course there is no real barge case, but the Vertelle which was cultivated around Hongkong and further in those relatively regions have been to ripen off when the rain which came from Canton. Since the mailing stopped, in his remarkable book "Plant Hunting Plants," the larger case is cultivated in China only up to 30° North Lat. Well I found that they grow it between 1° and 30° N. Lat, even, even the is a very variety for real major production.

Letter of June 20, 1924. I am very pleased to hear that an exhibition has been held of some of the things that I had sent in. I enclose a few seeds here, so that I may see what it looked like when I come home.

Yes, "Ki Hung" is a fine product, but one of these days we will be able to manufacture it in Ancient China. It seems that Prince Pien was another motive in making them I obtained already information about another process on the one I gave here in my Bulletin. Jujubes and persimmons both have a great future ahead of them, more specifically so in China!

Further the bamboo knife I sent you has a handle put into it? No, not at all. They use it as it is and give a blow on it with a wooden hammer when a cone should be nominally heavy and thick. And the price of this time knife was only 0.30 Mex. silver. Cheap, isn't it?

Thank you for the clipping of the Inventory of Seeds and Plants Imported, as regards the various species of Zizyphus.

As regards putting handles on tools, I may say that the Chinese often wind cord around those parts to which they put their hands every time. You might try this with some of the tools Miss Scidmore has sent you.

Letter of June 17, 1914, with enclosures of copies of letters from Dr. L. O. Howard and various specialists who tried to determine entomological material I had sent in. I see that both Medicago ruthenica Geranium sp. contain considerable food value for domestic animals. I hope we have succeeded in growing them.

Letter of July 7, 1914. Re a possible chance of you not remaining in the Office. Happily averted! As regards these various seeds received, yes, I do expect that we shall not hear anything at all about a good many numbers.

About a possible offer coming from the Chinese government to take me in their service; well, I have received hints of such a nature, but I have declined to follow up as yet. If I should be out of a position any of these days, then I may try and see. To work among the Chinese is quite different from working for my own white people; we need more knowledge just as much as they do, and we can employ it even to a much greater advantage, as our civilization is less hide-bound by centuries-old customs and habits.

Thank you for the letter and slip re a deposit for $15.00.

The two parcels with herbarium-label-books, of which you wrote, reached me all right. The one I got in Sianfu and the other in Lanchowfu; many thanks! I wrote to Mr. Sammons from Lanchowfu, announcing the receipt of these books.

[illegible] [illegible] property [illegible] Analian [illegible] [illegible], I may say that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Letter of July 16, 1914, in duplicate. Re fotos received; also a Mango-exhibition held. Well, this last must have been interesting. I wish I could have seen it. This copper-plating, as you call it, done by Mr. Simmonds, does not make these fruits less saleable in the open markets?

About this white-barked persimmon; yes, we will get material of it before we leave China and I'll also arrange with somebody around Hangchow to send up seeds and scions.

Letter of July 24, 1914, re a Mr. A. Sugden in Chefoo and the "Swan tea", Crataegus pinnatifida, he writes about. Some day I may see this gentleman.

Letter of July 28, 1914. About Accounts and Itinerary Report received for the quarter ending June 30, 1914. O. K.

Letter of July 28, 1914, with enclosure of a publication by you: "How to Send Living Plant Material to America." This last is an interesting paper, only its size is a little too large. By the time it came out, both our Despatch Agents in San Francisco and in Seattle had been changed again, I believe. In stating the injurious effects of salt spray and salt water, on Page 2, you might have added that the injurious effects of the last are particularly bad on the roots. Plants like Azaleas, Rhododendrons and other Ericaceae never recover fully from a single dose of sea water which has been absorbed by the soil surrounding their roots.

I have perused your advices concerning shipping material to our Department and I'll hold myself to them.

Letter of July 29, 1914, with enclosure of a Kew Bulletin "Hints for Collectors." Quite solid this last is, and containing

Letter of July 16, 1924, to Hollister. In terms relatively; also a Hungry-antiquities lady. Well, this Dean must have been interesting. I wish I could have seen it. Shiny-plating, as you call it, done by Dr. Glunerak, does not make those fruits less palatable in the eyes matter.

About this white-backed parliament; yes, we will get material at in before we leave Chile and I'll die-arrange with something around Hungrive to send us seeds and bulbs.

Letter of July 24, 1924, re a Mr. A. Hughes in Oregon and his "Iron tax". Instance significant. No value about. Some day I may use this quotation.

Letter of July 31, 1924. Jesus Fernandez and Ishmary Ferrer received for the quarter ending June 30, 1924. O. K.

Letter of July 31, 1924, with enclosure of a pamphlet by Jesus "How to Send Living Plant Material to America." This last is an interesting paper, only the idea is a little too large. By the time it does not, but we Department Agents in San Francisco and in Seattle had been charged again, I believe. In stating the injurious effects of salt spray and salt water, on Page 2, you might have noted that the injurious effects of the last are particularly bad on the roots. Plants like bulbs, Hyacinthus and other Liliaceae grow recover fairly from a slight dip of sea water which has been absorbed by the soil surrounding their roots.

I have printed your entire correspondence relating material to our Department and it's left open! to them.

Letter of July 30, 1924, with enclosure of a Los Angeles "Plate for Collectors." Quite well this last is, and containing

really new information, like the Schweinfurth's method of preserving herbarium specimens.

I notice the disposal of various seeds I sent: I suppose we will see results of certain of these things within a couple of years. Your casual remark as relating to the closing up of the Ames Plant Introduction Garden surprises me. If this proposal is carried out, we will not have a northern station at all to test such things that needs cold climate.

Letter of July 30, 1914, stating you received two pieces of Rhubarb root, which were sent to Dr. Stockberger. I regret that I haven't been able to obtain any seeds at all of Rheum officinale, as requested in your letter of Jan. 14, 1914. While in western Kansu I have spoken with natives about getting seeds, but one must go in very much out-of-the-way places and they said that unless one came at the right season all seeds were blown away. We didn't come across any rhubarb plants at all, but one of the main markets seems to be at Sining, West Kansu, not from the Kokonor.

About this Mr. J. H. Arnold not being an American consul at Tsingtau. Well, at a dinner at the American Legation here in May last year, Mr. A. told me he was going to be a Consul there. It seems, however, that his appointment was cancelled and Mr. Willys R. Peck was given this post instead. Later on Mr. Arnold was appointed to the new post of Commercial Attache with our Legation here, where he is now. The whole trade of Tsingtau is upset now and many products exported before will have to find new channels now.

Thank you for your information as to the number of persimmon varieties in Japan as described by Mr. T. Onda. Yes, there certainly must be more than 68 varieties in Japan. I suppose there may be something like two hundred.

Second letter of July 20, 1914, stating that the young wild rice plants I sent in May, ultimo, were dead upon arrival. A pity, but it could be expected, as it was quite warm weather when I sent them.

Letter of July 31, 1914. Stating that 3 parcels with seeds have been received and the contents will be distributed. Also Entomological Material received and distributed.

Please thank Mr. Skeels for the determination of Prunus mume, Sample 110b. So these peculiar green fruits are after all only a real Prunus; I had taken them to be some intermediate genus.

Second letter of July 31, 1914, announcing that 125 lbs. of Prunus tomentosa reached you and some bulbils of a Saxifraga.

Letter of Aug. 1, 1914, stating that samples of bean vermicelli have reached you. Also that the Peonies I sent from Tientsin have been increased in number. O. K.

Letter of Aug. 4, 1914, in duplicate, about fotos received of water-rice. I also see your intention of sending me all future letters in duplicate. Well, it seems that only 2 or 3 letters haven't reached me in duplicate, which is satisfactory, considering the unsettled condition of the railroutes. Our Legation here lost two whole pouches, outgoing, last year, somewhere in Western Europe.

Letter of Aug. 6, 1914, in duplicate. No financial allotment for the coming year. This to be discussed later on.

Thank you for your information as to the number of particles variables in figure as described by Dr. T. Cole. Too, there certainly must be more than 22 variables in figure. I suppose there may be some other like the related.

Second letter of July 30, 1924, mentions that the young bill plan (Dirac I-part) in May, 1924, were found upon revised. A pity, for it could be updated, as I can write more another when I have time.

Letter of July 31, 1924, stating that 3 protons with mass have been positive and the contents will be discovered. Also mentioned Rutherford recently received and discussed.

Please thank Dr. Shaw for the determination of Planck const. Dirac 110. In Dirac partition (with) are after all only a real problem I but Dirac then is be some interrelate quote.

Second letter of July 31, 1924, mentioning that 100 lbs. of Dirac impossible reading you not some bulletin of a Conference.

Letter of Aug. 1, 1924, stating that Angelow of been revisiting have revised you. Also that the Phenomena I read from Plankth have been interpreted in another. G. K.

Letter of Aug. 4, 1924, in English, that three reading of many-plate. I also see your intuition of reading as all future letters in English. Well, it seems that only 3 or 3 letters haven't reading as in English, which is unfortunately, considering the difficult nature of the estimation. For Langevin have live the solo problem, nothing, just yet, somewhere in Western Europe.

Letter of Aug. 6, 1924, in English. No financial difficulties for the coming year. This is to discussed later on.

Second letter of Aug. 6, 1914, in duplicate. Re Dr. Morrison's Library in Peking. I am very glad you have been discussing this problem with various people of influence. We do need a public library here badly and I am surprised that nobody as yet has made a beginning with it. Dr. Morrison puts his books at the disposal of such people as are congenial to him, but they have to come to his house to read them; as a matter of principle he does not allow any book to be taken away. Of course, this is rather awkward, for one cannot study a book thru in a few hours time and for this reason a public library, which should be a specialty in all publications on China, should be established here, and Dr. Morrison's collection would form a most magnificent nucleus.

By the way, last Sunday I had a long conversation with Dr. M. and he assured me that in case I wanted to publish a book on China, especially along agri- and horticultural lines, he would see such a thing thru, and he gave me some advices which I will discuss with you when I am back again.

Letter of Sept. 18, 1914 (not in duplicate, one copy lost apparently). I notice your remark as regards the possibility of not being able to keep in as close touch with me as formerly. Well, this is past history for the time being. I will speak with you, when I am back, about certain problems that may arise, should such a calamity befall our Office.

About this world war and the country of my birth being drawn into it and its colonies as well: Well, who knows? Holland is like a bright little fox terrier watching the fierce fight of some powerful bulldogs and mastiffs. Shall they leave the little thing alone? From

Dutch papers I see that the Government has advised the people not to discuss the war in public in such ways as may be offensive to either party and they have been sentencing editors for pro- and for anti-sentiments they have been making.

Letter of Sept. 24, 1914, in duplicate. Very interesting, this growing Sakura cherries from cuttings. I trust the root system will be as well developed as in seedlings.

I notice that Mr. Hume has postponed his intended trip to Japan, on account of the war. Japan, however, has not been disturbed and is not likely to be much affected. Should she go in for further military demonstrations, then Chinese territory will be the ground upon which actions will take place.

Just to give you a sample of Japanese actions in Shantung, we heard today that Japanese soldiers have surrounded a German hotel in Tsinanfu for the last 3 days and no foreign guests are allowed to get in or out, and this on account of a German being there, who beat a Japanese soldier when the last insulted him.

They also have dug several trenches near Tsinanfu and have the muzzles of cannons trained on a large camp of Chinese troops not far away. Then they have given out a notification warning foreign travellers that as they need the railroads in Shantung for transport of their troops the schedules cannot always be kept and inconveniences may be caused. They also have driven out about all German subjects from Shantung and have cancered the whole properties of the Tsingtau-Tsinanfu R. R. and all of the mines. Now this is property of one and more companies and this notion is bound to bring later on no small amount of trouble.

Dutch papers I see that the Government has advised the people not to discuss the war in public in such ways as may be offensive to either party and they have been mobilizing actions for pro- and for anti-neutrals. Only have been moving.

Letter of Sept. 24, 1914, in Delicate. Very interesting. Old growing Sakura observes from cottage. I trust the Post system will be as well developed as in weddings.

Notice that Dr. Dixon has postponed his Technical Lectures, on account of the war. Japan, however, has not been disturbed and is not likely to be much affected. Should she go in for further military incorporations, then Chinese territory will be the ground upon which matters will take place.

Just to give you a sample of Japanese action in thinking, we heard today that Japanese soldiers have interpreted a Chinese hotel in Tsingtau for the last 3 days and no foreign guests are allowed to get in or out, and this on account of a German being there, who took a Japanese soldier was the last insulted him.

They also have had several incidents over Tsingtau and have the mistake of common treated on a large scale of Chinese troops not far away. Then they have given out a notification warning foreign travellers that as they need the railroads in fighting for transport of their troops the schedules cannot always be kept and inconvenience may be caused. They also have further set about all Chinese objects from fighting and have reported the whole proportion of the Tsingtaoschutzts S. S. and all of the mines. For this is property of our and more expensive and this action is bound to bring later on no small amount of trouble.

I have perused your remarks concerning wood-nut oil problems and I'll keep them in mind whenever I am to face a plantation of the trees. I am delighted to hear that the "Mi tsao" had such a warm reception. I recently heard that they are made at several places in the Anhui province; I obtained a list of localities from the postal commission at Anking, Anhui Prov. One of these days we will know more about this.

Letter of Sept. 26, 1914, in duplicate. Getting a few bushels of seeds of Pinus bungeana! My, but this is a job! We will have trouble in even getting a few pounds. I have sent out my interpreter twice to get such seeds or arrange for a supply, but the seeds ripen in fall and drop on the ground, and are eaten either by birds or people; esp., children consume them. Then these white-barked pines occur at widely separated places. It may be several weeks work to obtain 10 or 20 pounds. We will see what we may be able to do yet.

Second letter of Sept. 26, 1914, in duplicate. It pleases me to hear that the bamboos at Brooksville are doing better again, thanks to drainage and possibly fertilizing.

About making further observations on uses of bamboo and methods of manufacturing, yes, we will do this. The making of baskets and furniture of bamboo might possibly become a flourishing industry with prisoners in our southern states, and some Japanese in California might serve as instructors. The Japanese consul in San Francisco may know a good fellow who might be employed at Brooksville as a laborer and do some work already.

About cooking and preparing bamboo shoots for food: You may know, of course, that the Chinese vegetable dealers in San Francisco and

I have posted your results concerning work-out all problems and I'll keep them in mind whenever I am to face a plantation of the kind. I am delighted to hear that the "M Team" had such a warm reception. I recently heard that they are made at several places in the Rural province; I obtained a list of localities from the postal commission at Ambing, Ambat Ifugo. One of these days we will know more about this.

Letter of Sept. 26, 1924, is duplicate. Getting a few bushels of seeds of Pine Pineapple Ny, but this is a job! We will have trouble in even getting a few pounds. I have sent out my interpreter twice to get such seeds or arrange for a supply, but the seeds ripen in fall and drop on the ground, and are eaten either by birds or people any, children consume them. Then these white-backed plans occur at widely separated places. It may be several weeks work to obtain 10 or 20 pounds. We will see what we may be able to do yet.

Second letter of Sept. 26, 1924, is duplicate. It pleases me to hear that the bamboos at Brookville are doing better again, thanks to drainage and possibly fertilizing.

About making further observations on uses of bamboo and methods of manufacturing, yes, we will do this. The making of baskets and furniture of bamboo might possibly become a flourishing industry with pleasure in our southern states, and some Japanese in California might serve as instructors. The Japanese consul in San Francisco may know a good fellow who might be employed at Brookville as a laborer and do some work already.

About cooking and preparing bamboo shoots for food, you may know, of course, that the Chinese wonderful dealers in San Francisco and

New York sell them fresh; in the Chinese restaurants of Washington one gets mostly the canned product. Have you ever bought a tin of them?

Letter of Sept. 28, 1914, in duplicate. As regards theories why Diospyros lotus is hardy near Peking and not so near Philadelphia, while the climates are somewhat the same: well, one thing we haven't got here in eastern China, which you have got in the eastern United States, and that is late spring frosts. And it are just these late spring frosts which are doing so much damage to all plants of a somewhat tropical nature. Such plants find it very difficult to produce new sets of leaves after the first crop has been destroyed. Years ago, when a small specimen of Diospyros lotus used to stand at the edge of a flowerbed between the old Departmental building and the frame lunch room, I often looked at it and noticed how the terminal buds had been killed and small lateral branches had been developed. Here in North China, when once the warm weather has set in, we are safe from frosts, and it is therefore that peaches, apricots and persimmons nearly always set so well. D. lotus also is of a xerophytic nature, like the Apricot and Vitis vinifera and all these thrive better west of the Rockies than along the Atlantic seaboard.

Second letter of Sept. 28, 1914, in duplicate. About large privet trees; fotos 12133 and 12134 may create quite a sensation among dendrologists. About this Catalpa sport with its healthy foliage until late into fall, yes, you pointed it out to me a few times. I wonder whether its leaf cells contain a different chemical makeup than the ordinary variety. Well, I won't make this letter too long; the rest of unanswered mail will come in a next message. I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

U. S. Plant Intro. Garden, Chico, Calif.

San Juan mail when Greely in the Gulnare rendezvous at Smith Sound was only merely his second product. Here you grab hold a bit of stand-

Letter of Sept. 20, 1924, in Duplicate. In regards Everett's Chesapeake letter is hardly meant during and not to meet Philadelphia, while the allusion are somewhat the same well. Now going on Greely's girl here in eastern China, which you have got in the western United States and that is late spring fruits. And if were just those late spring fruits which are going so much damage to all plants of a somewhat tropical nature. Just glorious that it very difficult to produce any sale of lemons after the first crop has been harvested. Years ago, when a small specimen of Chesapeake lemon used to stand in the edge of a flowerbed between the old Governmental building and the Pecos Iron Works, I often looked at it and wished my lot hereabout been not been filled with small tropical fruitless but deep disgusted. Now in merry China, when some the warm weather has set in, we are with fine fruits, and it is therefore that peaches, apricots and persimmons usually change not as well. Dr. Kellogg also is at a more-philic nature, like the Jackson and little wrinkles and all those Kellogg before most of the Doctors time among his atlantic contrast.

Second letter of Sept. 20, 1924, in duplicate, Dated large-

ment trend, from 1913 and 1924 my grants quite a remarkable mong-bacteriologists. Among this datings equal with its healthy foliage until late into fall, yes, you noticed it not to be a few blanc. I wonder wha-ever his level mells showing a different elevation among from the evil water variety. Well, I won't move this letter the Jungs the most of manuscript mail will come in a most message. I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Burr i. Smith

U. S. Plant Intro. Garden, Chico, Calif.

Peking, China. April 14, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am continuing the answering of various pieces of mail I received from you.

Letter of Sept. 29, 1914, in duplicate, with enclosures of Inventory cards on Aleurites montana Wilp. I also received the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute for July-Sept. 1913, with the article by Mr. Wilson on the wood oil trees of China and Japan. Quite a technical article and showing much erudition. I also obtain three pieces of mail which you sent along with the bulletin. Many thanks for all these things.

Second letter of Sept. 29, 1914, in duplicate. About my voluminous correspondence. Yes, this worries me a good deal. People will persist in writing to a man and I cannot get thru with it single handed.

About Castanea mollissima: Well, I am glad you got such a lot of them growing; if my interpreter had been honest you would have had another lot coming up this spring. Whether these Chinese chestnuts are fit to be cooked andeaten raw, yes, certainly. As is often the case, the larger varieties are by far not as sweet as the smaller ones, and the ones appearing on the Peking markets are much sweeter than those at Sianfu. The Chinese eat their chestnuts nearly always roasted in sand, but one also gets them cooked at Special occasions; they rarely eat them raw, however, apparently on account of their tendency to produce gastric gases when the starch cells havn't been killed by heating.

Letter of Oct. 5, 1914. Re my discovery of wild peaches in Shansi. Yes, these wild peaches are quite interesting. I am also very much interested in this Prunus mira from Mr. Wilson. It is such an unheard of thing to have a peach with smooth stones. And its adaptability

Peking, China, April 14, 1916.

Dear Dr. Fitzgerald:

Herewith I am enclosing the accounting of various pieces of mail I received from you.

Letter of Sept. 20, 1914, in duplicate, with enclosures of laundry cards on Alexander machine [illegible]. I also received the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute for July-Sept. 1915, with the article by Mr. Wilson on the wood oil trees of China and Japan. Quite a technical article and describes much excellent. I do not think there dozens of such which you send along with the bulletin. Many thanks for all these things.

Second letter of Sept. 20, 1914, in duplicate. About my volunteer correspondence. Yes, this writing is a good deal. People will persist in writing to a man and I cannot get them with it single handed.

About [illegible] Well, I am glad you got such a lot of them growing. If my interpreter had been honest you would have had another lot coming up this spring. Another time Chinese chestnuts are fit to be cooked medicine now, yes, certainly. As is often the case, the larger varieties are by far not as sweet as the smaller ones, and the ones growing on the hilly sections are much sweeter than those at Hankow. The Chinese and their chestnuts nearly always roasted in sand, but one also gets them cooked at special occasions; they merely cut them raw, however, apparently as [illegible] of their delicacy in producing gastric pains when the stomach coils have't been filled by heating.

Letter of Oct. 2, 1914. As my discovery of oil gardens in China. Yes, there oil gardens are quite interesting. I am also very much interested in Cole [illegible] from Dr. Hilmer. It is such a wonderful or like to have a good with such chance. Not the adaptability

to such a great range of territory certainly is surprising. I consider the Genus Prunus in its widest sense one of the most promising and most valuable groups of plants to work with, and some centuries from now whole series of new fruits will have been developed from its various members, through the processes of hybridization, graft-hybridization and selection.

Second letter of Oct. 5, 1914, in duplicate, with enclosure of copies of letters from Messrs. F. T. Veitch and Schwartz.

I see that these cups of Quercus chinensis contain as much as 26.3% tannin; quite a good percentage, I should say. It might pay some people on the poorer lands of Central Texas to start plantations of this oak. I wonder if the seeds I sent under No. 2177a reached you in good condition.

That Aesculus davidiana should suffer from Monilia attacks when grown on low land is not to be wondered at in the regions around Washington, D. C. This plant naturally always occurs on stony slopes and delights in climates of semi-arid tendencies. Around San Antonio they will not suffer from this disease, I surmise, and still less so at Chico.

About a fine large barn being built at our Yarrow garden. My, but this is going in for some! I suppose the lease has been extended or another arrangement made.

Letter of Oct. 15, 1914, in duplicate, with enclosure of two fotographs of peach blossoms. Well, for so far my own observations have gone, I should say that the ordinary peaches here in North China have intermediate-size flowers, as shown on foto No. 8XL, on the right. They

is such a great range of territory certainly is surprising. I consider the Lower Yangtze in the widest sense one of the most productive and most valuable ranges of plants to work with, and some centuries from our whole series of new crops will have been developed from the native resources, through the processes of hybridization, graft-hybridization and selection.

Second letter of Oct. 3, 1914, is missing, with exception of copies of letters from Beaty, V. T. Yatsu and Chesnut.

I was glad there was of Beaty's difficulty occurs as much as Mr. Yatsu implies a real performance, I should say. It might be some people on the Pacific Lands of Central Texas to start plantations of this work. I wonder if the seeds I sent came to. If the results are in good condition.

That Japanese difficulty should worry from Mexicans attacks when grown on dry land is not to be regarded if in the regions around Washington, D. C. This plant naturally shows wonderful drought and hardiness in climates of semi-arid regions. Beyond the Rockies they will not suffer from this drought, I surmise, and still less so in China.

About a film large bean being built in our Tower garden. Mr. Not this is going in for sound. I enjoyed the lines the Zoom attached or another arrangement made.

Letter of Oct. 10, 1914, in duplicate, with enclosure of two fragments of young Ginseng. Well, for so far my own observations have gone, I should say that the ordinary species here in North China have intermediate-size flowers, as shown on item No. 2[illegible], on the right. The

are of a deep rosy color. Peaches with pure white blossoms, as stated on p. 2 of your letter, are certainly quite rare here, in fact, I have seen only ornamental flowering peaches that had such flowers; the commercial strains as grown in orchards always have rosy flowers; that is, as far as my observations go. I am going to look into this matter these coming days, for the peaches around here are beginning to bloom.

Well, I'll close for this time. I remain, with kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o U. S. Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California

Peking, China, April 29, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

It is about two weeks ago since I last wrote you and I would have written before, but I got an attack ofnervous fever, through overworking myself and through worries about various things and I have done as little writing and as much walking as I could, to shake it off again and now I am much better; but still I mustn't keep on writing for too long a time, otherwise I feel peculiarly tired.

I left off at your letter of Oct. 15, 1914, re peach blossoms. Well, I have seen many peaches in bloom of late and it seems that around here the flowers are pretty near all of the intermediate size, as shown on fote 865, to the right. The color varies from shell-pink to dark rose and not at all creamy white as stated on page 2 of your letter. I wonder who wrote this that these peaches have blossoms of such color; here in China they certainly are nearly all of rosy hues and I suppose

are of a deep rosy color. Bananas with pure white blossoms, as stated on p. 2 of your letter, are certainly quite rare here, in fact, I have never only remembered flowering peaches that had such flowers; the monocotal strains as grown in southern always have rosy flowers; that is, as far as my observations go. I am going to look into this matter these coming days, for the peaches around here are beginning to bloom.

Well, I'll close for this time. I remain, with kindest regards,

Yours sincerely yours,

Paul C. Allen

c/o E. A. Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California

Chico, Calif., April 16, 1919.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

It is about two weeks since I last wrote you and I would have written before, but I got an attack of Spanish fever, through overworking myself and through hearing about various things and I have done as little working and as much walking as I could, to shake it off again and now I am much better but still I don't feel as vigorous as I ought to for a time, otherwise I feel peculiarly tired.

I left off at your letter of Oct. 15, 1918, re peach blossoms.

Well, I have seen many peaches in bloom at Yuba and it seems that around here the flowers are pretty near all of the intermediate size, as there on Oct. 8th, in the Mid. The latter varies from small-pink to dark pink and not at all strong white as stated on page 2 of your letter. I wonder who erred this that those peaches have blossoms of such color; here in China they certainly are nearly all of rosy hues and I suppose

almost everywhere else, for how should we otherwise have such a word as "peach blow" for that peculiar rosy-pink color which is applied more specifically to ceramic products. Have you written perhaps to Chico also to ask what sort of blossoms the Fei tao has? This certainly is the North Chinese clingstone peach par excellence.

Letter of Oct. 22, 1914, with various enclosures of Mr. R. L. Emerson's letter re analysis of jujubes; Mrs. N. G. Britton's re a new species of moss and Mr. J. S. Breece's re persimmons. I am glad to get all of this information. The remarks by Mr. Ramsey concerning jujubes are certainly of interest; I hope to see this gentleman one of these days, in fact, I hope to travel in Texas somewhat more than I have done.

About this new moss, Entodon meyeri, well, I wished that Mrs. Britton had given it a descriptive name, rather than calling it after me. And our theory about pollen from astringent species of persimmons being responsible for packiness may again be incorrect, as Mr. Rume thinks. Well, we will see; some careful experimenting will be necessary to be absolutely certain about certain theories.

The new 4th annual catalogue of New Plant Introductions came to hand and it certainly is a handy little book. Some of the fotos in it are very striking and original and I would not be surprised if the trade journals are going to ask you for permission to republish them. I see there are a goodly number of my introductions also in it, but one good plant has been left out, viz., Pistacia chinensis. I suppose there aren't enough plants of it just now.

Letter of Oct. 23, 1914 (in duplicate) announcing the receipt of letters of mine from Siamfu. O. K.

[illegible] everybody else, for Sam has [illegible] [illegible] been such a good as "punch line" for that special c-map-tick salve which is selling [illegible] goodbodily in metro & Hartford. Have you written yourself [illegible] to ask what sort of blessing the Pi's has been? This availability is the Tarb Chinese citizenship [illegible] [illegible].

Letter of Oct. 20, 1924, with Western [illegible] of Dr. E. L. Thorndike's Labor in Analysis of Spelling Ers. E. G. Griffith's re a new species of moss and Dr. G. B. Dudley's re [illegible]. I am glad to get all of this information. The records in Dr. Dudley concerning [illegible] are wonderful at [illegible]; I hope to see this publication one of these days. In fact, I hope to travel in those [illegible] more than I have been.

About this new [illegible], Spoken Spanish, well, I wished that Dr. Fulton had given it a [illegible] [illegible], rather than [illegible] it after me. But our [illegible] about getting from [illegible] speaks of [illegible] being responsible for [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible], as Dr. [illegible] [illegible]. We will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The new [illegible] [illegible] of The Times Publications [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Letter of Oct. 30, 1914 (in duplicate), with a photostat copy of Dr. Hance's article on Zizania latifolia in the Journal of Botany, 1872. Many thanks for this. It is a very interesting article indeed and shows a profound study on the part of the late Dr. Hance; one would wish, in fact, that a man like him was still alive so that one might confer with him about other things also. I'll be on the lookout for more information about this Chinese wild rice.

Letter of Nov. 3, 1914 (in duplicate). Re effects of the Great War on conditions in China. Well, trade conditions are certainly upset and various importing firms have little or nothing to do, but otherwise life is somewhat the same as usual. Only, the Chinese people are becoming more excited from what they have been, and now, with this Japanese war cloud above this land, one really does not know what will happen. Should Yuan Shi Kai be compelled to sign away all the rights of China to Japan, a great revolution may break out any day. Should he not give in on the main points war might occur almost any day. The foreigners at large would rather see a war between the two countries than a great internal revolution, for in the last case one simply is afraid that the big masses of undisciplined soldiers will start looting right and left and they may spare very little indeed.

As regards exploring So. China, well, just now we had better wait and see. The whole air is full of possibilities! We will keep however our eyes on South China, as it is a region chuck full of promises.

Letter of Nov. 6, 1914 (in duplicate) with enclosures of copy of Mr. J. Bailie's letter of Augg. 17, 1914. Yes, I hope to see him and the experiments they are making in the problem of reforesting China's mountain wastes.

Letter of Apr. 30, 1914 (in duplicate), with a printed copy of Dr. Bonsal's article on Chinese Activities in the Interest of Peace, 1911. Many thanks for this. It is a very interesting article and shows a profound study on the part of the late Dr. Bonsal; one small wish, in fact, that a man like him may still live so that one might confer with him about other things also. I'll be on the lookout for more information about this Chinese wild idea.

Letter of May 2, 1914 (in duplicate). The efforts of the Great Powers in conditions in China, bad, bad; bad conditions are constantly growing and worse; foreign firms have little or no dealing to do, but otherwise life is somewhat the same as usual. Only, the Chinese people are becoming more wearied from what they have been, and so, with this difference our plans also look, we really too not know what will happen. Should there fall out to complete to stop among all the rights of China to Japan, a great revolution may break out any day. Should it not give in on the main points nor might occur almost any day. The foreigners at large would rather see a war between the two countries than a great internal revolution; for in the last case one simply is afraid that the big masses of multiplied millions will start looking right and left and they may cause very little hatred.

As regards studying in China, well, but we had better wait and see. The whole city is full of possibilities; he will keep however one eye on South China, as it is a region chock full of problems.

Letter of Nov. 8, 1914 (in duplicate) with enclosure of copy of Dr. J. Duffie's letter of Aug. 17, 1914. Yes, I hope to see him and his associates they are making in the problem of reforming China's mental ways.

Letter of Nov. 9, 1914 (in duplicate) with enclosure s of Prof. R. K. Mabour's letter; one receipted bill for $6.00 (answered previously) and copies of two letters from Dr. Alsberg and Dr. Stockberger, re persimmon sugar and Mi tsao and re privet couch. The persimmon sugar also is a dextrose; I suppose it may not be as valuable as real sugar; we found at least, in eating it, that it was singularly rapidly absorbed by the body and didn't give the satisfied feeling that real sugar does.

Letter of Nov. 24, 1914 (not signed and not in duplicate) with 2 large fotos sent separately. I see your remarks re the Mao tsoh, No. 301, SPI 23333, not being pubescent and being apparently identical with my No. 320; SPI 23261.

I have looked at the fotos and this is my conclusion: the real Mao tsoh has died and No. 23261, being a hardy and running species, has replaced it! The Mao tsoh as seen on the clayey hillslopes of the Chekiang province, has very pubescent sheaths of brownish color with darker blotches and dots. In the herbarium material there are some sheaths that I collected; please see if they are still there. It would be a pity indeed if the real Chinese Mao tsoh should have disappeared from our collections! I had a very large box of it planted on the Chico grounds, not far away from the creek; perhaps it is still alive there. Have you ever obtained sheaths from the Bamboo grove at Bakersfield? On the foto this also looks to be Phyllostachys pubescens. I have never been there however and only know its beauty from fotos. If nothing occurs here in China, I may be in the vicinity of Hangchow within a few weeks and will look up some more characteristics of bamboos.

Letter of Dec. 9, 1934 (in duplicate) with enclosure to Prof. R. T. Birge's letter (no receipt). Will be [illegible] previously and again of the letter from Dr. "Alexander Dr. [illegible] Hedges", in previous copy and it has not to print again. The quotation below also is a lecture; I suppose it may not be so valuable as that [illegible] we read it here, in making it, that it was [illegible] highly approved by the "Long Ago" [illegible] the artificial feeling that was more [illegible].

Letter of Dec. 24, 1934 (not signed but in duplicate) with a legal [illegible] separately. I was [illegible] the [illegible] 1934, "BY [illegible]", not being published and being apparently identical with my [illegible] copy.

I have looked at the [illegible] and this is my conclusion: the book has [illegible] [illegible], being a [illegible] and [illegible] practice, but retained it! The two [illegible] on the [illegible] of the [illegible] giving [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]. In the [illegible] there are some [illegible] that I [illegible] please [illegible] if that [illegible] there. It would be a [illegible] [illegible] if the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible]. I had a very large [illegible] of it [illegible] on the [illegible] [illegible], not for [illegible] time the [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Have you [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Letter of Dec. 18, 1914 (in duplicate), with copy of Mr. Swingle's letter of Dec. 7, 1914. Many matters there are mentioned in it! About Pistacia chinensis becoming such an enormous tree; yes, I also never expected it. You probably have received my foto No. 13155 and you see it is all what it is claimed for. Your telegram re wild peaches I received all right, as I announced from Lanchowfu. I am sorry to say that the natural size fotos I took of the ones found at Tchao yu were failures, due principally to poor films which had stuck together on account of the moist heat. Herbarium material I have in abundance and I'll send this away shortly. I wrote you extensively from Lanchowfu re wild peaches and I hope you received my letter.

Re Paeonia ulmoides, well, I didn't find out very much about it, but still, I suppose, more than we knew already. Have you seen the inventory note about it, No. 40028, and the fotos?

These peculiar gills on Sphs semilata I haven't been able to study yet; some other day possibly! Seeds, however, I have sent under No. 22422.

I notice your remarks re white pine seeds; chestnuts and plant quarantine; more about this later on.

About wet land ginger; no this is not such a bad crop to handle; truck farmers could easily do it.

The cultivation of the water-nut, Elaocharis esculentus, is much more difficult, for here it is that people have to stand often almost with deep in semi-liquid mud and grope about with their hands in this mud to catch the corms.

Review of Sec. 19, 1924 (in duplicate), with copy to Mr. Biologist's letter of Dec. 9, 1924. Many letters there are mentioned in 19: about Tragedia chlamydia [illegible] I also never mentioned it. You probably have mentioned it to him, [illegible] and you know it is not easy to do closing for. Your [illegible] problem I received all right, and I understand [illegible] [illegible] to say that the original also finds I kind of the [illegible] Taken in even [illegible], the validity is poor. Also [illegible] together as [illegible] of the entire field. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

However, you might try the experiment of allowing the land to dry off sufficiently that they could be dug by means of a fork or special spade.

Yes, our life in the wilds has not always been "couleur de rose" and moonshine, but, what can one do? If the whole world keeps on fighting the way they do, Europe will also soon be reduced to a state of civilization we experience in China. Russia, in fact, and some of the Balkan states, are not very much worse than old China is.

Well, I'll close for this time. With kindest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o U. S. Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California

Peking, China, April 30, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yesterday I left off at your letter of Dec. 18, and today I'll commence with yours of Feb. 6, 1915.

However, you might say the questions pertaining the land is by all particularly that they could be say by means of a lease or special grant.

Yes, but this by the will is not change been "problem" or rent" and mountains, but, what one can do? If the whole world begin to fighting the way they do, Europe will also soon be related to a state of civilization by experience in China. Herein, is fact, and some of the Indian states, are not very much more than old China is.

Well, I'll close for this time. With kindest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Frank H. Mills

c/o H. G. Fleet Information Bureau, Tokio, California

Tokio, Japan, Oct. 10, 1916.

Dear Mr. Halsfield:

Yesterday I left off at your letter of Dec. 16, and today I'll commence with yours of Feb. 6, 1916.

I see from this message that a new Miami garden is being established; my, this must be a lot of work in transplanting some of the larger specimens from the old garden to the new one.

I have given Mr. de Leun, my assistant, your best regards, and he is much pleased that you appreciate his faithfulness.

Yess, these various species of Amygdalus may lead up to something very interesting; one thing is certain, that some day we will have hardy bush almonds and hardy bush peaches.

I did not mention the flowering time of these wild almonds and wild peaches, because one cannot go by statements from the natives. Near Siku they said that they flowered in the 2nd moon, which is March. Potanin, however, collected Amygdalus tangutica in bloom near Kiucheng on May 28, 1885. I have written Rev. C. F. Snyder to let you know at what time they flower in his section and also to write you to let you know the temperatures, if he is able to. To send him a thermometer will be a very difficult job, for the way parcels are treated on the long way from the end of the R. R. at Mienchi to Taochow is something fierce. In case somebody could take one up to him, then it would be much better. Mr. Snyder told me last winter that for so far as he knew the mercury went down to 20° and 25° below zero Fahr. almost every winter. I am glad that you will keep in touch with this Mr. Snyder; he and his helpers may be of great assistance to us in obtaining valuable plant material. Mr. Snyder wrote me recently, saying that he couldn't obtain just now any sound seeds of A. tangutica; in the 8th moon (sept.—Oct.) they ripen, and then he would try to send some. I suppose he has written you to a similar effect.

I see from this message that a new Elant garden is being established by, this must be a lot of work in transplanting some of the larger specimens from the old garden to the new one.

I have given Mr. de Lange, my assistant, some back numbers, and he was pleased that you should receive his Catalogue.

Yes, those various species of Amaryllis may lead, to something very interesting; one thing is certain, that some, we will have many than elongata and lady Buck specimens.

I did not mention the flowering time of these will elongata and vitta maculata, because one cannot go by statements from the natives. Mr. Sim they said that they flowered in the Zul moon, which is March. Totanin, however, collected Amaryllis longipetala in bloom near Kingsburg on May 24, 1885. I have written Mr. G. T. Snyder to let you know at what time they flower in his section and also to write you in his own language. If he is able to. To send him a thermometer will be a very difficult job, for the way parcels are treated on the long way from the end of the R. R. at Elandsdoorn to Tonsbow is something fierce. In case somebody could take one up to him, then it would be much better. Mr. Snyder told me last winter that for as far as he knew the mercury went down to 20° and 25° below zero Fah. almost every winter. I am glad that you will keep in touch with this Mr. Snyder; he and the helpers may be of great assistance to us in obtaining valuable plant material. Mr. Snyder wrote me recently, saying that he sends's stalks just now any sound seeds of A. longipetala in the 5th moon (Sept.—Oct.) they ripen, and then he would try to send some. I suppose he has written you to a similar effect.

How they gather hazelnuts from trees 100 feet high? well, they wait until they drop to the ground, but rodents get away with most of them and it seemed that the natives were not very fond of these rather small nuts, with hard shells.

Whether Arundinaria nitida is of weedy tendencies? Yes, it is, but it is by far not as bad as some of the low-growing species of Bambusa, which form an impenetrable mat of roots and rhizomes and choke out all tree growth. This Arundinaria is of loose, running habits and makes a graceful undergrowth, wherever it finds a congenial location. On the higher levels, however, it is rather unsightly, with its dead tops and stunted tufts.

About my suing my ex-interpreter, well, the people at the Legation here are very doubtful whether I would get any returns at all for the troubles I would have to take,—and then we do not know where the bird is hiding himself. This whole affair has been exceedingly unpleasant to me and I'll never get quite over it.

About publishing my letter, well, yes, you might do it. Before I will have written a book so many more things might have happened yet.

I wonder what Mr. Cook will find in the higher regions of Peru. Plenty of wild potatoes, many Convolvulaceae and Solanaceae, but the flora of the Andes at large is particularly difficult to cultivate outside of their own districts. It seems that temperatures are remarkably constant there, the year around.

I am glad to hear that Mr. E. H. Wilson has returned safely from Japan with some interesting collections. I hope to see him again when I am back.

The tiny yellow mushrooms from Lewis 100 feet high? Well, they will still drop to the ground, but rodents get away with most of them and it seemed that the natives were not very fond of these rather small mice, with hard shells.

Whether Lycoperdon giganteum is of wood, tomentosum? Yes, it is, but it is by far not as bad as some of the low-growing species of Lycoperdon, which form an impenetrable mat of roots and rhizomes and choke out all the grass. This Lycoperdon is of loose, running habits and makes a graceful undergrowth, wherever it finds a congenial location. In the higher levels, however, it is rather sociably, with its dead logs and rotting bark.

About my using my co-interpreter, well, the people at the legation here are very doubtful whether I would get any returns at all for the troubles I would have to take,—and then, as it not been where the bird is falling blandly. This whole affair has been exceedingly unfortunate for me and I'll never get quite over it.

About publishing my letter, well, yes, you might do it. Before I will have written a book so many more things might have happened yet.

I wonder what Mr. Cook will find in the higher regions of Tenn. Plenty of wild potatoes, many Convolvulaceae and Solanaceae, but the flora of the Lower is large is particularly difficult to cultivate outside of their own district. It seems that Lycopodiaceae are remarkably constant there, the year around.

I am glad to hear that Dr. E. L. Wilson has returned safely from Japan with some interesting collections. I hope to see him again when I am back.

Letter of Feb. 13, 1915, announcing that my accounts and itinerary report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1914, have been received and are being attended to - O. K.

Letter of Feb. 14, 1915, stating that my accounts and itinerary report for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1914, were received and have been forwarded for settlement, - O. K.

Letter of March 3, 1915, Re obtaining seeds of Pistacia chinensis, Amygdalus davidiana, Pinus bungeana and Ulmus pumila. Well, of the last the trees are setting a nice crop and I have contracted with a Chinaman for 30 catties; I hope he can collect them, for the wind often blows away these seeds in a minimum of time. Of A. davidiana, I have shipped on March 5th, c. a. 670 lbs. to San Francisco, of which I wrote you a few times; I hope they have been received in good condition. About Pinus bungeana; this will be a hard problem! I have sent out my interpreter several times and to several places to try and get some, but these seeds ripen and fall down to the ground during the end of September and October and pigeons, rodents and children soon get hold of them and they are vanished! The Chinese manager of the nursery of the Botanical Garden here, however, will try to get for us as many seeds as he can; we will have to correspond about it through the Legation and possibly through my interpreter. Pistacia chinensis is a rarity around here and really, our correspondents in Tai an fu, Shantung, might possibly help you out this coming fall.

There are no dealers in seeds in China, at least, not in those parts where I have been. There is not even a single seedstore here in this large city of Peking; vegetable seeds are sold here and there on markets and in springtime at some of the city gates; for all other

Letter of Feb. 16, 1916. Accompanying statement accounts and itinerary report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1916, have been received and are being attended to. - O. K.

Letter of Feb. 14, 1916. Stating that my accounts and itinerary reports for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1916, were received and have been forwarded for publication. - O. K.

Letter of March 6, 1916. On obtaining seeds of Ficinia dichotoma, Angelica devilsii, Pinus Sonorana and Ulmus pumila. Well, of the last the trees are getting a nice crop and I have contracted with a German for 50 cuttings; I have in an outlet here, for the wind blows away those seeds in a minimum of time. Of A. davidiana, I have shipped on March 6th, c. a. 670 lbs. to San Francisco, of which I wrote you a few times; I hope they have been received in good condition. About Pinus Bungeana, this will be a hard problem! I have sent out my interpreter several times and to several places to try and get some, but those seeds ripen and fall down to the ground during the end of September and October and pigeons, rodents and sparrows eat half of them and they are valueless! The Chinese manager of the nursery of the Botanical Garden here, however, will try to get for us as many seeds as he can; we will have to arrange about it through the Legation and possibly through an interpreter. Fraxinus chinensis is a weedy around here and really, our acquaintance in Tai an Fu, Shantung, might usefully help you out this coming fall.

There are no dealers in seeds in China, at least, not in those parts where I have been. There is not even a single seed-store in this large city of Peking; vegetable seeds are sold here and there in markets and in a roughness at some of the city gates for all other

seeds, however, one has to hunt up parties and contract with them and this if often a very unreliable way of doing business.

Letter of March 11, 1915, with enclosures of copies of a voluminous correspondence between Mr. Baille and others, re afforestation problems around Nanking. I am very glad to get all of this, as it informs me beforehand of certain affairs connected with these schemes. As I wrote you in a previous letter, I have firm intentions to go down to Nanking, if things remain peaceful here.

Letter of March 2, 1915, Re. Dr. Carl Schneider being in Shanghai. Well, I heard a few days ago that Dr. Schneider had left China and was on his way to San Francisco. I am sorry I have missed him. I see your personal remarks about spring being again in the land. Yes, it must have been nice on your place with all of these Japanese cherries and other oriental shrubs in bloom. Still, it must have been nicer yet way out in Western Kansu and Szechuan, and I have not been able to be there, except in Autumn and in winter! I just heard that Messrs. Purdom and Farrer are in the Sining alps just now, collecting more alpines; I envy them. A few days ago I made the acquaintance of a Mr. C. L. Stoetzner, who has been the head of a German expedition in an unexplored part of Szechuan to the N. W. of Tachienlu; Mr. Stoetzner, who is now the officer in charge of the German Legation guard here, showed me a number of very interesting photos. May be Mr. Grosvenor might wish to publish some in the Geographical Magazine.

Second letter of March 21, 1915, informing me, that 31 parcels, with botanical material, have reached you. I am very sorry to hear that some of them were in such poor condition; the citrus scions, No. 1221, probably got frozen en route. It is such a long way from Western Kansu

meals, however, one has to hunt up parties and restaurants in this and this is often a very unpleasant way of doing business.

Letter of March 13, 1919, with enclosure of copies of a volunteer correspondence between Mr. Baily and others, re alleged British propaganda. I am very glad to get all of this, as it informs me be- forehand of certain affairs connected with these missions. As I wrote you in a previous letter, I have first intentions to go home to Bucharest if things remain peaceful here.

Letter of March 5, 1919, Mr. Dr. Dan Gheorghe being in Bucharest. Well, I landed a few days ago back in Bucharest and left Milan and on the way to San Francisco. I am sorry I have missed him. I see your personal remarks about getting being alone in the road. Yes, it must have been rather an jar to have to sit at home in Germany and other enemies around in Milan. Still, it must have been worse yet to be in Italian Lines and Bucharest, and I have not been able to be there, account in Austria and in Vienna! I just found that Mauro, Florio and Farro are in the Hotel Alpe just now, milling now although I saw them a few days ago. I made the acquaintance of a Mr. E. L. Bernstein, who has been the head of a Zionist mission in Bucharest and part of Transiva to the E. E. of Tuchtenly Mr. Bernstein, who is now the attache in charge of the German Legation in Paris here, showed me a number of very interesting photos. Only he Mr. Bernstein might wish to publish some in the Europa- ical Magazine.

Letter dated March 20, 1919, between my, have E. Patrick, with enclosures, which I have treated year. I am very sorry to hear that some of them were in such poor condition; the others arrive, Mr. Lill, probably got frozen on route. It is such a long way from Berkeley here

to Eastern North America and packages are certainly subject to great changes as regards temperatures and general treatment.

About "Daphne tangutica not being listed in the catalogues of the principal nurserymen of this country," well, of course, one could not expect that. I never heard that American nurserymen were very up-to-date as regards recently introduced Asiatic Plants. What I meant in my letter from Lanchowfu, was, whether Prof. Sargent, knew if it had been introduced previously.

Letter of March 25, 1915, Announcing that seeds have been received, bearing the number 2158a - 2178a. I notice your remarks re photographing some of them and the distribution of same. I wonder why Sorubs sp. S.P.I. 40021 was sent to Brooksville and Chico; both these two places are too hot for a plant coming from a mountainous locality over 8000 ft. in altitude, Portland, Ore., might suit it better; Mr. Dorsett at least told me that mountain ashes were doing fine there; at Ottowa, Ont., they also do well.

I wonder who did the determination work on Nos. S. P. I. 40018, 40027, 40031, 40032 and 40033. The party who did it must have had considerable experience with Chinese plants.

1st letter of March 26, 1915, Re. your being disappointed that I could not penetrate into Szechuan. Yes, believe me, Mr. Fairchild, if there is one person who regrets this, it certainly is I, myself. Had I been able to ship away my bulky baggage and the herbarium material, I still would have done it, but, nobody could take this job upon him, and I had to bring things personally to Peking. You may know that South Shensi and Szechuan have a rainy winter and spring and had I taken my herbarium material with me, part of it certainly would have been spoiled. And then no suitable interpreter or not even a suitable Chinese servant;

a) Taking their bibles and pledging our cordiality without to great
charges as regards [illegible] and general treatment.

About "Farmer in public service being listed in the catalogue of the
[illegible] laboratory of this country," well, of course, one could not
expect that. I never heard that American universities were very up-to-date
as regards recently introduced Adelie Penguin. What I meant in my letter
from Lucknow, was, rather for, Sahyers, then if it had been introduced
previously.

Letter of June 13, 1913. Accounting that people have been neglected,
having the number 8,024 - 8,026. I enclose your receipts in duplicate
sum of [illegible] for the distribution of seed. I enclose my Bombay [illegible]
which was sent to Bombay-Delhi and Calcutta but these two places are too hot
for a plant coming from a mountainous locality over 8000 ft. in altitude,
perhaps, too. Might note it better for, towards as least take to that
mountain where were doing fine there; at Ottawa, Ont., they also do well.

I wonder who did the determination with on Nos. 8,7 7. I. 4,0018,
4,0187, 4,0281, 4,0282 and 4,0283. The party who did it must have had con-
siderable acquaintance with Chinese plants.

In letter of June 16, 1913. Re. your being disappointed that I
could not distribute bulb [illegible]. Why, believe me, Dr. Fairchild, if
there is one person who regrets this, it certainly is I, myself. But I
been able to pick many or bulb bulbs and the Dahlia [illegible], I
still would have done it, but, nobody could take this job upon him,
and I had to bring bulbs personally to Delhi. The only [illegible]
Bhoni and Jamnagar have a [illegible] and a [illegible] and I [illegible] by
laboratory material etc., and if it certainly would have been [illegible]
but then no suitable [illegible] or not even a suitable [illegible] material

no, even if we had pushed through, I wouldn't have obtained any solid information about such economic problems as the wood-oil industry and bamboo culture.

I have perused your remarks concerning wood-oil problems and I'll keep them in mind whenever I shall be in a region where they grow this Aleurites fordii. Your questions relating to bamboos I also will investigate when once down South.

Second letter of March 26, 1915. concerning white-barked pine seeds. I wrote you about these problems on page 5 of this letter. Yesterday afternoon my assistant and I went to a grove of this Pinus bungeana and we scoured the ground beneath, but all we found were empty and broken seeds. I'll speak to various people, who may collect seeds for us. Yes, I clearly remember, how the lamented Mr. Rockhill told us, when we were having lunch at a small table at the Cosmos Club, that he considered "the whitebarked pine as one of the most impressive trees he knew and that he considered it as a particularly appropriate tree to mark one's last resting place."

As you may remember, I often wrote about it in my earlier letters from China and considered it to be one of my most valuable introductions. As time went on, however, and the hasty American public had little fancy for a tree that they themselves would never see in all its glory, I kept silent about it. The fact, however, that I took a number of large, bulky specimens with me in 1908 and had all sorts of difficulties with them, proves that I had faith in them. By the way, could you be so kind and inform me whether S.P.I. No. 21097 has turned out to be the real Pinus bungeana or whether not?

I see your admonition re "Mi tsao". Well, yesterday I had 4 parcels

so, when it was last picked through, I wouldn't have obtained any valid information about such economic problems as the wood-oil industry and bamboo culture.

I have received your letter covering wood-oil problems and I'll keep them in mind however I shall be in a future state to pick this Alrestica fondii. Your questions relating to bamboo I also will investigate when once down South.

Second letter of March 20, 1913, concerning white-barked pine seeds. I wrote you about these problems on page 8 of this letter. Yesterday afternoon my assistant and I went to a grove of this Pinus bungeana and we scoured the ground beneath, but all we found were empty and broken seeds. I'll speak to various people, who may collect seeds for us. Yes, I clearly remember, how we laughed at Lindhill said, when we were having lunch at a small table at the Cosmos Club, that he considered "the white-barked pine as one of the most impressive trees in the world" and that he considered it as a particularly appropriate tree to back our last planting plans.

As you say yourself, I often think about it is my native latter, from Cyan and considered it to be one of my most valuable introductions. As time went on, however, and the hardy American public had little fancy for a tree that they themselves would never see in all its glory, I kept silent about it. The fact, however, that I took a number of large, hilly specimens with me in 1908 and had all sorts of difficulties with them, proves that I had faith in them. By the way, could you be so kind and inform me whether P.C.I. No. 21977 has turned out to be the best Pinus bungeana or another sort?

I see your admonition re "St. Anne". Well, yesterday I had a pretty

of them delivered to the American Legation to be forwarded via Diplomatic Pouch; they contain c. a. 25 lbs. of these "goodies." You might distribute them, as you mentioned, to such parties as are interested in them.

Thank you for your information about Professor Goodnow; I knew this. He is coming out again here for a couple of weeks in June and July of this year.

I also see that Mr. Metcalf still likes to receive specimens of diseased chestnut material, - alright!

Third letter of March 26, 1915. Yes, it is only now, that I hear from you about Dr. Galloway having left our Department; nobody has written it to me previously.

I see your item, re an increase of $500.00 U. S. gold for my exploration work. Well, I appreciate this very much, but I do not need it just now! My expenses have not been very high and the rate of exchange has been very advantageous to the Government, although very ruinous to some of us, who have large amounts of money in silver here. You ask me to cable you, but since I wrote you on April 2d, how I am standing as regards my finances, I will abstain from cabling. Only there is this: suppose I should not be able to land on American soil on or before June 30, 1915. What then? There are such chances, for everything in the shipping lines is upset. Also, should anything serious occur here, one never knows how one would have to travel to escape the greatest dangers.

I see your wishes re litchis and I'll try my best. Litchi seeds travel very badly indeed, but we'll see.

I am awfully sorry that the Botanical Garden at Washington, D. C., has not been established yet.

Well, herewith I have answered your last letter received up till

of them delivered to the Austrian Legation to be forwarded via Stockholm Paris, they contain a, b, 2d line, of Henry "Gamble". The right displacement then, as you mentioned, to most parties as are interested is true.

Thank you for your information about Fachgruppe O-column. I have this. He is having out again here for a couple of weeks in June and July of this year.

I also see that Mr. Hetzell still likes to receive questions of diamond chemical material, -- alright!

Third letter of March 27, 1918. Yes, it is only now, that I hear from you about Mr. Delaney being left our Department; nobody has written it to me previously.

I see your item, re an increase of $250.00 U. S. gold for my assistantship. Well, I appreciate this very much, but I do not need it just now. My expenses have not been very high and the rate of exchange has been very advantageous to the Government, although very rather to some of us, who gave large amounts of money in silver here. You ask me to cable you, but since I wrote you on April 24, how I am standing as regards my finances, I will abstain from cabling. Only there is this: anyone I should not be able to land on American soil on or before June 30, 1918. Just that! There are such chances, for everything in the sinking lines is weak. Also, should anything serious occur here, we never know by one would have to travel to secure the greatest security.

I see your claims re Lithia and I'll try my best. Lithia needs level very highly indeed, but we'll see.

I am editing every week the Synthetic Dyes as Specialties, I. C., not have established yet.

Well, herewith I have answered your last letter received on 3/1.

now and I'll conclude.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

May 1, 1915

Dear Miss Cramer:

From Lanchowfu I have written you that I received various letters from you and I would go over some of them in detail at some future date. Well, I herewith will do so.

Letter of June 10, 1914 Announcing the receipt of various material at Chico and at Washington, D. C. O. K.

Letter of June 13, 1914 Telling me that a grafted peach, cuttings and ginger-rhizomes have been received. O. K.

Letter of June 16, 1914 Referring to material received. O. K.

Second letter of June 16, 1914 About material received anddisposal of same. O. K.

Letter of July 21, 1914, with enclosures of a photo, a newspaper clipping, sent by Mr. Stuntz and a slip of deposit for $1.50. Many thanks for all of these tokens. I have perused the office news and noticed these various changes; no doubt there will be some more ere I am back again at a desk.

sun and [illegible] symbiote.

Eli, student [illegible], I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank E. Soper

Dear Miss Dawson:

Now honestly I have written you that I received various letters from you and I would go over some of them in detail at some future date. Well, I believe it will do so.

Letter of June 10, 1924 [illegible] the crystals of various material at Quito and at Mt. Lupton, C. O. E.

Letter of June 18, 1924 Telling us that a perfect [illegible], nothing and figure-eight-dimmer have been received. F. E.

Letter of June 18, 1924 Referring to material received. O. E.

Second letter of June 18, 1924 About material receiving conditions of sugar. O. E.

Letter of June 20, 1924 with enclosure of a [illegible], a congressman objecting, sent by Mr. Harris and a slip of Donald the [illegible] Bay Shore for all of [illegible]. I have [illegible] the office [illegible] and notices these various changes, no doubt there will be some more [illegible] again at a date.

Letter of July 2, 1914. Announcing receipt of films and of prints. I see your remark as regards no trade-name of Diospyros lotus; then I propose this Turki name "Ghoommus" I also got Mr. Howell's personal note. I cannot write to everybody!

Letter of Aug. 4, 1914 with enclosures of newsletters Nos. 13 and 14 and 2 small calendars for 1915. My kind thanks to you!

Letter of Aug. 25, 1914, with enclosures of copies of letters by Mr. J. F. Breazeale and Dr. Albberg re analysis of bean vermicelli; also a memorandum re $4.00 p. diem allowance. I see that films, prints and some samples have been received; also that my ideas re fossils were incorrect. As you may have noticed, I have followed up your suggestions re numbering my photos and films with the larger numbers; I hope it will save work on all sides.

Your explanation as regards a statement made by Mr. Fairchild, I have answered from Lanchowfu.

Mr. Oakley's note re Medicago falcata is without value; I didn't speak about this plant in Russia or in India but in Hongkong, as mentioned in a Kew Bulletin.

Letter of Dec. 19, 1914. Informing me that a parcel with dried herbarium specimens never reached the Office, my, but this is peculiar! I have taken up this matter with Mr. Wm. Cannon, the clerk in charge of the Diplomatic Pouch of our Legation here and he has written to the Chief of the Mail Division of the State Department. We haven't obtained any answer as yet!

And herewith I have answered all of your mail for the time being. Conditions here in China are not quite as they might be and nobody knows what may yet happen. My own health has also been upset a few times and I

Letter of July 30, 1914. Announces my receipt of films and of printing. I am your remark as regards no trade-name of Diagypsos letter; then I propose this first name "Goodness" I also get Mr. Ocell's permission, I cannot write to everybody!

Letter of Aug. 4, 1914 with enclosures of newsletters Nos. 13 and 14 and 2 small calendars for 1915. My kind thanks to you!

Letter of Aug. 22, 1914, with enclosures of copies of letters by Mr. J. F. Brennole and Dr. Ribberg re analysis of been vernicelli; also a [illegible] re Ja.ni y. than allowance. I see that film, prints and some samples have been received; also that my ideas re fossils were incorrect. As you may have noticed, I have followed up your suggestions to obtain my photos and films with the larger numbers; I hope it will save work on all sides.

Your explanation re reports a statement made by Dr. Kiewell, I have answered from Laboratory.

Dr. Ozing's note re [illegible] is without value; I didn't know about this point in Russia or in India but in Germany, as explained in a Ger Bulletin.

Letter of Dec. 12, 1914. Informing me that a proof with trial [illegible] over related the Office, cr, but this is impossible! I have taken up this matter with Mr. Dawson, the clerk in charge of the Diagnosis Porch of our Legation here and he has written to the Chief of the Mail Division of the State Department. We haven't obtained any answer as yet!

Not merely I have answered all of your mail for the time being. Conditions here in China are not quite as they might be and nobody knows what may yet happen. My own health has also been upset a few times and I

need a big change to shake all the worries to the four corners of the earth. Some time in July, I may descent upon hot Washington, D. C.

With kindest Greetings, also to everybody in the office, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

May 5, 1915

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today a new batch of letters from you came in, among which some that had been forwarded from the American Consulate-General at Hankow, where I had been expected to be ere this. I'll answer herewith this lot.

Letter of Dec. 21, 1914, with enclosure of a letter to Mr. Meyers, re reviewing a book, which note is apparently intended for me. I see that various packages with seeds which I sent from Sianfu on Aug. 28, have at last been received and being disposed of.

I think it to be a very clever act of Mr. Skeels to identify No. 2122a as Incarvillea sinensis and the more so since I had put this name on my inventory note and probably even on the seed bag also.

I notice your remarks concerning the determination of wildpeaches; well, of course, if the herbarium at Washington is sufficiently rich in peach material, then some one might identify it there. Since Prof. Sargent is a great dendrologist, I personally would be inclined to turn over rare plant material to him.

It seems that I have had luck as regards finding fossils here in China. This specimen from Honan surely looked to us to be one.

need a big change to make all the sections to the four corners of the earth. Some time in July, I say around the 4th [illegible], T. C.

With kindest greetings, also to everybody in the office, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank K. Hoyt

Dear Mr. Palombik:

Today is your birth of letters from you since [illegible], being which some that had been forwarded from the Boston Herald-Traveler, [illegible] above I had been expected to be are this. I'll answer herewith this lot.

Letter of Jan. 23, 1944, with enclosure of a letter to Mr. Hayes, re publishing a book, which note is extremely interested for me. I see that various letters with which I have [illegible] to Mr. C. have at last been received and being [illegible].

I think it is be a very clever out of Mr. Hawks to identify Mr. Gifts as Interrelles discovered the [illegible] I had [illegible] some on my [illegible] note and probably were on the most big also.

I notice you remarks concerning the [illegible] of [illegible] well, of course, if the [illegible] as [illegible] is not [illegible] in [illegible], then [illegible] the right identity is there. Since Prof. Burgard is a great [illegible], I personally would be inclined to turn over [illegible] material to him.

It seems that I have had [illegible] regards [illegible] Gifts in China. This expains [illegible] to be the one.

Letter of Jan. 6, 1915. About Dr. Stockberger wanting some live ginger-rhizomes. We will try to get them, although it is getting now too late in the season.

Letter of Jan. 18, 1915. Re Dr.Carl Schneider. I answered this question in a previous letter. I really am sorry to have missed this famous dendrologist; one meets so few really capable people in our line of work and one obtains relatively so little solid information from those one meets here in China.

Letter of March 27, 1915 I am glad to get your suggestion to put Litchi seeds in the cool room of a steamer. We will try to do so, if we can lay our hands on a nice lot. The printed sacks you speak of have not arrived as yet up here; I'll let you know whenever I get them.

Second letter of March 27, 1915 Concerning jujube seeds. My, but this is going in for some, 1000 or 1200 lbs. of jujubes just for seeds! And we do not even know which is the best strain for stocks; is the smallfruited wild one, which is a weed, or are cultivated varieties better for stocks? Are the wild zizyphus from Texas fit for stock? Has root grafting been tried, so that an old tree might supply roots enough for a few hundreds of scions? The Chinese graft jujubes very rarely, they nearly always increase their plantations by planting suckers. I will see what I can do for you in obtaining seeds enough for 25000 seedlings.

About not having made any statements in my bulletin with regard to comparative productivity of jujubes; well, I know too little about this. A man would have to stay in various jujube-localities for a couple of seasons to find out how various varieties behaved. This, however, is certain, that jujubes bearing small fruits, seem to be much more productive than those having large fruits, that is, for so far as numbers

Letter of June 6, 1918. About Mr. Friedhoffer working some like ginger-ginger. We will try to put them, although it is getting too late in the season.

Letter of June 12, 1918. Re Dr.Carl Schmidt. I answered this question in a previous letter. I really do seem to have missed this famous dendrologist; one meets so few really capable people in our line of work and one obtains relatively so little solid information from those one meets here in China.

Letter of March 27, 1918 I am glad to get your suggestion to put Lathyl seeds in the cool room of a steamer. We will try to do so, if we can lay our hands on a nice lot. The printed seeds you speak of have not arrived as yet up here; I'll let you know whenever I get them.

Second letter of March 27, 1918 Concerning jujube seeds. My, but this is going to be for sure. 1000 or 1500 lbs. of jujubes just for seeds! And we do not even know which is the best strain for planting in the multiplied with one, which is a weed, or are cultivated varieties better for stock? Are the wild strains from Texas fit for stock? Has root grafting been tried, so that an old tree might supply root seeds for a few hundreds of animal. The Chinese prefer jujubes very ripe; they nearly always increase their plantations by planting suckers. I will see what I can do for you in obtaining seeds enough for 1000 seedlings.

About not having made any statements in my bulletin with regard to comparative productivity of jujubes, well, I know too little about this. A man would have to stay in various jujube-localities for a couple of seasons to find out for various varieties between. This, however, is certain, that jujubes bearing small fruits, seem to be much more productive than those bearing large fruits, that is, for so far as numbers

of fruits go; however, should one weigh the crops and compare them there may be relatively little difference. The very large-fruited var. around Pai hsiang chen, the "Ta yuan tasao" is not a very heavy bearer, but the fruits are remarkably heavy; the "Pan tsao" and the "Ma tsao" from near Chao yi, Shensi, seemed to be very heavy bearers, at least when I saw them in Aug. 1915. (See photos 13116, 15117 and 15118). It is a very risky thing for us, at our present status of knowledge, to try to give exact advise to growers what to plant in their localities and what not to plant! The Government will have to set out experimental orchards or cooperate with parties who are willing to do so and guided by the knowledge we obtain from such test-plantations, we will be able to direct growers what to do.

Letter of March 31, 1915, with enclosure of a copy of a letter from E. R. Sasscer, re a rare scale on Diospyros twigs from Kwa tsa, Kansu. You are right, it will be very difficult indeed to obtain material from there, there isn't a w ite man around there for more than one hundred miles. I'll look, however, at other persimmon treds also, perhaps this scale is more widely distributed than we know of just now.

And herewith, your last letters, for the time being, have been answered. I am also in receipt of Plant Immigrants Nos. 93-100, incl., and Plant Introduction News-letters Nos. 13-17, incl.; these I will review at some future date.

Some time ago I have sent you a small bag with dry jujubes fruits, coming from Pinchow, Shensi and numbered 120b. Would you kindly have a natural-size photo made from them, as theone I took was spoiled. Several of my 5 x 7 photos were failures, on account of the bad quality of the films, Last year there were no Kodak film-packs of this size to be had

of Prelude yet however, should one weigh the seeds on similar from there may be relatively little difference. The very large-fruited var. grandi fol. belong close, the "Ta yuan tanzo" is not a very heavy bearer, but the fruits are resistably heavy; the "Fen tanzo" and the "Ma tanzo" from near Chao Yi, though, seemed to be very heavy bearers, at least when I saw them in Aug. 1957. (See photos 12116, 12117 and 12118). It is a very risky thing for us, at our present stage of knowledge, to try to give exact advice to growers what to plant in their localities and what not to plant. The Government will have to set out experimental orchards or cooperate with parties who are willing to do so and guided by the knowledge we obtain from such test-plantations, we will be able to direct growers what to do.

Letter of June 20, 1958, with enclosure of a copy of a letter from E. S. Barnes, in a pure bulb or discovery trip from the ten, count. Yes are right, it will be very difficult indeed to obtain material from there, there isn't a a lot and around there for sure that are marked alike. I'll look, however, at some available trees also, perhaps this month is more widely distributed than we knew of just now.

And lastly, your last letter, for the time being, have been answered. I am also in receipt of your Instructions No. 45-1(8, Incl., and Plant Introduction Seed-letters No. 13-17, Incl.; I see I will review at some future date.

Some time ago I have sent you a small bag with my Jujube fruits, coming from Fukuoka, Honsu and Shikoku Isls. Would you kindly have a natural-size photo made from them, as soon as I look was spoiled. Several of my 5 x 7 photos were failures, on account of the bad quality of the films. Last year there were no fruits Fuku-yuin of this also to be had

in Eastern Asia and I was compelled to take these rotten French films, of which at times 3 or 4 stuck together and fell out of the holder when one had exposed one's last film or they curled up so as to make it impossible for one to close up the film pack.

Herewith I am enclosing a copy of a report, made by Mr. J. A. Cursing in charge of the Botanical Garden at Sibolangit, Eastern Sumatra, concerning the behavior of seeds you have sent him. This report was sent me by Dr. C. W. Janssen from Amsterdam, who is anxious that I should make an investigation trip through the Dutch East Indies at his expense. He will speak about these matters when I am back in Washington. Please retain this report for future developments. It seems that Maize succeeds well there at Sibolangit; especially the var. Chappell seems to be good, cowpeas also do well, soybeans and Kaoliang seem to do poorly. Is this Chappell-maize a Mexican variety?

Do you know that Mr. Reginald Farrer, who is now at Sining, W. Kansu is running a series of articles in the "Gardener's Chronicle?" I must see these as soon as I am back!

In connection with a possible journey from Constantinople to Changtu which I may undertake some day, I wish you would kindly procure the two books "Beyond the PirPanjal", by E. F. Neve, M. D., and "Sikkim and Nepaul" by Claude White. There are several botanical notes in these books.

I also would like to hear your opinion as regards the advisability of getting transportation requests when I arrive in San Francisco. My intentions are to stay in Frisco for several days, inspecting more specifically the Chinese and Japanese exhibits at the Great Fair. Then I hope to proceed to Chico and from there possibly by way of Portland, Seattle, Bellingham, Helena, Mandan, St. Anthony Park, Madison, Chicago,

in Jackson this and I was prevailed to take three prints from film, if which at times 3 or 4 shots together and fell out if the holder was not opened and's last film or they curled up so as to make it impossible for me to place at the film gate.

Herewith I am enclosing a copy of a report, made by Dr. A. A. Berling in charge of the Botanical Garden at Bibliogrit, Dutch Guiana, answering the character of needs you have work his. This report was sent to Dr. C. W. Janssen from Amsterdam, who is anxious that I should make an investigation trip through the Dutch East Indies at his expense. He will speak about these matters when I am back in Batavia. Please retain this report for future development. It seems that Dutch economic well there at Bibliogrit, especially the war. Coconut seems to be good, cocoaes also do well, soybeans and Mulling seem to do poorly. In this Dr. Wilhelm a Berling worked?

Do you know that Dr. Bertold Pater, who is now at Dinding, W. Kamm is training a series of articles in the "Gardener's Chronicle?" I wrote him there as soon as I am back!

In connection with a possible journey from Constantinople to Dinding I may undertake some day, I wish you would kindly procure the two books "Beyond the Euphrates", by E. F. Knox, C. B., and "Tigris and Euphrates" by Claude Field. There are several interesting notes in these books.

I also would like to hear your opinion as regards the advisability of getting investigations or works when I arrive in E. Pronkers. My intention was to stay in Prinsen for several days, investigating more specifically the Dinsen and Jamboe districts in the Dutch East. The I have to present to Dutch and from Dutch consulate by way of introduction, Zeilinghoy, Dainos, Bandos, Mr. Antony Fuss, Bulsing, Sulter,

etc. to Washington, D. C. You may have other plans in store and I would like to hear them. I will look up Mr. Fred Maskew, our Agent in San Francisco and you may send me the more important mail in his care.

If possible, I would not like to be in Washington, D. C., during the greatest heat, for my health has not been too robust of late.

With kindest regards and trusting to meet you all at an early date, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

May 3, 1915

Dear Mr. Bisset:

Several letters fromyou have come into my possessionship these last weeks and months and I'll herewith answer them.

Letter of June 11, 1914 This last I answered through Miss Cramer from Lanchowfu. As you may have noticed, I have not advocated of late to send Prof. Sargent part of all of the seeds from arboreal material which I have sent and left the distribution over to you people in our Office. Mr. Fairchild wrote me recently that the scheme had fallen through of establishing a new botanical garden in Rock Creek Park. I am very sorry for this.

Letter of Dec. 4, 1915 with enclosure of 2 large photos of Euonimus sp. and Ligustrum sp. Many thanks! I wonder whether you were able to make some of these peculiar looking walnuts to grow. I have not been able as yet to find the locality where they come from. I certainly am surprised at the fact that Ulmus pumila made a growth of 12 feet in one

etc. in the future, C. E. You may have other plans in store and I would like a map then. I will look up Mr. Fred Meekew, our Agent in San Francisco and you may send me the more important mail in his care.

If possible, I would not like to be in Washington, D. C., during the president book, for my health has not been too robust of late.

With kindest regards and trusting to meet you all at an early date, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank H. Meyer

Mr. C. Clemens,
Dallas, Texas.

Dear Mr. Clemens:

Several letters from you have come into my possession since last week and notice and I'll have to answer them.

Letter of June 11, 1914. This last I answered through Miss Cramer from Landovr. As you may have noticed, I have not advocated of late to send Fur. Largest part of all of the seeds from arboreal material which I have sent and left the distribution over to you people in my office. Mr. Kennedy wrote me recently that the seeds had fallen through of establishing a new botanical garden in Rock Creek Park. I am very sorry for this.

Letter of June 4, 1914 with enclosure of a large packet of Sunflower, and Liquorice etc. Many thanks. I wonder whether you care also to make note of these peculiar looking seeds to grow. I have not been able as yet to find the specially where they come from. I certainly appreciated at the fact that Miss Jenkin made a growth of it feet in one

year near Riverside; they never do such a thing up here. In and around Peking the people object to this elm, on account of it being much attacked by borers and by leaf beetles, which last at times, completely defoliate big trees even. I do hope we won't get this pest introduced into the United States. It pleases me very much to hear that the Ligustrum, No. 22987, and the Euonimus, No. 18566 prove to be of value as ornamental garden shrubs. With No. 22987, however, some mistake must have crept in, for the plants I sent as "an evergreen shrub" were quite different from the photo you have sent me, they had leathery, very small leaves, which did not grow opposite. This privet is No. 22988, of which I brought one large plant to the Chico garden.

<u>Letter of Jan 21, 1915</u> Re obtaining seeds of <u>Ulmus pumila</u>. Mr. Fairchild also wrote to me about this and we will try to get a goodly quantity within a few weeks from now.

<u>Letter of Jan. 25, 1915.</u> Concerning peaches from Kirin, Manchuria. Well, I will write to some people up there and see if they can send you some stones this coming autumn. I received the two publications you sent me, viz., Fiscal Regulations, etc., and "Three important wild duck foods." Many thanks!

Well, this covers all the mail I received from you up till now.

With kind regards, also to everybody, in the office, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

May 7, 1915

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

your open Diversity; they never do such a thing as that. Is and Joseph Fielding the people object to this also, on account of it being sanctioned by Doctrine and Covenants, which leaves it plain, regularly defining the seven years. I do hope we won't get this part introduced into the United States. It pleases me very much to hear that the elders, No. 22387, and the Bishop, No. 10868 prove to be of being an ordinary public meeting. With No. 22387, however, some mistake must have crept in, for the plants I sent as "an evergreen shrub" were quite different from the photo you have sent me, they had leathery, very small leaves, which did not grow erectile. This period is No. 22387, of which I hope get one large plant to the Cocoa garden.

Letter of Jan. 10, 1912 On obtaining seeds of Lemon grass. Mr. Fairchild also wrote to me about this and we will try to get a goodly quantity, giving a few seeds from me.

Letter of Jan. 22, 1912. Interesting pamphlet from Elder, Manchuria. Well, I will write to some people in there and see if they will send you some shrub coding seeds. I received the two publications you sent me, viz., Plant Regulations, etc., and Three Importers with Bulb Catalogue Handbook.

Well, this covers all the mail I received from you up till now.

Mr. Bird regards, also to everybody, in the office, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer.

Prof. Chas. S. Sargent,

Dec. 7, 1912

Dear Sir, Enclosed

In connection with your request for 1000 or 1200 pounds of jujubes, I herewith wish to inform you that I have bought the day before yesterday 1000 catties of a small-fruited variety which contains relatively a large proportion of good, plump kernels. The price is not high, being 6 cents silver p. catty, the whole lot is therefore only 60 silver dollars. My interpreter is busy now with several people getting the seeds out of the fruits, for it is not safe to send a large quantity of fruits now with the warm weather at hand. These fruits namely ferment and become heated when packed in a box or in sacks.

We have had a few warm days, followed by rain and showery weather, as it is today, and the seeds of Ulmus pumila are beginning to ripen. Maybe within a few days we shall be in possession of several catties.

I have not found as yet a suitable person who could take upon him to collect and ship various seeds to you. Most white people here do not think it worth while to go in for such small and troublesome things, and the Chinese are not trustworthy enough. In case my present assistant should remain in and around Peking he will be able to assist us.

Political conditions remain critical here. Many Japanese are leaving Peking! What is going to come out of all of this, no one knows. A few hours from now the Japanese ultimatum to China will have expired! Many Chinese are in a state of excitement these last days and some foreigners too!

Herewith I am also forwarding 2 parcels with wet land ginger to our Consul-General at Shanghai and I am writing Mr. Sammons to send it at his earliest opportunity to you. I numbered it 1256 and please find enclosed an inventory note covering this number.

In connection with your request for 1000 or 1500 pounds of jujubes, I herewith also to inform you that I have bought the day before yesterday 3000 metres of a multi-fruitful variety which matures relatively a large proportion of good, fine-formed. The price is not high, being Marks silver 3, only, the whole lot is therefore only 60 silver dollars. My interpreter is busy now with several people getting the seeds out of the fruits, for it is not safe to send a large quantity of fruits now with the rainy weather at hand. These fruits usually ferment and become rotted when packed in a box or in bags.

We have had a few rainy days, followed by rain and showery weather, as it is today, and the seeds of Ulmus pumila are beginning to ripen. Maybe within a few days we shall be in possession of several cattles.

I have not found as yet a suitable person who could take upon his to collect and sell various seeds to you. Most white people here do not think it worth while to go in for this small and troublesome thing, and the Chinese are not trustworthy enough. In case my present assistant might remain in and around Peking he will be able to assist us.

Political conditions remain critical here. Many Japanese are leaving Peking! What is going to come out of all of this, no one knows. A few hours from now the Japanese ultimatum to China will have expired. Many Chinese are in a state of excitement these last days and some foreigners too!

Herewith I am also forwarding 2 parcels with wet land ginger to our Consul-General at Shanghai and I am writing to Hankow to send it as his earliest opportunity to you. I numbered it 1147 and please find enclosed an inventory note covering this number.

Would you kindly inform Mr. Stockberger as soon as this ginger reaches you? The material is not first-class; the Chinese have rubbed off the terminal buds so as to make these rhizomes keep longer. I trust that new buds will be formed, however.

I am sending these rhizomes via ourConsul at Shanghai as the Diplomatic Pouch from here will not leave until May 24th. This letter also goes via Chinese Post for the same reason.

I remain, with kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

Peking, China

May 21, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I wish to announce to you that I have been delivering to the American Legation here, 12 parcels, containing seeds and all addressed to our office; they are numbered 1-12 incl. and contain the numbers 2297a 2305a incl. Please find enclosed the inventory notes covering these numbers.

I would like to make some suggestions as regards various things.

No. 2297a, Ulmus pumila. Of this tree I had collected C. A. 40 lbs. of seeds, as per your request and I trust we will be able to raise several thousands of trees from it. My suggestions are to sow out these seeds immediately, for they quickly lose their vitality; the best way to obtain maximum results will be to sow them in sunken beds, sown broadcast and to have lath frames put over them with some fresh boughs thrown over

Hoping you would pleasantly inform Mr. Hunsberger at most at this client pleasure yourself. The material is not fire-retardant; the delivery date cannot be off the material pick-up is to make these minimum long longer. I trust that you both will be friends, however.

I am sending these rhizomes via air-express at Shungfei on the Stipulation Fees from now will not have until May 1970. This letter also gives the Chinese Dept for the same reason.

I remain, with kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank K. Hoyt

Feking, China

May 21, 1969

Dear Dr. Fritchlin:

Recently I did so enjoyed to you but I have been distracting to the American Legation here, 12 people, containing needs and all addressed to our affairs for our weekend 1-12 trail, and certain the weather little time lost. Please find enclosed the invoice after arrival from Hong Kong.

I would like to make some suggestions as regards various things.

Dr. Kelly, Ulmus pumila. Of this tree I had collected 5, 4, 3 lbs. of seeds, as per your request and I trust we will be able to raise several thousands of trees from it. My suggestions are to sow out these seeds immediately, for they quickly lose their vitality; the best way to obtain maximum results will be to sow them in moist peat, sown broadcast and to have left frozen out over time etc. sow from bought blocks over

these frames. (Here in North China and Manchuria I have always noticed that they germinate best on shady, somewhat moist places, preferably on the North sides of piles of bricks, of tombstones and of brick walls.)

No. 2296a, Zizyphus sativa. I am sending you only 10 lbs. of this lot of c.a. 240 lbs.; the rest I am sending to San Francisco by freight, to be reforwarded later on to Chico. I am sure they will get more plants out of these seeds, than out of former shipments, for they seem to possess very plump and solid kernels.

No. 2299a, Amygdalus davidiana. These also I am sending to San Francisco, like prev. number.

No. 2300a, Amygdalus persica. This is a var. of cultivated peach with remarkably small stones; it may possibly turn out to be hardier than the ordinary strains.

Nos. 2301a and 2302a, Vigna sesquipedalis, are varieties of yard long beans. I recommend them especially for trial in the hot, but irrigated, sections of the South West, and more specifically as home vegetables. To No. 2303a the same applies.

I am also enclosing a can ofso-called condensed milk, as sold here in China under the name of "The Eagle Brand". I strongly suspect this stuff to have been made in Japan from Soybeans, with something added. It is of a brown color, quite lumpy, not very sweet and it dissolved but poorly. One also gets effects of flatulency from it, especially when taken on an empty stomach. Do you consider it worth while to have it analysed by the Bureau of Chemistry?

We have had these last days considerable rain and very damp weather and this has been quite hard on these jujube seeds, which refused to dry sufficiently, notwithstanding that they had been washed, so as to get off

these flowers. (Here in North China and Manchuria I have always noticed that they prefer to be set on sloping, unmowed moist places, preferably on the North sides of piles of bricks, of tumbledown and of brick walls.)

No. 22208. Kiaochow native. I am sending you only 10 lbs. of this lot of c.a. 240 lbs.; the rest I am sending to San Francisco by freight, to be reforwarded later on to Ohio. I am sure they will get more plants out of these seeds, than out of former shipments, for they seem to possess very plump and solid kernels.

No. 22206. According description. These also I am sending to San Francisco, like your. number.

No. 22204. Amrahing variety. This is a var. of cultivated peach with remarkably small stones; it may possibly turn out to be better than the ordinary strains.

Nos. 22214 and 22216. Three recommended, are varieties of yard long beans. I recommend them especially for trial in the lot, but irrigated, sections of the South West, and more specifically as home vegetables. To No. 22216 the same applies.

I am also enclosing a can of so-called condensed milk, as sold here in China under the name of "The Eagle Brand". I strongly suspect this stuff to have been made in Japan from Soybeans, with something added. It is of a brown color, quite lumpy, not very sweet and it dissolves but poorly. One also gets effects of flatulency from it, especially when taken on an empty stomach. Do you consider it worth while to have it analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry?

We have had these last days considerable rain and very damp weather and this has been quite hard on these jujube seeds, which refused to dry sufficiently, notwithstanding that they had been washed, so as to get off

as much of their sugary substance as possible. Now, however, they are being packed in and within a day or two we will send them off to San Francisco, together with a lot of bulky baggage and herbarium material. When this is all gone, then I hope to store some of my non-wanted exploring outfit with the Legation here and then I hope to proceed to Nanking and from there on to Shanghai. I will not be able to finish all of my intended work, of course; supervising collecting seeds around here and being in the Yang tze valley enquiring about Woodnut oil problems and Bamboo cultivation, does not go together. One needs helpers of the right type to assist one to accomplish all of these things and capable persons in our line of work are very scarce indeed here in the Far East.

There is one consolation, however, and that is, that China will still remain an interesting field for Agricultural Exploration for at least a few generations.

With kindest regards, also to all in the Office, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

as much of their surgery substance as possible. But, however, they are being packed in and within a day or two we will send them off to San Francisco, together with a lot of baby baggage and bedding material. When this is all gone, then I hope to store some of my material, outfit with the legation here and then I hope to proceed to Nanking and from there on to Shanghai. I will not be able to finish all of my intended work, of course; observing collecting cards around here and being in the Yang tse valley enquiring about Woodcut oil painting and Bamboo cultivation, does not go together. One needs helpers of the right type to assist one to accomplish all of these things and capable workers in the line of work are very scarce indeed here in the Far East.

There is one consolation, however, and that is, that China will still remain an interesting field for development Medicinally for at least a few generations.

With kindest regards, also to all in the Office, I remain, Mr. Pierrard,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

3270a.

Peking, China,

May 30, 1915.

Dear Mr. Beagles:

Today I have delivered to the China and Express Co. here 8 boxes with seeds and botanical specimens, all addressed to Mr. Fred Maskon, U. S. Despatch Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Two of these boxes have behind the words U.S. Property, a blue asterisk(*) and these 2 cases are for your Station. I have written Mr. Maskon to send them up to you as soon as he receives this shipment. One of these boxes contains c.a. 220 lb. of Jujube seeds which I suppose will all be planted out at Chico for stocks. The other case holds c.a. 40 lbs. of stones of Davidiana peach, which also probably will have to be raised at Chico.

Then this last case also contains 1 small soldered tin with alcohol specimens; 1 small tin with seeds and samples, 1 package with herbarium specimens, some Weekly Times and 2 pieces of dried nonslo-skin. Would you kindly send all these last things to our Office in Washington, D. C.

I am enclosing 2 copies of Inventory Notes covering No. 2298a and 2299a, the Jujube and the Davidiana peach. Sometime during July I hope to arrive in Chico and will see no doubt many of my introductions in prosperous condition. In case any mail should arrive for me in your care, please retain it until I call for it in person.

With kindest regards to you All, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER,
Agricultural Explorer

NOVOA.

Peking, China,

May 30, 1918.

Dear Mr. Douglas:

Today I have delivered to the Chinese and Japanese Legations, Peking, a dozen with seals and bonded warehouse, all addressed to Mr. Fred Hudson, U. S. Geological Survey, San Francisco, Cal. Two of these boxes have behind the words U.S. Property, a blue starred(*) and those I have are for your Bureau. I have written Mr. Hudson to send them up to you as soon as he receives this shipment. One of these boxes contains c.s. 300 Ch. of Jurassic specimens which I suppose will all be placed out at Chico for stocks. The other case holds c.s. 40 lbs. of stones of Devitiane period, which also probably will have to be retained at Chico.

Then this last case also contains I small soldered tin with alcohol specimens; I small tin with seeds and insects, I package with Lepidoptera specimens, some Jurassic Plant and I package of dried insects. Would you kindly send all these last things to our Office in Washington, D. C.

I am enclosing 2 copies of Invoices for covering No. 2300a and 2300b, the Japan and the Devitiane period. Possibly during July I hope to arrive in Chico and will see no doubt many of my introductions in prospective condition. In case my mail should arrive from me in your area, please retain it until I call for it in person.

With kindest regards to you all, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

MAXWE M. NOVOA,
Geological Engineer

Peking, China

May 26, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today I have delivered to the China Forwarding and Express Co., in this city, eight boxes, marked D. S. S, U. S. Property, and addressed to Mr. Fred Maskew, U. S. Despatch Agent, San Francisco, California, U. S. A. These cases contain seeds, botanical specimens, and some personal effects. On two cases I have put a blue asterisk (*) behind the words "U.S. Property"; they contain c.a. 220 lbs. of jujube seeds and c.a. 40 lbs. of Davidiana peach stones, besides some small things as a package of herbarium material, some paper, a tin with fruits, etc. These two cases are intended for Chico and I have written to this effect both to Mr. Maskew and Mr. Beagles.

The other six boxes I have asked Mr. Maskew to direct to our office in Washington, D. C. I wish you would give orders to store them somewhere until I arrive in person, so as to be able to supervise the opening up of same.

Then I have stored today at the American Legation here, 5 pieces of baggage, containing various articles I am using in this exploration work, personal ones as well as official untensils. Some day I may come back again here and avail myself of them, or some other party will find use for them. They are too bulky to carry them with me to America, for there are such articles among them as a bale of Sphagnum moss, herbarium frames, packing paper, brass labels, old fur coats, felt boots, ropes, tins, etc.

[illegible] Chico
[illegible], 1[illegible].

Dear Mr. [illegible]:

Today I have delivered to the Chico Fumigating and Express Co., in this city, eight boxes, marked D. P. S. U. S. Property, and addressed to Mr. Fred Hawkes, U. S. Dispatch Agent, San Francisco, California, U. S. A. These boxes contain seeds, botanical specimens, and some personal effects. In one case I have put a blue ribbon (#) behind the words "U.S. Property" they contain a.a. 250 lbs. of Indian seeds and a.a. 40 lbs. of Jerusalem [illegible] seeds, besides some small things as a number of [illegible] material, some paper, a tin with fruits, etc. These two cases are intended for China and I have written in this effect both to Mr. Hawkes and Mr. Hughes.

The other six boxes I have asked Mr. Hawkes to direct to our office in Washington, D.C. I wish you would give orders to store them somewhere until I arrive in person, so as to be able to supervise the opening up of some.

Then I have another body at the Kaiserin Augusta Hotel, 3 pieces of luggage, containing various articles I am using in this negotiation work, personal one as well as official matters. Some day I may ask these agents here and well myself of them, or some other party will find use for them. They are too bulky to carry them with me to Berlin.

For years and much articles about that as a box of Chinese [illegible], hunting firearms, [illegible] power, [illegible] lights, oil for [illegible], felt boots, ropes, [illegible], etc.

These last days I have been receiving a few letters from you and I'll herewith answer them:

Letter of Sept. 17, 1914 re material received. Very curious indeed, that the parcel with herbarium specimens, which I sent on June 18, 1914, has never reached you. As you probably know, Miss Cramer wrote me about it on Dec. 19, 1914, and I took this matter up with Mr. Wm. J. Cannon, Clerk of the Legation here, and Mr. Cannon wrote to the State Department, with the result that a Mr. R. S. Clayton, of this last Department, wrote him under date of April 14, 1915, that 15 packages with seeds and with specimens had been received at the State Department on July 21, 1914, and had been delivered to the Department of Agriculture on July 24, 1914, the receipt for same having been signed by Mr. H. F. Chandler.

Now what shall we do? Has somebody looked already in the Herbaria of the Department to see whether the material as mentioned in Miss Cramer's letter of December 19, 1914, has been incorporated already.

Letter of April 19, 1915. with enclosures of a clipping re Dr. Schneider and a letter from R. S. McFarlins & Co. I see from this message that you are counting on me being back in Washington some time in June. Well, it will be somewhat later, as you see; I wonder whether I'll get into troubles on that account. A pity indeed that these large flowering varieties of Prunus triloba, Nos. 1254 and 1255, had to be condemned; I wonder what they had in the matter of scales or other things.

It causes me to wonder why one package of these "Mitsao" should have become mouldy and the others remained good! As regards collecting jujube seeds for stocks, well, you see what I have done in this matter. About finding a reliable party in getting us supplies of "mitsao" and jujube

These last days I have been receiving a few letters from you and I'll inserts extract thus:

Letter of Sept. 17, 1914 re material received. Very curious indeed, that the parcel with Dorantina specimens, which I sent on June 18, 1914, has never reached you. As you probably know, Miss Grasser wrote me about it on Dec. 14, 1914, and I took this matter up with Mr. W. J. Cannon, Clerk of the Legation here, and Mr. Cannon wrote to the State Department, with the result that a Mr. R. S. Clayton, of this last Department, wrote him under date of April 14, 1915, that 12 packages with seeds and with specimens had been received at the State Department on July 21, 1914, and had been delivered to the Department of Agriculture on July 24, 1914, the receipt for same having been signed by Mr. N. F. Ownadier.

For what shall we do? Has somebody looked already in the herbaria of the Department to see whether the material so mentioned in Miss Grasser's letter of December 10, 1914, has been incorporated already.

Letter of April 12, 1915, with enclosure of a circular re Mr. Dimmidier and a letter from R. S. McFarlin & Co. I see from this message that you are counting on me being back in Washington some time in June. Well, it will be somewhat later, as you see; I wonder whether I'll get into trouble on that account. A pity indeed that these large flowering varieties of Prunus triloba, Nos. 1254 and 1255, had to be condemned; I wonder what they had in the matter of seeds or other things.

It seems as to render the non receipt of these "Mitsuo" should have become quite and the others remained good. As regards collecting Jujube seeds for stocks, well, you see what I have done in this matter. Don't flatter a reliable party in getting us supplies of "Mitsuo" and Jujube

seeds, well, this is not an easy matter. We probably will have to do this through our Legation here, and I have spoken about these matters with Dr. Charles D. Tenney, Chinese Secretary at our Legation.

The identification card in the small leather case reached me in good condition. Many thanks!

Letter of April 21, 1915, with enclosures of a receipt for $5.00 for rent of a safe deposit box and a clipping re Mr. Jean de Vilmorin. Please find enclosed herewith my check for $5.00, with many thanks for your assistance in this matter.

Letter of April 26, 1915, with enclosures of copies of letters from Dr. Murrill and Dr. Harper concerning a Mr. Tien, who was said to have graduated as a Ph. D. at Columbia University. So this thing might possibly have been a sweet story or some other mystery hangs about it. I am much obliged to you, just the same.

I am also in receipt of Plant Immigrants No. 101. I notice the the increase in the number of photos, among which no less than 4 of mine. I wish you would kindly look up photo A 2, drying beqn - vermicelli. In this bulletin it is stated as to have been taken in Cheng chow, Honan, on Feb. 25, 1914, while I took it in Puchow, Shansi on Feb. 3, 1914. I am almost sure that I put these last dates and locality on my original photo; if not, I own up that I have made a mistake.

Then I received two weekly news letters of the Department, Nos 36 and 37. I had no idea that such a publication existed already. While it is a step in the right direction no doubt, I personally consider these two copies too political-farmers-bulletin-like to satisfy me. Have we got also a more scientific publication?

week, well, this is not an easy matter. We probably will have to do this through our legislative here, and I have spoken about these matters with Dr. Charles E. Toomey, Alabama Secretary of our Legation.

The identification card in the small Italian book reminds me in good condition. Many thanks!

Letter of April 21, 1938, with enclosures of a check for $25.00 for rent of a safe deposit box and a clipping re Mr. John de Vilmorin. Please find enclosed herewith my check for $5.00, with my thanks for your assistance in this matter.

Letter of April 22, 1938, with enclosures of copies of letters from Dr. Harrill and Dr. Harper concerning a Dr. Flow, who was said to have graduated as a Ph. D. at Columbia University. So this young eight pounds must have been a great story or some other mystery hung about it. I am much obliged to you, just the same.

I am also in receipt of Plant Immigrants No. 101. I notice the increase in the number of photos, among which no less than 4 of mine. I wish you could kindly look up photo 1 I, drying bags - vertical. In this bulletin it is stated as to have been taken in Cheng chow, Honan, on Feb. 22, 1924, while I took it in Paotow, Chahar on Feb. 9, 1924. I am almost sure that I put these last dates and locality on my original photo; if not, I can up that I have made a mistake.

Then I received the weekly news letters of the Department, Nos 36 and 37. I had to take that such a notification existed already. While it is a step in the right direction as itself, I personally consider them too cooing for political-farmers-bulletin-like to satisfy us. Have we got also a more scientific publication?

I am enclosing herewith duplicate inventory notes of the numbers 1256, 2297a, 2300a, 2301a, 2302a, and 2303a. Nos. 2298a and 2299a I sent to Mr. Beagles in connection with the shipment referred to at the beginning of this letter. I have not received as yet bills of lading covering this shipment, and as I hope to leave within a few days, I will have to arrange this matter through our Legation here.

I have spoken with several parties concerning the collecting of seeds of the white-barked pine, Pinus bungeana and it may be that larger and smaller quantities of seeds will be offered and that we will have to correspond about it. As yet, however, it is only promises.

Well, now I have to arrange some financial matters here, see several people, put on finishing touches to baggage packing, and then I hope to leave for Nanking and from there possibly to Hanchow and then to Shanghai. I wish I had more time at my disposal.

With kindest regards, also to all in the office, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Frank N. Meyer

I am enclosing herewith duplicate inventory notes of the members [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] and [illegible] I sent to Mr. Hedges in connection with the shipment referred to at the beginning of this letter. I have not received as yet bills of lading covering this shipment, and as I hope to leave within a few days, I will have to arrange this matter through our Lewiston here.

I have spoken with several people concerning the collecting of goods of the auto-owned pens, Plume Dimmers and it may be that large and smaller quantities of goods will be offered and that we will have to correspond about it. As yet, however, it is only premature.

Well, now I have to arrange some financial matters here, see several people, put up travelling trunks to package packing, and then I hope to leave for Hankins and from there possibly to Denver and then to Chicago. I wish I had more time at my disposal.

With kindest regards, also to all in the office, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(s) Frank T. Hoyt

Shanghai, China

June 17, 1915

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As you'll notice, I am in Shanghai and I have been here since several days already.

I received the following cablegram on June 9, 1915:

"Frank N. Meyer, c/o American Consul General, Shanghai. During stopover Japan got duplicate wilson collection cherry budwood for municipal nursery Arakawa. Tokyo Embassy cabled to assit you. Chestnut disease reported Nikko, specimens desired. Houston."

For so far the specimens of diseased chestnut bark are concerned, I do not think I'll experience any difficulty, but as regards cherry-budwood, that will be another matter. I met Mr. Swingle here on Friday June 11 and spent the greater part of the next day with him and discussed this cherry-budwood problem with him. Mr. Swingle is of the opinion that it will be no small undertaking to secure the whole Wilson collection in duplicate, for the people along the Arakawa River have decided to cut down many of the cherry trees this autumn on account of a new bank going to be thrown up along this stream. I will see what we can do in this matter. Mr. Swingle suggested to try to get Prof. Kuana, vegetable pathological inspector at Yokohama, interested in it and by seeing him and some people at our Embassy in Tokyo, we probably can make some arrangement by which these cherry bud-sticks can be sent over this fall.

On June 8, I sent you a cablegram thru the Consul General to the Secretary of State as follows: "Frank Meyer informs the Department of Agriculture cannot return in June. Extension authorization desired." This cablegram crossed the one you had sent me. Of course, you probably had realised before, that it had become a physical impossibility for me

Shanghai, China

June 17, 1919

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As you'll notice, I am in Shanghai and I have been here since several days already.

I received the following cablegram on June 4, 1919:

"Frank W. Meyer, c/o American Consul General, Shanghai. During stopover Urumqi got Ilichi wilson cultivation energy imported for material nursery arrives. Tokyo Embassy advised to hold yes. Contract change so-called ribbon, maximum doubled. Satisfied."

For as far the procedure of disease chestnut bark are concerned, I do not think I'll experience any difficulty, but as regards chestnut-bundred, that will be another question. I met Mr. Swingle here on Friday June 11 and I sent the greater part of the next day with him and discussed this chestnut-bundred problem with him. Mr. Swingle is of the opinion that it will be no small undertaking to secure the whole Milson collection in duplicate, for the people along the Amoorum River have decided to cut down many of the chestnut trees this autumn on account of a new bark going to be thrown up along this stream. I will see what we can do in this matter. Mr. Swingle suggested to try to get Prof. Kuano, vegetable pathological inspector at Yokohama, interested in it and by meeting him and some people at our Embassy in Tokyo, we probably can make some arrangement by which these chestnut bud-sticks can be sent over this fall.

On June 6, I sent you a cablegram then the Consul General to the Secretary of State as follows: "Frank Meyer informs the Department of Agriculture cannot return in June. Schedule substantially delayed." This cablegram crossed the one you had sent me. Of course, you probably had realized before, that it had become a physical impossibility for me

to be back in America in June, 1915. We now will see in how far an extension can be effected; is this stop-over in Japan the means by which it can be performed?

I also received here 3 letters from you, dated respectively April 29, May 10 and May 14, 1915.

The letter of April 29 had been mailed in Washington on May 6 and the one of May 10th had been posted May 15th; quite a lapse of time, I should say. I will herewith answer them.

Letter of April 29, 1915, with enclosure of a copy of a letter to Mr. G. Weidman Groff concerning an edible bamboo which he possibly can procure for us. I received on June 15 a letter from Mr. Groff, in which he asks me for some instructions re this and he informs me that he thinks this is not the right time to transplant bamboos. I have written him to have two strong cases made and have the bamboos planted in them either now or at a better time and to get them established in these boxes, and I have also advised him to try to get a collection together of the best local timber- and vegetable bamboos and have two or three clumps of each planted in boxes, so as to have them established. I wrote him, however, to communicate with you before doing so. Some of us fellows may be down in Canton within some time and take these cases with us to America, or supervise their packing, so that they may be safely landed at San Francisco.

I have written Mr. Groff that I probably cannot get down to Canton this time.

Letter of May 10, 1915. I am truly glad that my large fotos are being appreciated. I want thru Wilson's very interesting two volumes "A Naturalist in Western China," and, the containing many very

to be built in America in June, 1921. Is sure will be in the far an extension can be effected in this stupendous in legal the means by which it can be performed.

I also visited here 2 Indian Tuan Jen, Asian respectively Sivit ad, Hsu Ju and my L., 1924.

The letter of A.Pil 30 had been mailed in Washington on May 6 and the day of my life has been novel the life with a type of time, I should say. I will interest above than.

Letter of April 30, 1922, with enclosure of a copy of a letter to Mr. G. Bidman Dorf concerning an edible bamboo which he consider is one product for us. I received on June 12 a letter from Mr. Dorf, in which he asks me for some instructions re this and he informs me that Chinese this is not the right time to transplant bamboos. I have written him to have two strong cases made and have the bamboos planted in them either now or at a better time and to put them outside in these cases, and I have also advised him to try to get a cultivation expert of the best local labor- and profitable bamboos and have two or three clumps of each planted in boxes, so as to have them established. I write him, however, be reasonable with our better doing so. Some of my fellows may be here in China with your time and take these cases with me to America, or separate their packing, so that they may be easily loaded at the Procedure.

I have written Mr. Dorf that I probably cannot get home to change this time.

Letter of May 10, 1922. I am truly glad the my large items are being appreciated. I read Mrs Blake's very interesting two- volume "A Scientist in Western China," and, the undertaking is very

beautiful pictures, I have failed to notice a single natural sized foto even.

I see that Dr. Schneider never saw a pistache as large as foto 13155 shows, still Wilson shows a picture in Vol. I of a tree 25 feet in girth, the one has to be informed about it, for the foto itself does not show it.

This is something terrible; this new citrus canker! Mr. Swingle told me a little about it. Peculiar, indeed, that so many of our worst diseases are endemic to the Far East!

Within a few days I will let you know how my finances are standing; in case I should not leave China until after July 1, I'll have a snug surplus, I imagine.

Whether these peculiar-looking scales on persimmon leaves (No. 13132) do much damage? No, not so very much, but the trees seemed to be less thrifty than those that were clean. I noticed them particularly on trees that grew in the shade of willows and mulberries. I collected some specimens which are now en route for San Francisco, I hope, being in the box with bulky herbarium material.

I notice your suggestions as regards collecting specimens of diseased plant material of which I am sending living material. If, however, the inspectors destroy the material for fear of introducing a disease, like they did with my large flowering ornamental plum (Prunus triloba) then a fellow need not go into all this trouble of packing up things carefully and writing elaborate Inventory notes. I must have a talk re this when I am back again to find out just what a stand has been taken these last years.

beautiful statues, I have failed to notice a single natural stand [illegible] even.

I am told by Monsieur Auvet one a planetre as large as the [illegible] course, still times where a [illegible] is not. I of a time in that to girls, the one has to be informed about it, for the fate it-self does not care it.

This is something everything this are [illegible] [illegible]. Jaloyle tell me a little about it. Fortune, indeed, this is many of our [illegible] diseases are [illegible] to the for heart!

Within a few days I will let you know how my [illegible] are [illegible] in case I should not leave Paris until after July 4. I'll have a very merry, I imagine.

Further those [illegible]-loving [illegible] on previous [illegible] (Mr. Tilly) do much damage! No, not so very much, but the [illegible] to be less [illegible] than that were [illegible]. I noticed [illegible] particularly on [illegible] that you in the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible]. I [illegible] some questions which are [illegible] for Mon Trésor, I hope. [illegible] is the [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible].

I write your [illegible] as regards [illegible] of [illegible] plant [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible]. It, however, the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] for fear of [illegible] a [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Just like with these citrus-scions, Mr. Yester has sent you and which were destroyed. Could not this material have been washed off with a formalin-solution and then grafted on wild stock in pots and kept in a separate division of a greenhouse? It is certainly disheartening for a collector to hear that the material one got with so much trouble has been destroyed on suspicion of harboring some dreaded disease, while under proper quarantine such a disease might have been done away with and the plants saved.

In speaking about diseases, this reminds me that here in Shanghai the white-wax insect has become a serious pest in privet hedges (Ligustrum lucidum) and is very hard to dislodge. Mr. D. MacGregor, Superintendent of Parks here, showed me the other day several dead bushes in a large privet hedge, disfiguring the whole ensemble and caused by this white-wax insect and by some large globular scales of which I have collected some.

Letter of May 12, 1915, announcing that my accounts and the itinerary report for the quarter ending March 31, 1915 have been received and are being attended to.

I have noticed your remarks concerning a possible surplus and hope to let you know by cable within few days. I also see that Mr. Fred Meskow will receive various things for me and I certainly will call on him the first thing I land on American soil again.

On Sat. June 12th I bought 250 pounds of fresh lytchee-fruits and had them cleaned and washed; they cost 8 cents Mex. silver p. lb., but I got only p. a. 20 lbs. of good seeds out of them. Now the problem is however that these lytchee seeds started to germinate already on Tuesday morning and I had to remove them to the cool room of the hotel.

Just like with those [illegible]-actions, Mr. Hooper has made you and which were destroyed. Could not this material have been [illegible] off with a formalin-solution and then grafted on [illegible] in pain and body is a [illegible] of a [illegible]. It is certainly disconcerting for a [illegible] to learn that the material one [illegible] with so much trouble has been destroyed on suspicion of harboring some [illegible] disease, while under proper quarantine such a disease might have been [illegible] with and the [illegible] novel.

In [illegible] Elegant, this [illegible] in their bare in [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] becomes a serious [illegible] in private [illegible] [illegible] and is very hard to [illegible]. Mr. T. [illegible], [illegible] of [illegible] here, showed me the other day [illegible] hand [illegible] in a large [illegible] [illegible], illustrating the [illegible] [illegible] and caused by this [illegible] [illegible] and by some large [illegible] [illegible] of which I have collected some.

Under [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

I am intending to put them in the cool room of the S. S. Manchuria, which leaves on June 25 for San Francisco. Will these seeds travel however that far without spoiling?

I went again through your letter of March 26, 1915. I am not sure at all whether I can obtain any inarched Lytchee plants. The nearest place they have them is Foo chow and then again near Canton. Both of these places have dialects all of their own and one needs special interpreters; the heat down there in the summer is said to be something fierce, as both Mr. Swingle and Mr. MacGregor are telling me; and last, not least, the Shanghai authorities do not allow any plants from Canton with earth around their roots to be landed here, for fear of plague and other bacterial diseases that are endemic there. I am also far from certain whether one can buy suitable grafted or inarched plants right away. For serious South China exploration work I will need more time than I have now. I have written Mr. Groff for more information on this Lytchee problem and no doubt will soon hear from him.

And now something as regards my past trip from Peking. I had told my interpreter in Peking that I would leave for Nanking sometime during the end of May and he agreed to go with me; when I informed him on Wedn., May 26th that I would leave next Saturday May 29th, he wanted to borrow a month's salary, 30 dollars, which I did not want to do, as I knew too well that he would not pay it back. Then on Friday, May 28th, he conveyed me the information that he rather would not go, as it would be a short trip only and his knowledge of Southern dialects was not sufficient, etc., etc. Well, I had expected this move along ago and was not surprised at all. And so my assistant went with me instead,

I am intending to put them in the cool room of the S. S. Mendoza, which leaves on June 20 for San Francisco. Will these seeds travel however look for without spoiling?

I read again through your letter of March 26, 1914. I am not sure at all whether I can obtain any imported Lychee plants. The nearest place that have them is too close and then again near Canton. Both of these places have dialects all of their own and one needs special interpreters; the best down there in the manner is said to be something fierce, as both Mr. Yeh-Ie and Mr. Hoolongon are telling me; and last, not least, the Chinese authorities do not allow any plants from Canton with earth around their roots to Hawaiian here, for fear of pigeys and other bacterial diseases that are unknown there. I am also far from certain whether one can buy edible grafted or budded plants right away. For serious work there requisites work I will need more time than I have now. I have written Mr. Groff for more information on this Lychee problem and no doubt will soon hear from him.

Not now wondering as regards my past trip from Peking. I had told my interpreter in Peking that I would leave for Hankow some time during the end of May and he agreed to go with me; when I informed him on Feb. 5th that I would leave next Saturday May 23rd, he wanted to borrow a month's salary, 30 dollars, which I did not want to do, as I have his word that he would not pay it back. Then on Friday, May 15th, he answered me the information that he rather would not go, as it would be a short trip only and his knowledge of Cantonese dialects was not sufficient, etc., etc. Well, I had expected this were also not was not surprised at all. And so my assistant went with me instead,

whom I otherwise would have left in Peking. On Sunday night, May 30th we arrived in Nanking; the next day I went to see the acting American Consul, Mr. A. W. Gilbert and heard that Mr. Joseph Bailie, whom I had wanted to see in particular as regards his aforestation experiments, was out in the country on an inspection trip.

We had a telegram sent up to him, and on Wednesday evening he came down again to Nanking. The next day I went with him over the western slopes of the Purple Mountain and over a tree nursery; on Friday, June 4, we visited some local forest growth and another nursery; on Sat. June 5 we looked over some gardens and on Sund. June 6 we made an excursion to the Pan hua Mountain, some 20 miles away from Nanking, where quitesome original tree growth has still been left, being protected by the Buddhist monks of a large temple on the top of the mountain.

It would not be worth our while to write you all details which I observed and to tell you all about the conferences we had. These are the main points: Mr. Joseph Bailie is an enthusiastic North-of-Ireland man who knows nothing about forestry or about tree culture, but who is willing to learn.

The reforestation experiments as carried on on Purple Mountain show promises that a dense tree growth can be established with relatively little outlay.

The tree nurseries are not in the best of condition and a technically trained white man should have charge over them.

The school of forestry as started by the University of Nanking exists on paper only and many things are required before any practical work can be done.

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The School of Forestry as started by the University of Nanking exists on paper only and many things are required before any practical work can be done.

As regards our own Departmental policy toward these experiments in aforestation in Nanking as well as elsewhere in China, we ought to adopt, or rather continue, the general American attitude, viz., sympathetic advice and a certain amount of practical helpfulness.

A few things in and around Nanking struck me as being of decided value to us in America, viz.: plenty of trees everywhere of the "Huang lien shu," = Pistacia chinensis, of which the wood is an esteemed timber, used in cart building, while the young sprouts are eaten mostly pickled. I arranged with Mr. Bailie to send us this fall at least 100 lbs. of seeds, but I told him that you would write him fully about this, and that you possibly wanted even more.

Ulmus parvifolia, "Chia pi yü shu," another timber tree of much promise, thrives everywhere, fruits ripen in the autumn. Mr. Bailie can send us seeds.

Quercus variabilis (Q. chinensis) "Man li siang shu", a good timber tree for rocky slopes; valuable for R. R. sleepers. Mr. Bailie can send acorns.

Celtis sinensis, "T'an shu;" trees of medium size, in looks in between Zelkova sinica and Cladrastis amurensis; lumber exceedingly heavy and tough, used in cart building and in turnery work; can thrive on thin rocky soils. Mr. Bailie can send seeds.

Albizzia chinensis (A.lebbek) "Shan huai shu"; very ornamental with its feathery leaves and whitish tufts of tasselled flowers. Thrives on rocky places; wood hard; used in carpentry. (Mr. Bailie for seeds)

Liquidamber formosana, "Fung hsiang shu," sweet gum, growing to very large sizes; the wood not highly appreciated, being of easily decaying properties, but being light and non-odariferous, much used for

As regards our own Departmental policy toward these organisms in afforestation in Reading as well as elsewhere in China, we ought to adopt, in rather cautious, the general lawless attitude, viz., expert advice and a certain amount of practical helpfulness.

A few things in and around Reading struck me as being of special value to us in America, viz.: plenty of trees everywhere of the "Tung lien shu," = Litsea cubeba, of which the wood is an esteemed timber, used in cart building, while the young sprouts are eaten readily pickled. I arranged with Mr. Bailie to send us this fall at least 100 lbs. of seeds, but I told him that you would write him fully about this, and that you possibly wanted even more.

Ulmus parvifolia. "Chia yu shu," another timber tree of much promise, lining everything, Irelia vigor in the autumn. Mr. Bailie can send us seeds.

Pinus massoniana (P. sinensis) "Sun li shang shu", a good timber tree for rocky slopes; valuable for R. R. sleepers. Mr. Bailie can send acorns.

Paliurus hemsley. "Ts'ao shu;" trees of medium size, in lands in Sikoku Province, and Zizyphus mauritiana; timber remarkably heavy and tough, used in cart building and in heavy work; can thrive on thin rocky soils. Mr. Bailie can send seeds.

Albizzia julibrissin (A.lophan) "Chou hua shu"; very ornamental with its feathery leaves and whitish tufts of brassiled flowers. Thrives on rocky places; wood hard; used in carpentry. (Mr. Bailie can send)

Liquidamber formosana. "Fung hsiang shu," scented gum, growing in very large clumps; the wood not highly appreciated. Order of easily decorative properties, but being light and inconspicuous, much used for

making teachests and other boxes. Mr. Bailie can send us seeds.

Then I noticed the real oriental persimmon, Diospyros kaki, wild all over the mountains. The fruits are said to be small, of red color and quite puckery.

Chestnuts, too, occur here and there and for so far as I saw a few trees, they seemingly had no bark disease.

Well, I suggest to you to write to Mr. Bailie and order such things as you think useful. I have spoken with him about all these things and he is prepared to do his best. His own statements were "that, as he is deeply indebted to our Office, he certainly will try to do something for us in turn."

While in Nanking, waiting for Mr. Bailie to return, Doctor F. M. Macklin, of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, took charge of me and took us over some vegetable gardens and fruit plantations. He showed me how fruit trees suffer a very great deal from borers, which are at times exceedingly plentiful; he also complained of the habits of the Chinese to steal the fruits, and as most of the white folks leave Nanking in summer for the mountains at Kuling, they get very few fruits when they return. He asked me wherefore whether we could not be so kind and send him a collection of the latest ripening varieties of grapes and also some late pears and peaches. If you see fit to do so I would be much pleased.

My intentions now are to proceed within a few days to Hangchow and Nokanzan to confer with Mr. Alex Kennedy, who is at Nokanzan now, concerning shipping to us this fall, scions of the white-barked persimmon from near Hangchow and to plant a number of clumps of the large "Ma tsoh" Phyllostachys pubescens in boxes so as to reintroduce this valuable bamboo,

making tomatoes and other boxes. Mr. Bailie can send us seeds.

Then I noticed the most erudite pamphlets, [illegible] with all over the mountains. The fruits are said to be small, of red color and quite unusual.

Questions, too, come here and there and for as far as I can a few years, they seemingly had no such diseases.

Well, I suggest to you be write to Mr. Bailie and get a much things as you think needful. I have spoken with his about all these things and he is prepared to do his best. He can estimate were "that, make is deeply indebted to our Office, he certainly will try to do something for us in turn."

While in Pasadena, waiting for Mr. Bailie to return, Doctor K. M. Beadle, of the Foreign Horticultural Mission Society, took charge of me and took me over some vegetable gardens and fruit plantations. He showed me how fruit trees suffer a very great deal from borers, which are at times exceedingly plentiful; he also complained of the habits of the Chinese to steal the fruits, and as most of the white folks leave bearing is scarcy for the associate at Pasadena. Only get way for fruits when they return. He asked me wherefore whether we could not be so kind and send this a collection of the Japan flowering varieties of cherry and also true late pears and peaches. If you can fix to do so I would be much pleased.

My intention now are to accomplish a few days in Langlow and Delaware to confer with Mr. Alex Kennedy, who is at Delaware now, concerning dialoging to us this fall, actions of the [illegible] pertinent from near Bangalore and to plant a number of clumps of the large "Ceo Sunflower" [illegible] in order to be able to [illegible] this valuable [illegible].

which seems to have been lost, as it appears from your letter of Nov. 24, 1914.

I have not found a suitable interpreter as yet to go with me into the interior, but I hope to get one within a day or so.

We are having here some sultry, sticky weather, with occasional showers, and the air as humid as can be; not very conducive to quick movements, as my hands even stick to the paper I am writing on.

The markets, however, are very interesting; heaps of fresh lytchees; fresh mangosteens (without any flavor); good yellow mangos; fine golden loquats; ripe plums (Prunus triflora and P. mume); the last also sold freshly pickled in brine and eaten out of hand with powdered liquorice root sprinkled over it, quite appetizing! Then several varieties of peaches, green crab-apples, the last apricots of the season, while new Nashis are just coming in. We also have an abundance of shoots of "Kau ba" Zizania latifolia; last Saturday Mr. Swingle and I had them for lunch at the Astor House Hotel, boiled in water and served hot with a cream sauce. They tasted like Jerusalem artichokes with a bit of young parsnip flavor added; last night I had them sliced, well scalded and served cold with a dressing, as a salad; they tasted somewhat like bamboo, like reed-sprouts and like celeriac. This vegetable certainly has a future ahead in America. (In the foreign hotels here they call them waterbamboo-sprouts!)

I have had some interviews here with newspaper men; have given a talk before c. a. 50 American business men on new industries to be introduced from China into the United States, etc., etc. Mr. MacGregor has shown me over his new parks, which have prospered amazingly, only they have had a very severe winter. The mercury went down to 15° F. in January 1915 and as a result the Camphor trees were totally defoliated;

which seems to have been lost, or it appears from your letter of Sep. 24, 1914.

I have not found a suitable interpreter as yet to go with me into the interior, but I hope to get one within a day or so.

We are putting here some motley, shabby outfits, with scantiness of money, and the six-ox team is one by; but very comfortable to quick movements, as my load - even with in the paper I am writing on.

The natives, however, are very interesting. Among at least 15-20 tribes - French sovereignty (without any flag); some yellow mongrel (the Joliba Jaguar); the Fulas (Fulani Fulfulde and Ji.mody). The bush also with family physical in Bruce and where yet of land with positive Jigguna-ne that bristled over it, quite appalling. Cheiaroni rotting at pradas, from crib-copies, the last artists of the essays, while are Tuda are just coming in. We also have an abundance of Jhada of Ffom Bu Ffuula initiation last Saturday Mr. Jalogbo and I had them for lunch at the Astor House Hotel, boiled in water and parrot not with a cross bones. They looked like Jerusalem artichokes with a bit of young parsnip flavor. Alight. Just right I had them alight, well cooked and served with a dressing, as a salad. They looked somewhat like worms, like dead-worms and like snakes. This reminds morbidly has a fetish about in Bantoo. (In the foreign bottle here they call them pot-pourri-o-meat)

I have had some interviews here with re-[illegible] and have given a talk before c. a. 50 Bantoo Soldiers and as now instructed to be transferred from Fulas land to Fulani Emirs, etc., etc. Mr. Dorrington has taken to over his own posts, which have proceeded merrily, only they have had a very serious attack. The mortality went down to 12% R. in January 1913 and as a result the Jungle tribes were totally delighted;

Chamerops excelsa lost many leaves; some oleanders frozen to the ground; Eucalyptus gunni, one of the hardiest of the genus, has been killed outright, except in some very sheltered localities; hardy Japanese lemons suffered badly, but a hardy tangerine tree, 20 feet high and of local origin, escaped unhurt.

Shanghai as a town has grown largely since I was here last in 1908, but as business is much depressed on account of the war, life seems much duller here than formerly. Still, Shanghai seems to be destined to become the New York of China, just like Hankow is said to develop into the Chicago of this gigantic land.

I am enclosing herewith an inventory note describing No. 2304a Litchi chinensis litchi. Maybe you'll receive this letter and these lytchee seeds on the same day.

Concluding with kindest regards to everybody, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o Mr. Fred Haskew,
U. S. Despatch Agent,
11 Ferry Bldg.,
San Francisco, Cal.

TELEGRAM

No 1 po x 8/7 via Commercial U. S. Govt. [illegible]

Secretary Agriculture,

Washington D. C.

Four hundred dollars balance.

Meyer

8:36 a. m.

Shanghai, China, June 23, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This day I am delivering to Mr. John M. Darrah, American Postmaster here, 10 parcels with Lytchee seeds: 5 round parcels containing the number 2304a and 5 square packages holding No. 2305a. The last number have the seeds packed in charcoal mixed with damp sphagnum moss, while No. 2304a is packed with damp moss only. I would like to hear later on which of the two lots arrived in the best condition. Mr. Darrah has promised me to look after these parcels himself and will see that they are being placed in a cool room on the S. S. Manchuria. Please find enclosed inventory notes covering these aforementioned numbers.

On Monday, June 21, 1915, I sent the following cablegram: Secretary Agriculture, Washington, four hundred dollars balance. Meyer. I had made up a preliminary account and came to the conclusion that my total estimated expenses up to July 1 will be c. a. $1400.00 U.S.Gold. As you wrote me on May 12th that I had a bblance left of $1825.52 on April 1, 1915, I have a surplus of roughly $400. This is on the supposition that I won't leave China until after July 1, 1915. I hope you can make use of it. Of course I do not know as yet whether my authorization has been extended and in case it should not have been possible to do so, I am in some sort of a fix. Still, I trust you may be able to arrange everything favorably.

This afternoon I hope to leave for Hangchow and vicinity; maybe after 8 or 10 days I am back again and then I'll soon proceed to Japan. The weather is rainy and sticky here. I hope we won't have too much downpour when out in the country.

Bangkok, Siam, June 30, 1921.

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

This day I am delivering to Mr. John S. Burrell, American Vice-Consular Agent, 10 parcels with Typhoon Amulet 2 penal parcels containing the amulet [illegible] and 2 separate packages holding Mr. [illegible]. The last amulet have the words painted in diluted white ink, [illegible] [illegible] mean, with Mr. [illegible] is painted with Aun mam-ratr. I would like to have Lahor on which of the two [illegible] arrived in the best condition. Mr. Burrell has promised me to look after these parcels himself and will see that they are being placed in a good room in the U. S. Consulate. There [illegible] insurance under [illegible] these circumstances [illegible].

On Monday, June 13, 1921, I sent the following [illegible] Secretary Reynolds, Washington, Four hundred dollars Salmon, Mayer. I had made up a pitiable my [illegible] and come to the conclusion that my total estimated expenses up to July I will be [illegible] U.S.Gold. In your letter on the 14th that I had a balance left of [illegible] on April 1, 1921, I have a surplus of roughly $300. This is on the supposition that I won't leave Siam until after July 1, 1921. I hope you can make use of it. If means I do not join an yet military or national-[illegible] has been established and in case it [illegible] not have been possible to do so, I am in sole need of a [illegible]. [illegible] I trust you may be able to arrange [illegible].

This afternoon I hope to leave for Bangkok and [illegible] active 8 or 10 days I am back again and then [illegible] [illegible] to Siam. The weather is rainy and [illegible] here. I hope we won't have [illegible] your [illegible] in the country.

With kindest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

[illegible] C. [illegible]

c/o Mr. Fred Maskow, 11 Ferry Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Hangchow, Chekiang Prov., China, July 1, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

A week again has passed since I first landed here and I want to let you know what things I have seen. Firstly this: we are in the rainy season and every day it pours and pours until one would think there was nothing left, and just as things begin to lose their glistening coat of wetness then it starts again. --We have been out collecting several times and got drenched and now our clothes have started to mould badly are straw hats are black and with peculiar spots, and on the ribbons colonies of fungi establish themselves overnight.

Well, I have a few interesting discoveries to report; firstly, there are many specimens of Castanea mollissima scattered at the bases and on the lower slopes of the hills around here and-- these chestnuts are seriously attacked by the bark-fungus, and in my estimation are going to succumb to it these coming years. The chinquapins, however, which are very abundant on the higher and more sterile hillslopes, seem to be immune; at least, I did not see any evidences of damage or even of attacks. This brings another interesting point to my mind. I was told at Nanking that various missionaries at Kuling, the great summer resort in Central China for missionaries, were cutting down their chestnuts, as the tops

were all dying, due to borers working underneath the bark. (Of course this last cause is the most easily explainable to laymen). But now this is the point: when chestnuts here in Eastern-Central China are only recently being attacked seriously, then the disease might have come from some other locality, like from North China possibly, or this Diaporthe parasitica might have become, thru mutation or whatever else, much more aggressive of late than in periods gone by. What do specialists say on this question?

The second of my more important observations is that-- hickories occur wild in the mountains near here. I bought some samples of nuts in town and was assured that the trees producing them grew wild in the Fung huang shan region to the West and S. W. from here. I found a large tree of pecan-like appearance in a densely wooded valley on the slopes of the Pan shan, a few hours from here to the northeast, and within some days I may have found the real hickory nut tree, which has not been reported from China up till now. Wilson in his second volume, "A naturalist in China" makes special mention of this fact. Chinese here call these hickory nuts "so ho to" and "sa kuo" meaning sand walnut and "sand nut;" why, we have not been able to ascertain as yet, for my interpreter is of a poor type and my assistant and myself cannot make out much of this local dialect. I am sending you, by separate parcel, a small quantity of these hickory nuts. If you see fit, would you kindly ask Professor Sargent's opinion re them. I am making arrangements with Mr. Duncan Main here to send you some fresh nuts this coming autumn.

Another thing I found on a spur of the Pan shan at an elevation of c. a. 1500 ft. a. s. were wild tea-bushes in a dense thicket of

were all right, due to heavy [illegible] mistrust in them. (If course this last course is the most easily [illegible] to [illegible]). But now this is the point when characters born in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ilex cornuta, Castanea pumila, dwarf bamboo, Juniperus sp., etc. On this same spur I found wild camphor trees, wild tallow-trees (Sapium sebiferum) lots of wild Diospyros kaki; wild Yang mae trees (Myrica rubra) Enchorda grandiflora, Chionanthus retusa, Symplocos sp., Lindera sp., Pistacia chinensis, several species of oaks and minor scrub. Quite a rich and interesting flora.

On the low lands, in the dense copses of Quercus variabilis, Liquidambar formosana, mulberries, plums and loquats, I found the white-barked persimmon. A few trees that had not been grafted to D. kaki had fruits on them, which are quite hairy, as are the calyx, the leaves, young shoots and petioles. A few local people whom we asked the name called it the "Tu shi tse" or "oil persimmon" apparently. Could this be Diospyros armata as Dr. Henry mentions in his "Economic Botany of China".

With Dr. Main and Mr. Kennedy I'll make some arrangements to send us seeds and scions this fall. The marvel of this white-barked fellow is that it delights in places where it is only a few feet above the water's edge and where dampness and shade reign for the greater part of the year, while D. lotus and D. kaki are just the opposite, although the last one also stands considerable shade, when seen wild on stony mountain slopes near Nanking and around here.

I am enclosing three leaves of persimmons with their names written across. In case they should not reach you in good condition it does not matter much, for I have quite some herbarium material now, which we are drying over slow charcoal fires.

Yesterday I took some natural size fotos of the large Yangmae fruits (Myrica) we have here and also of the wild ones which I collected

[illegible] Gardener [illegible], [illegible] Bamford, Christopher [illegible], who, [illegible] this year year I feel will another issue, will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

on the Pan shan. My! the last ones are only ½ the size of the big ones. This fruit I consider quite promising for certain sections of Florida and for California; it may possibly be grafted on local stock plants. I hope my fotes will turn out to be all right, now with this awfully humid atmosphere, which prevents the ink from drying and makes the glue of the envelopes semi-liquid.

Can you inform me perhaps whether Wilson is correct in his statements in his book, "A Naturalist in China," that Rhus javanica is the tree that supplies the gallnuts, called "Fu bei tzu." In case this is so, specimens that I sent in formerly are incorrectly labelled, also seeds that I have sent. I went by Dr. Henry's statements in his "Economic Botany of China," where he says it is Rhus semialata that gives us these gallnuts.

Well, this is all for the present. With kindest regards, also to All in the Office, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o Mr. Fred Maskew

San Francisco, etc.

as the Jim Hawks. Let the last have an only 5 lbs size or the big case. This first I mentioned only packing for metric versions of Tackle and for distinctly it may possibly be practical as hard plastic. I hope my flies will turn out to be well right, now with this adhesive-backed shmoydoos, which prevents the lid from lifting and makes the glue of the envelopes semi-liquid.

Gen Jim Lorenz as Jackie Whitter Tilson is correct in his statements in his book, "A Salvation Is Tilson," that Jim Lorenz is the true Kid regulis the pilitchin, called "Ma Sal Ian," is was like to be, explained that I work in Formerly are Instructly labelled, also made that I have said. I met by Mr. Thery's statements in his "Economic Taking of Cuba," where he says it is Jim Lorenz that gives us those pilitchs.

But,this is all for old present. This clinical reports, Gen to All is the Office, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Frank J. Hoyt

c/o Mr. Jim Lorenz

Gen Products, Cuba.

Tientsin, Hopeh, China

July 28, 1915

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find enclosed my Accounts for the past quarter: April, May and June, 1915; also a bunle of bills belonging to same.

I am somewhat over the time allowed to send in accounts, but with all this travelling about, without any fixed address, my mail has not reached me until just a few days ago. I had been waiting especially for the shipping bill from Peking, dated June 16, 1915. That shipment seems to have been delayed, probably on account of the war. Yesterday I sent the B. of L. to Mr. Maskew, our agent at San Francisco.

There is nothing very special to mention in connection with these accounts; as you see, the grand total seems to be roughly $1380. U. S. Gold. As such there is apparently a balance slightly over $400. just like I have cabled you on June 21st.

A few big items on these accounts are 80.00 doll. for Jujubes and 30.00 doll. for Elm-seeds; I trust you have received these things since.

As you notice, there are two kinds of dollars entered which have each a different exchange value.

The sheets of paper do not look very tidy, I admit, but everything is so moist and sticky here that I have to dry things over a burning candle.

Trusting you will receive everything all right, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o U. S. Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Cal.

Thunderbird Motelodge Cabins

July 19, 1[illegible]

Dear Mr. Valentini:

Herewith please find enclosed my deposits for the past weekend April, May and June, 1[illegible] - basis of bills belonging to [illegible].

I am sorrowful over the time allowed to send in deposits, but with all this travelling about, without any fixed address, my mail has not reached me until just a few days ago. I had been waiting especially for the adjusting bill from Motelodge dated June 16, 1[illegible]. This adjustment seems to have been injured, probably in receipt of the mail. Yesterday I sent the T. of L. to Mr. Hanson, our agent at the Pradiers.

There is nothing very special to mention in connection with these accounts as you see, the gross total seems to be roughly [illegible] - $. Only. My week there is apparently a balance eligibility over $200. Just like I have called you on the 2nd.

A few bills came on these accounts are $[illegible] and 30.00 bill. For the-month; I wish you have received these bills [illegible].

As you notice, there are two bills of dollars referred which have made a different exchange rates.

The amount of paper is not look very big, I think, but everything is so small and slightly here that I have to fix things over a morning months.

Trusting you all enjoyed everything all right, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Frank C. Smith

c/o T. A. Plant Investigation Center, Chico, Cal.

Nokensiam, Chekiang Prov., China

July 29, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Please find enclosed herewith my Itinerary Report for the past quarter: April, May and June, 1915. I have to offer the same excuses for the delay in making it up as for my accounts.

As you will notice, I have spent relatively little time in the field during these three months; this is caused partly by the strained diplomatic situation between this country and Japan which caused our Legation to advise me not to go into the interior; partly also by I not feeling too well, which condition I got into by too much indoor work in a climate that at times is too nerve tiring and then I also have had much correspondence to do and supervising collecting, cleaning and packing of seeds.

However, all of this work cannot be judged by a 3 months report; it rather will have to be looked upon from a life's devotion to it and then I hope the world may not be dissatisfied, even if the total harvest might have been larger.

Trusting you'll receive these 15 sheets of scribblings in good condition, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o U. S. Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Cal.

[illegible], Sterling Div., Ohio

July 22, 1953.

Dear Mr. Polovitz:

Please find enclosed herewith my internship report for the past quarter April, May and June, 1953. I have to offer the same excuse for the delay in mailing it up as before my recommendation.

As you will notice, I have spent relatively little time in the field during these three months, this is caused partly by the electrical industrial situation between this country and Japan which caused our logistics to adapt so not to go into the internship partly also by I not finding me well, which qualifies I put into my work labor work in a climate that at times is too severe strange and then I also have had much correspondence to do and preparative activities, planning and pending of work.

However, all of this work cannot be judged by a 3 months interval; it rather will have to be looked upon from a life's perspective so it and then I hope the world may not be disappointed, even if the total interval might have been longer.

Trusting you'll receive these 3 sheets of notifiings in good condition, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Frank T. [illegible]

c/o S. S. Plant Laboratories Sterling, Ohio, Ohio.

Mokanshan, Chekiang Prov., China

July 30, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am enclosing a specimen of the Chinese hickory nut, which I recently discovered. Should it prove to be something new, please ask the author not to call it after any person, but rather to call it, for instance, Carya chekiangensis, which name gives one a clue straightaway as regards the locality this plant comes from. I have notified Prof. Sargent by a postal card of this discovery and I have done him a similar request as regards the future name of this Chinese hickory tree.

And now something as to the locality these fellows come from. As I wrote you on July 1, I found the nuts for sale on fruit stands in Hangchow. Well, the following days I went around to various people for further information and Dr. D. Duncan Main and Rev. Henry M. Moule, both of Hangchow, made many inquiries for me and all informants were sure that the nuts came from near Yu hang, half a day's journey west of Hangchow. The correct name also was not Sha (gha) ho to or Sa hao but Shan ho to, meaning "mountain walnut." We looked this name up in Prof. Giles' Dictionary of the Chinese language and saw that the plant given under that name is Juglans sieboldiana. I assured Messrs. H.W. and G.T.Moule, however, that this nut had the characteristic 4 ridges and could not be a Juglans and had to be a species of Carya.

Well, when the weather had cleared up on July 4th, I decided to go to Yuhang and we went first by train from Hangchow city to the Foreign Settlement and from there we left at 1 p. m. by rowing boat and

[illegible], Washington [illegible], [illegible],

July 30, 1962.

Dear Mr. Tabarrokis:

Recently I am receiving - questions of the Chinese Library [illegible], which I possibly [illegible] overseas. Should it prove to be worthwhile enough [illegible] the writer [illegible] to call. If other [illegible] persons, not either to call it, for instance, [illegible], which [illegible] give you a clue [illegible] to locate the locality that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. I have written [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

arrived at 6:30 p. m. in Yu hung, an old city, built along the banks of a canalized river. We made inquiries straight away for these hickories, but obtained negative results. The trees were said to grow way up in the mountains and were mainly found around Chang hua, 3 days by carriers west of Yu hung; this was a very bad disappointment to us as you may imagine!

On July 5th I went out botanizing in the neighboring mountains, hoping to find at least one or two trees, but nothing at all. On July 6th we botanized again in a different direction and had negotiations with carriers to bring us to Chang hua. This proved to be quite difficult, as the weather was very hot and as the trail to Chang hua is not a beaten one. Well, by 9 p. m. we had a contract drawn up and some money paid in advance, and the next day, July 7th, we left with 3 coolies carrying our baggage; 1 sedan chair with 2 bearers to carry us when we became tired from walking and a convoy of 8 armed foot soldiers, because the road was said to be unsafe.

Well, on July 8th I was shown the first two crippled specimens of the "Chan lo to" and knew right away <u>it was a real hickory</u>! On July 9th, however, when approaching Chang hua, we found many specimens and I could make observations as to the behavior of the trees. On July 10th, 11th, and 12th we botanized extensively in the mountains around Chang hua and herewith I'll give a few facts in connection with this new Chinese hickory nut.

The tree is not a big tree at all; the maximum height is c.a. 60 ft., while most specimens are in between 40-50 ft. of height. The trunk is rarely over 1 foot in diameter; the bark is smooth and of an

arrived at 6:30 p. m. in the town, on the city, built along the banks of a beautiful river. We made inquiries straight away for three hidden, but well-loved negative results. The three were said to grow up in the mountains and were mainly found around Chung Dan. I dare be ashamed, most of the image, this was a very bad disappointment to me as you may imagine!

On July 7th I went out botanizing in the neighbourhood, hoping to find at least one or two trees, but nothing at all. On July 8th we botanized again in different directions and had negotiations with another by going on in Chung Dan. This proved to be quite difficult, as the weather was very hot and on the trail to Chung Dan is not a beaten one. Well, by 9 p. m. we had a contract drawn up and some money paid in advance, and the next day, July 9th, we left with 3 coolies carrying our baggage I chose quite with 3 bearers to carry us when we become tired from walking and a convoy of 8 armed foot soldiers, because the road was not in the safest.

Well, on July 8th I saw above the first two original specimens of the "Shan Ja Ie" and then right away it was a real triumph. On July 10th, however, when approaching Chung Dan, we found very a pleasure and I could make observations on the behaviour of the trees. On July 11th, 12th and 13th we botanized exclusively in the mountains around Chung Dan and brought 1,11 pkts. a few days in succession with this new Chinese Ginkgo tree.

The tree is not a big tree at all; the maximum height is 6.8, 10 ft., while most specimens are in between 40-50 ft. at height. The trunk is rarely over 1 foot in diameter; the bark is smooth and of an

ashy-white color. The leaves are relatively large, pinnated, with 7 leaflets on the average. The upper surface is of a soft green color, while the undersides are brownish tinted. If the wind blows, a group of these hickory trees presents a relatively different color in the landscape, on account of this brownish color, which shows up strongly. The trees seem to be fairly abundant bearers; the nuts are of the size of large hazelnuts, and are enclosed in a hull, which splits open in 4 valves and which is covered with many glands of an ochre-yellow color and which possess the characteristic carya odor. These nuts are thin-shelled, contain a relatively large quantity of meat, which is very rich in oil. They are said to ripen toward the end of September and are eagerly gathered by the natives.

This hickory is found at its best at the foot of mountains and in narrow valleys in moist, deep humus; it loves shelter very dearly and when found exposed to strong winds, it becomes crippled. It occurs at altitudes between 800 and 1200 ft. a.s. and cannot stand severe frosts apparently. The following trees and shrubs are found in its company: Liquidambar formosana, Castanea mollissima, Diospyros kaki; Dalbergia hupeana; Pistacia chinensis; Albizzia lebbek; Koveria dulcis; Celtis chinensis; Aleurites fordii; Populus sp; Quercus in several species; Castanopsis in several species; Lindera in a few species; Cunninghamia chinensis; Pinus sinensis(?); Platycarya strobilacea; Vitex negundo; Rhododendron sollig and R. species. Climbers: Wisteria chinensis; Trachelospermum jasminoides; Ficus repens; Ampelopsis heterophylla; Actinidia chinensis; Smilax in several sp.

The natives cultivate in this section rice, maize, peanuts, soy beans, cotton and taro as summer crops; wheat, broadbeans, rape and peas as winter crops; tea and bamboos are grown, while wood-oil trees occur wild and semi-wild.

Upon inquiring we found that the nuts sell in Chang hua to 4 Mex. dollars per 100 catties (133 lbs.); that these nuts are not only much eaten as a sweetmeat, but also that an oil is expressed from them of a very clear color and of most excellent quality, used by the well-to-do to fry cakes in and for fine dishes in general. They yield a quarter of their weight in oil and the cake is fed to pigs, as a delicacy. The wood is tough and strong and used for tool handles. The trees are more or less protected, when forest is being cut down and small plantings are made here and there near houses, where one finds clumps of them in company of Cornus mas, cultivated for its sour fruits. (This is the first time I come across this fruit here in China)

Well, this is about all I have to say about this Chinese hickory nut. I trust you will put it at the disposal of the one who is going to describe it.

I made some interesting observations re the Ginkgo biloba; this tree occurs semi-wild in the country around Chang hua and it may be that Fookien or some other S. E. province here in China may be the real cradle of this most interesting tree.

On July 13th we left Chang hua again and reached Fu hung on the 15th; from here we left on the evening of July 17th and reached this place here in the night of July 18th. We had a terrible hot trip and have been unwell for several times. My assistant has fever for several

The native religion in this section also, mixes, pseudo, my lamas, motion and have no number course about, lamaism, now and pass as water crypt; bra and buddha are gone, while anti-all trap occur will and end-will.

Upon inquiring we found that the main mall in Chung Ima is 4 lbs. Prices per 100 catties (133 lbs.) that these baby are not only much eaten as a vegetable, but also that an oil is extracted from them of a very clear color and of much excellent quality, used by the mandarins to fry meats in and for fine dishes in general. They yield a quantity of their weight in oil and the cake is fed to pigs, as a delicacy. The wood is tough and strong and used for tool handles. The trees are more or less protected, when formed in belts cut down and small plantings are made here and there near towns, where one finds clumps of them in company of Pinus and cypresses for its near Peiping. (This is the first time I come across this fruit here in China)

Well, this is about all I have to say about this Chinese history and. I trust you will put it at the disposal of the one who is going to describe it.

I make some interesting observations on the Chinese tribes this time camera and-will in the service around Chung Ima and if my to that Tonkin or some other 3. 3. practice here in China may be the real profile of this most interesting time.

On July 17th we left Chung Ima early and reached Th Jang on the 18th from here we left on the morning of July 19th and reached this place here in the night of July 18th. We had a terrible hot trip and have been unwell for several times. My children has lost for several

days already and I hope he will soon be over it. I wonder how you willconsider my present wanderings! Is it all right?

Well, later on my observations on bamboo culture here.

With warmest regards to you All, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o U. S. Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif.

Wuhsueh, Hupeh Province, China.

Aug. 5, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Please find enclosed three culm-sheaths of various sizes of the "Mao tsoh", Phyllostachys pubescens, also a little twig of same. Now you may see why Mr. de Lahoie thought that the "Mao tsoh" from China and the "Moso" from Japan were probably identical. I personally do not know enough as yet of these bamboos to give anything for sure, but, when in Japan, I'll try to get some herbarium specimens of some of the more important bamboos. Now, as regards observations I made concerning this bamboo, Phyllostachys pubescens, I can say this:

The "Mao tsoh" delights in sheltered situations on mountain- and hill-slopes; it wants a rich, porous, clayi soil to reach greatest perfection. In this latitude, 31°, it seems to thrive best at elevations between 1000 and 3000 feet above sealevel. The height of canes varies from c.a. 20 feet on poor, exposed places to c.a. 80 feet in rich, moist gullies, or in diamter of stem from 2 inches to 5 inches, or in circumference of stem from 6 inches to 16 inches.

Dear Alfred: And I hope he will soon be over it.

Whether you willingly or present circumstances? Is it all right

tell, hide on my characteristics be hidden nature then.

This business relieve to you all, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Frank C. Smith

c/o F. W. Woolf Incorporated Bureau, Chicago, Ill.

Schenectady, Dearborn Avenue, Chicago.

Aug. 6, 1922.

Dear Mr. Dalrymple:

Please find enclosed three subscriptions of various sizes of the "Sun Dial", Philadelphia edition, also a little help of some. Now you may see why Mr. Le Roche thought this the "Sun Dial" from Chicago and the "Sun" from Kansas were probably identical. I personally do not have enough on pat of these business to give anything for sure, but, when in doubt, it's top to get some definite questions or some of the more important business. Now, in regards advertising I will concerning this business, Philadelphia edition. I am my copy:

The "The Lady Delight" is printed alternate on Saturday and bi-weekly it costs a dime, price, which will be much greater particular. In this listing, it , it seems is little best at alternate between 1000 and 2000 that above mentioned. The height of space varies from 6.4. To 8 on per, original issue is 6.4. So that in this, which quite, or in itself or also from 2 inches to 2 inches, or in circumference or than from 2 inches to 12 inches.

The canes sell locally at 4 cash per catty (c.a. ¼ of an American cent for 1⅓ lb.); a cane often weighs up to 80 catties, but the average is probably c.a. 20 catties.

At Dongsi, Mr. Kennedy informed me, they receive c.a. 20 Chinese coppercents for a cane of c.a. 40 ft. long (which is c.a. 8 cents U.S.Gold, but the rate of exchange influences prices considerably, when American currency is used). This, in case we should ever import them!

As regards cutting of this bamboo, the best time is from the end of October until the beginning of February. Concerning periodical cutting the following advices we obtained. Do not cut cane less than 2 seasons old, as it weakens the plants very much and the canes themselves do not last long, being not fully mature. Do not allow canes to stay on the ground for longer than 7 years, as the wood becomes too hard and too brittle to handle except for exceptional purposes. The ideal is to cut in a bamboo grove every two years all of the canes that are 3 years old and over, but should the grove not be very vigorous, be careful in not removing too many canes and especially no young ones.

Canes of one season's growth should, at the approach of winter, have their tops cut out, so as to minimize the danger of such canes being broken by the snows and the storms of the cold season. These tops are in general 5-10 feet long, depending upon the length of the cane; they are used, when cut up and arranged suitably, as brooms, and they are very lasting, cheap and efficient and of special value in farm yards, in sweeping grains and seeds together, on threshing floors.

The stone wall (depicted 2 weeks ago with [illegible]) of an American road (or 4) [illegible] a cross arrow weighed up to 10 million, but the message is probably e.m. [illegible] existence.

In Tempel, Dr. Lemmon informed me, they measure e.m. [illegible] Chinese equivalents for a sense of i.e. 40 ft. long (which is e.m. 4 [illegible]), but the role of conflicted [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

When transplanting this bamboo or when starting a new grove, the aim should be to obtain young, strong rhizomes of considerable length, with as many roots attached as possible and to transplant them from the middle of February until the end of March; leave no large piece of cane attached to the rhizome. (This is Chinese advice, of course, because the Chinese do not know the success one can obtain with bamboos, when growing them with confined roots!)

As regards the monetary returns per acre p. year, this we find a very hard matter to get cleared up. One fellow said that a neighbor of his had sixty mow of land (c.a. 10 acres) with "Mao tsoh" and after having let them grow for four years he received last winter 800.00 Mex. dollars for the lot, that is, for every cane that was more than two years old. He had to pay, however, 10% taxes, so he got $180 Mex. clear money, which is $18.00 Mex. p. acre for 4 years - $4.50 Mex. per acre p. year. And his bamboos were very fine indeed, added our informant. This is certainly a small return for a crop, according to an American point of view, but then- these bamboos grow on mountain slopes where it is very hard to grow other crops, with the exception of tea, and they need very little looking after, while the cut-off tops and the culm-sheaths (for packing) being in an additional small income.

As regards taking fotos of working bamboos, this also is no easy matter! Most of the work is done in cool, dark rooms, no direct sunlight penetrating at all, and— the workers themselves are afraid of being taken, while great crowds of people come to look and obscure things still more.

Then investigating this balloon or whose showing a new power, the air should be in which power, showing minimum of considerable length, with an auger made attached or possible and to transmit them from the utility of Delaware until the end of August there in large place of area attached in the climates. (This is Chinese matter, of course, because the Chinese do not have the resources one can obtain with business, then growing them with [illegible] [illegible]!)

As regards the monetary returns per acre p. year, this is [illegible] a very hard matter to get almost [illegible]. The Editor will give a [illegible] of his bad study one of land (i.e. 10 acres) with [illegible] and after having let them grow for four years he received [illegible] [illegible] 100.00 lbs. dollars for the lot, that is, for every year that was [illegible] than two years old. He had to pay, however, 10% [illegible], so he got [illegible] lbs. clear money, which is [illegible] lbs. p. year for 4 years - [illegible] lbs. per acre p. year. And his [illegible] were very [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. This is certainly a small return for a [illegible], considering it on American point of view, but from- [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

These are, however, a few fundamentals of working bamboos: Never split canes which are perfectly dried out; always have your canes as moist as possible. Straighten your canes by means of a hot flame and bend gently, while applying hot pieces of cloth to the stems. Then cutting curves and shrunk heads, saw out a piece and bend above a hot flame. Bailor sharp instruments of hard steel. Split bamboos from top to bottom.

When wanting the partitions pierced thru of a large cane, so as to use it for a water pipe, take a thin hard cane and ram it thru.

If building long irrigation pipes, fit the top end of one cane into the base end of the other and take fiber with clay to make the joints tight; they do not stand a great pressure, however.

Later on, when having seen more, I may be able to say more, but now I think I am safe in saying this.

Bamboo culture in the Gulf sections of our southern states and in parts of the Pacific Coast states will become successful within the next few generations. It probably will prove to be quite remunerative, when taken up by industrial schools and as a home industry. One of the quickest ways to make bamboo culture popular would be by having a traveling exhibit of bamboo ware and fotos, etc., of same and showing such things to people in these sections of the U. S. where bamboo groves could be established. Oje of the best ways to utilize bamboo now in the U. S. seems to have it manufactured into light garden furniture and in handy shopping-baskets; flower vases and small household utensils also could possibly be made from it with profit. When once having sufficient canes, specimens might be submitted

to various manufacturers and experimenters, also to the War Office for field uses, as they do in Russia.

Well, this is all for the present. Now a few lines about my plans.

If all goes well, we hope to leave next Saturday, Aug. 7, for Shanghai, from where I'll send off various things. Then to Japan, where, in Tokyo, I hope to find exact information how to act in this Japanese cherry-budwood business. After that, we'll see again!

We have had here much heat of late and strong winds also, even a typhoon that did do a considerable damage; our health has been somewhat up and down; we white people stand dry air much better than all this heated humidity. Chinese, however, seem to thrive on it, but they perspire so much less than we do!

I conclude with best of regards, also to All who still know me.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o U. S. Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif.

Shanghai, China, Aug. 25, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

This morning I delivered to the American Consulate-General here 5 parcels, containing seeds and specimens and all properly addressed. They will be forwarded to you by the first steamer. Please find enclosed a number of inventory notes, describing part of contents.

I'll go over all these things in detail.

No. 1257, a leguminous vine, with green, fragrant flowers. It probably will be hardy at Washington, but for safety's sake some tubers might be planted in pots and kept indoors during the winter.

No. 2306a. Myrica rubra. These seeds should be raised in pots and kept in them until they can be set out permanently; they are exceedingly hard to transplant when raised in nursery beds. These nagis might do well around Brooksville.

For Nos. 2307a and 2308a I have nothing special to say.

No. 2309a deserves to be treated with care; it is a remarkable fine shrub when in flower.

Nos. 2310a, 2311a, 2312a and 2313a will not be quite hardy at Washington, I am afraid. There are masses of nice shrubs in Central and South China which I am afraid will find but a little range of territory in the United States.

No. 2314a, a Vaccinium, from such a mild region as around Nanking, will surely interest Prof. Coville and I suggest to turn over these few seeds to him. Mr. J. Bailie at Nanking may get possibly more for him, he knows where they grew, as I showed them to him and we ate a few berries together.

Hangchow, China, Nov. 20, 1931.

Dear Mr. Pitkeathly:

This morning I delivered to the American Consulate-General here a parcel, containing books and pamphlets and all property belonging to Mr. Pitkeathly. They will be forwarded to you by the first steamer. There did contained a number of temporary notes, describing just at present.

I'll go over all these things in detail.

Mr. LOUV, a Hangchowese plus, with green, frequent flyers. It probably will be Louv's in Hangchow, and for safety's sake some future might be placed in pale and that pattern during the winter.

Mr. DOOM. Special notes. These months should be placed in pale and kept in them until they can be put onto permanently; they are essentially that is frequently when placed in security bank. There might also do well against inevitability.

For Mrs. DOOM and DOOM, I have nothing special to say.

Mr. DOOM desired to be treated with care; it is a beautifully fine watch when in flower.

Mrs. DOOM, DOOM, DOOM and DOOM will not be with Mr. DOOM at Hangchow, I am afraid. Some [illegible] of this circle in Shanghai and Nanking. Then when I am afraid will find Mr. a little image of Mr. DOOM in the United States.

Mr. DOOM, a Hangchowese, from Mr. a will receive an annual Nanking, will merely believes that. Mrs. DOOM and I request to know what time for which to do. Mr. J. DOOM at Hangchow may get permanently care for him, he cannot write long yet, so I answered that he did not ask a for herself Nanking.

No. 2315a is a raspberry bramble, it possibly might do well around Washington; it is of promise for breeding purposes, in my opinion.

Nos. 2316a and 2317a will no doubt go to Forage Crop Investigations and that will be the end of it.

No. 2318a, a porch vine for semi-shady places; may possibly do well at Yarrow.

No. 123b, nuts of Carya cheliangensis ? May be kept for exchange purposes. I wonder what Professor Sargent thinks of this tree; it comes close to our pignut, but the tree is smaller.

No. 124b, oil from these Chinese hickory nuts, shows what American farmers might do with their wild nuts also.

Then there are many smaller and larger packages of botanical and herbarium specimens; for instance:

1 stem of Phyllostachys nubescens, cut lengthwise in two, a torsio probably; both Chinese and Japanese cultivate these abnormalities at times.

1 large bundle of culm-sheaths of Phyllostachys nubescens, showing how hairy they are.

1 package of culmsheaths of an edible bamboo, from the garden of Rev. F. R. Meigs at Nanking.

1 package of culm sheaths of Phyllostachys nubescens ? having been used already for packing purposes.

1 package of culmsheaths of an Arundinaria sp. from near Fuhsing Chekiang Prov.

1 package of culmsheaths of Phyllostachys sp. the Tar tsoh, SPI 23234.

1 bamboo chopping knife with a good swing in it.

1 bag of soil, from a thrifty bamboo grove at Mokanshan. (Bull. subscend) Of this soil I suggest to keep a sample in a glass jar in our Office; also to have it analyzed and also to send a sample to the fellows at Brooksville, to show them what soil these timber bamboos revel in.

Enclosed with this letter are also three sheets of paper made from bamboo; these also might be put in a glass jar and kept for reference. I may say that cash is a tenth part of a Mexican copper cent. (Vide prices marked on these 3 sheets).

1 large branch of Bastaga mollissima affected with Dimorthe parasitica, from near Ningpo.

1 package of nuts and fragmentary herbarium material of Carya chekiangensis ? coll. at Chang hua.

1 package with moss collected near Chang hua; this moss I would like to see being given to Mrs. E. L. Britton, of the New York Botanical Garden.

1 package with two dried fruits of Garcinia oligantha.

1 package with dried fruits of Camellia japonica.

1 package with fragments of bark of white-barked persimon, Diospyros arnata ? from near Ningpo.

1 package with oil stones of Pseudo sasa, from Ningpo.

Then there is some entomological material also, viz:

1 bottle with insects collected around Nanking, June, 1915.

1 package scales on Arundinaria sp., from near Yuhang.

1 package scales on Phlogoscerum tobira, coll. in Shanghai.

1 package with white wax insects on Ligustrum lucidum.

Shanghai, June 16, 1915.

1 package with scales on Osmanthus variabilis, from near Hangchow.

This is all I had to enumerate.

We have had here a spell of severe heat accompanied by intense humidity and I have been quite unwell from it, the more so since one couldn't sleep at night. Now it is somewhat cooler and people are recovering. My faithful assistant, Mr. J. J. C. deLeuw, has left me; he received a good offer of employment with the Netherlands Harbor Works Co. at Chefoo and he is working there now. I miss him a good deal, since we have shared the difficulties and the pleasures of life here in China for about 2½ years and one gets attached to each other.

This fearful war affects Shanghai also considerably; business is very dull, many shops and houses are empty and various people are out of employment. The Chinese servant class especially feels it. Many of such are on the verge of starvation and they offer their services for seven Mexican dollars p. month, on which they have to keep themselves and their families. Something appalling, really!

I am now going to finish some fotos that I have been taking of late and then I'll be off for Japan, from where I'll let you know again.

With kindest regards, also to All in the office, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o U. S. Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Cal.

Shanghai, China, Aug. 27, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, via Consular pouch, 3 packages with films.

No. 1 holds 36 films, size 5x7, numbered 13190-13225

No. 2 " 35 " " 4x5 " 12281-12315

No. 3 " 31 " " 9x12 cm " 12316-12346

The fotos themselves are not all finished as yet and I had rather send them by another steamer.

I am also enclosing a set of duplicate inventory notes, belonging to the last statement.

As regards these films, you will probably find Nos. 13197, white barked pines; 13211, Carya chekiangensis ?; 13220, Myrica rubra and 13221, Diospyros armata ? quite interesting; also Nos. 12291, Chionanthus retusa; 12297, Zizyphus sativa; 12299, Nephelium litchi; 12300, Actinidia chinensis; 12301, Xizania latifolia; 12316, Diospyros armata ?; 12336, 12337, Pinus bungeana and 12340 and 12341, Catalpa bungei.

Trusting that everything may reach you in good condition, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N MEYER

c/o U. S. Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Cal.

Dear Mr. Potenzini:

Recently I saw a movie now, the Grand Prix, in which one

sees films.

Mr. I have 35 films, size 8mm, received 1970-1972

No. 2 " 35 " " 8mm " 1968-1969

No. 3 " 16 " " 8 Kodak " 1964-1966

The film themselves are not all finished so yet and I

had rather send them by another shipment.

I am also enclosing a set of "Kodak Investor" notes,

pertaining to the 16mm films.

In reviewing these films, you will probably find Jan. 1967,

Kodak Bowl Game; 1968, Jump Gymnastics; 1969, Tokyo Game

and 1971, Dangerous Creek; 1966 Intervarsity Jan. 1967,

Dimension Wheat 1970, Jigsaw Puzzle 1968, Magnetic Field,

1970, Metallic Elements; 1971, Study Variable 1968, Dangerous

Creek; 1969, Gymnastics and 1969 and 1970, Jump

Rope.

Trusting that everything my reach you in good condition.

I am

Very sincerely yours,

Frank C. Hiers

c/o U. S. Plant Introduction Station, Ames, Ia.

Shanghai, China, Aug. 11, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, as separate objects, three packages marked I, II and III, via consular pouch.

Package No. I holds 31 prints, size 9x12 CM, numbered 12316-12346, incl.

Package No. II has as contents 35 prints, size 4x6 inches, numbered 12281-12315 incl.

Package No. III contains 36 films, size 5x7 inches, numbered 13190-13225, incl.

You'll find No. 12316, a white-barked persimmon, a curiously looking thing.

Liamia latifolia, fotos No. 12318, 12319 and 12301, may be of special interest to Mr. Scofield and I wish you would kindly call his attention to them.

12336, 12337 and 13197 represent these noble white-barked pines, always striking objects wherever one sees them.

12340, 12341 and 13195, Catalpa bungei, show for the first time in my collections that this tree looks like when in bloom; it is a pity that No. 13195 got a streak across.

Would you kindly send Prof. Sargent copies of numbers 12286 and 13192, flowers of the "Pai-li or "white pear." He has asked me specially for such material.

What do you think about this jujube cake, No. 12297. It surely looks appetizing!

Nos. 12308 and 12[illegible], diseased Chestnuts, might be shown to Dr. Metcalf or some other specialist.

[illegible], [illegible], Aug. 31, 1918.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you, as requested, duplicate, [illegible] photograph marked I, II and III, the commercial product.

Package No. 1 [illegible] [illegible], also [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] 1320-1330, inc.

Package No. II has on [illegible] of [illegible], also [illegible] [illegible], numbered 1331-1339 inc.

Package No. III [illegible] of films, also [illegible] [illegible] numbered 1340-1350, inc.

The [illegible] No. 1339, a white-horse [illegible], is [illegible] looking [illegible].

Already [illegible], [illegible] No. 1340, 1341, 1342 and 1343, may be of special interest to Mr. Hoffield and I wish you would kindly call his attention to them.

1340, 1341 and 1342 represent three [illegible] white-horse [illegible] showing [illegible] behavior [illegible] [illegible].

1343, 1344 and 1345 [illegible] [illegible], when for the first time in my collection that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

I am sorry that the bamboo fotos as a whole are not brilliant; the weather being hot and humid has influenced my films.

No. 13211, Carya cheliangensis ? is clear enough to be identified by it, isn't it?

Of the spiny grape vine Nos. 13217 and 13218, Mrs. Andersen will send us some seeds this fall.

Nos. 13219 and 13220 I hope to use in an enlarged edition of my bulletin on Chinese fruits.

Well, that is about all. Trusting you will receive these fotos in the best of condition, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

POST CARD

Shanghai, China, Sept. 6, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Tomorrow morning I hope to leave this land, whether forever or not nobody knows. I shall not go to Canton, for my health is not of the best. After a short stay in Japan I hope to proceed to America, where I may have to take a rest, for my nerves are not what they have been. With best of regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Cal.

POST CARD Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 14, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Quite busy whirling around in Japan; nothing positive done; will cable you tomorrow; feel much better since being here.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK H. MEIER

Aboard S. S. Minnesota, off the coast of Japan.
Tuesd. Sept. 21, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

At last we are at sea! Although advertised to leave Sunday afternoon at 3, departure was postponed until Monday afternoon and passengers had to be aboard by 3.30 p.m. as the steamer would leave at 4 p. m., but --there were not enough stokers. We have been waiting for her to leave during the whole night, but not until 7 o'clock this morning she had gotten up enough steam to move her body that holds 28000 cubic tons capacity.

I am sorry I was not able to write you a long letter from Japan, but I have been hurrying about so much that the few attempts I made were frustrated; but now that I am more at rest, I can probably give you a better all-around idea what I saw and what impressed me most. To commence with the beginning:

POST CARD Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 14, 1921.

Dear Mr. Patrick:

Quite busy writing around in Japan; nothing positive done; will cable you tomorrow; feel much better since being here.

Sincerely yours,

Frank E. Hyde

Aboard S. S. Minnesota, off the coast of Japan.

Dated Sept. 21, 1921.

Dear Mr. Patrick:

At last we are at sea! Although advertised to leave Monday afternoon at 3, departure was postponed until Tuesday afternoon and passengers had to be aboard by 2:30 p.m. as the steamer would leave at 4 p. m., but --there were not enough sailors. We have been so busy for fear to leave during the whole night, but are with 7 others this morning who had gotten so enough opium to move her by line while 2000 cable tons amount.

I am sorry I was not able to write you a long letter from Japan, but I have been hurrying about so much like the attempts I made were frustrated; but now that I am more at rest, I can probably give you a better all-around idea what I saw and what impressed me most. To commence with the beginning:

On Tues. Sept. 7, I left Shanghai by S. S. Nakuni Maru, which sailed at 9:30 a. m. sharp. By 3 p. m. a typhoon caught us, which lasted until the early morning hours of Thurs. Sept. 9. We had terrific seas and everyone was sick, even the greater part of the crew. We stopped off Nagasaki from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and I had a look around the town. Everything being very quiet on account of the war, which is hitting the tourist- and curio-trade of Japan with very severe blows.

On Fri. Sept. 10, we stopped for a few hours off Moji and Shimonoseki, then went on to Kobe, where we landed on Sat. morning at 6:30. I left all of my cumbrous baggage aboard of the steamer, which would stop for 36 hours at Kobe, and took the express for Yokohama at 8 a. m. where I arrived by 8 p. m.

It was striking to me how much parts of Japan resemble China; scenery, crops, houses, everything brought me back to the Chekiang province; only things are smaller and more toylike, albeit scrupulously clean, which cannot be said of things Chinese.

I noticed that there is a lack of manure in Japan, rice is smaller than in China; tobacco patches very yellow; mulberry plantations poor in comparison to central Chinese ones; persimmons ripening, trees small. Ginger small, eaten steamed; pears being harvested, all grown on overhead trellises, which make one ask Why? Patches of poorly looking eggplants; dwarf Kaoliang in rows, in between tea plantations, large fields of dry land taros in several varieties; some being harvested, others quite green yet; the petioles of one var. are eaten boiled, li ke spinach; of another var. they are eaten <u>raw</u>!! sliced like cucumbers, with sauce and vinegar over it. Small fields of <u>Miscanthus</u>

On Tues., Sept. 7, I left Shanghai by S. S. Hokkai Maru, which sailed at 9:30 a. m. sharp. By 3 p. m. a typhoon caught us, which lasted until the early morning hours of Thurs. Sept. 9. We had terrific rain and everyone was sick, even the crewless part of the crew. We stopped off Nagasaki from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. and I had a look around the town. Everything being very quiet on account of the war, which is hitting the tourist- and curio-trade of Japan with very severe blows.

On Fri. Sept. 10, we stopped for a few hours off Kobe and Hakomanchi, then went on to Moji, where we docked on Sat. morning at 8:30. I left off at my unknown Shanghai friend of the steamer, which would ship for Hongkong on Tues., and took the express for Tokyo at 8 a. m. where I arrived by 8 p. m.

It was similar to no less much p.ro of Japan nowadays Thinks memory, cargo, income, everything brought up back in the Sanking provinces; only things are muddy and more hopeless, albeit surprisingly clean, which proved to said of things Chinese.

I noticed that there is a lack of money in Japan, this is similar than in China because nobody very pulled well-off plantation over in comparison to original Chinese ship; economics stagnant, trade small. Silver gull, also already some being borrowed, all gone on overseas trading, which note you not Tokyo. Problem of poor's living regulating based living in Japan, is between the plantations, large fields of any land owns in normal variation; some being innovated, others quite down yet the politics of can war, no main belief, it be extremely of another war. They can notice yet attend like cover-boy, with cars and always from it. Well fields of [illegible]

sinensis cultivated near villages; figs and pomegranates here and there; also loquats and langmaes; orchards of peaches killed off by scales; palms (*Chamaerops excelsa*) different from the Chinese form, being less robust.

Hedges of *Podocarpus*; dwarfed trees; factories spoiling the beauty of the land; rivers showing effects of centuries-long continued deforestation; these are the main things that impressed me on that R.R. journey from Kobe to Yokohama.

On Sund. Sept. 12 I walked for the greater part of the day in and around Yokohama, looking at trees and inspecting parks. Noticed lots of scale insects everywhere and borers, infecting especially the cherry trees. Deodars of blue hue and *Eucalyptus globulus* grow to large sizes; baseball games played in park by enthusiastic young fellows and drawing large crowds of interested spectators. What next?

Mond., Sept. 13. In morning visits to bank; shipping offices; in afternoon to S. S. Hakui Maru, obtained baggage, passed customs inspection; visits to Miss Eliza R. Scidmore and Mr. H. Suzuki of the Yokohama Nursery Co. Talks about cherry scions, chestnut blight and various other horti- and agri-cultural problems. Learned several things new to me; for instance ,Mr. Suzuki says that the *Moso bamboo is introduced from China*, possibly from Kiangsu, into Japan, first into Satsuma, then near Tokyo and from these places it has spread all through Japan.

Myrica rubra is *not* called nagi, which is *podocarpus nagi*, but its name is Yama-momo, meaning mountain peach. Now I ask who was the man that called these yama momo by the name nagis?

Elizabeth multiplied some military; fun and pandemonium here and there; also laughs and tumbling; wielded of practice fellow-elf by-walkers pine (Shakespeare reading) different from the Orleans-Loire, Saint-Jean return.

Shape of Shakespeare Neufal Street Cambridge quality the beauty of the lamp; river showing effects of overturning-line continued determinedly; lines are the main things that interest me on that L.C. journey from Kobe to Yokohama.

On land, Sept. 12 I walked for the greater part of the day in and around Yokohama, finding it large and impressive place. Points into of social interest everywhere and barren, indicating especially the country from. Lanes of view low and Shakespeare studies even to large steep hundred years ago signal to good by mistakenly river fallen and drawing large stock of international conditions. Not much.

Sept., Tues. 13. In crowded train to Tokyo yesterday afternoon in afternoon by C. S. Edwd Sam, assisted Shakespeare, showed maximum impossible place to Miss Miss A. Yokohama one Mr. E. Dunnett of the Yokohama Company Co. This about country scenes, Japanese life and various other Earth- and Sky-natural problems. Received several things now to say for instance Mr. Dunnett into find the Sam Lodge in Kobe and from Tokyo, spending from Tokyo, also Osaka, first into Saturday, then back Tokyo and from there Japan is now spread all through Japan.

Spring today is cold wintry day, which Mr Shakespeare accepts and his mood is Tuesday, musical mind is people. The I was also was the one that visited Shakespeare Prof was in the room myself.

Diospyros lotus, tho well known in Japan, is never used as a stock for kaki; seedlings are used, for D. lotus dwarfs the trees, says Mr. Gunchi.

Mr. S. says it is much too early to cut cherry scions or budwood. Material cut now cannot be shipped, unless it is only for a day or two.

Mr. S. agrees with the suggestion made by Miss Seidmore that we ought to get a complete collection of Japanese flowering plums. Not only as outdoor plants but also for winter-forcing purposes. Mr. S. says no Japanese of any standing would want to be without his flowering dwarfed plum tree during the winter holidays. A new variety recently introduced from Formosa has bright red flowers and is strikingly ornamental and cheerful.

Tuesd. Sept. 14. Went to Tokyo; called at American Embassy; met Mr. Guthrie the Ambassador, Mr. Post Wheeler, who has been Charge d' Affaires all summer and Mr. C. J. Arnell, interpreter, who inquired into the problems of obtaining cherry-scions from the Arakawa Nursery. Was handed over a cablegram from Mr. C. W. Gauss, American Consul in Charge, Shanghai, reading as follows:

Houston cables Fairchild en route west important you secure Japanese cherries Meet him Chico middle October cable date sailing Gauss

Spoke about cherry problem and chestnut blight; had a look at the Embassy garden; noticed a large quince tree, a wild Kaki, a Japanese walnut (Juglans sieboldiana)and various well known plants; many insect pests present.

[illegible]

Chemical Lake. The well known Lo Pecora, is never used as a stock for taking specimens now, for it lies directly on [illegible] [illegible] Dr. Chemical.

Mr. J. says it is much too early to [illegible] [illegible] indeed. Natural gas may cause be obtained, unless it is only for a day or two.

Mr. J. agrees with the suggestion made by this [illegible] that no doubt is just a complete collection of Jamaica flowering plant, but is never plants and also for plant-producing [illegible]. Mr. J. says he despairs of any effecting would be to be allowed his flower-hunt [illegible] place from getting the stamp collection. A new society recently introduced from Jamaica has [illegible] and is absolutely commercial and [illegible].

Travel, Dept. 14. Thus is Dodge, [illegible] of Jamaica Tobacco and Mr. Dutrie the Agronomist, Mr. Just Dunlop, who is a [illegible] of Affairs all [illegible] and Mr. C. E. Dr. 14, Inspector, the [illegible] Lab [illegible] problem of [illegible] [illegible] from the Jamaica Tobacco. [illegible] [illegible] over a [illegible] from Mr. A. T. Stone, [illegible] Dept. [illegible] [illegible], reading as follows:

Jamaica Cocoa Viability [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Jamaica country. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Dear

[illegible] [illegible] problem [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

In afternoon went to the Botanic Gardens of the Imperial University. This garden is typical of the nation as a whole; a somewhat more scientific system could have been introduced with safety and larger greenhouses are badly needed. Funds, however, are small, and they sell surplus plants to derive additional income. Japan spends every spare sen upon enlarging her army and her navy and everything else is only subsidiary; sad to contemplate!

I looked with interest at the clumps of Moso bamboo, which seems to be our Chinese Phyllostachys pubescens; only the foliage is not as broad as in China, which may be due to soil and climate; the culm-sheaths are exactly alike and so is the general impression with its feathery, overhanging, plume-like foliage.

The "Hagi" a much beloved shrub with pendulant branches and small flowers of a pink-rosy color (Lespedeza bicolor) was seen in many specimens; it is one of the only shrubs that blooms in September and October and is therefore so much thought of. In my opinion they are only semi-ornamental, for the color of the flowers is not pronounced enough, with the exception of the white variety. Those shrubs, however, may be quite useful in American landscape gardening, as they have character of their own; at the edges of terraces and on steep hillslopes they seem to show off to their best advantages.

American tulip trees thrive very well in the Botanic Gardens and in a few streets in Tokyo I saw them planted as shade trees. Many other American trees could still be introduced in Japan, especially nut-bearing ones like Hickories, Pecans, black walnuts, etc.

In efforts sent to the Detroit Section of the Imperial University, Tokio, perhaps in typical of the writing on a theme, a number with more scientific styles would have been interpreted with a very-and larger generalizations are hardly needed. Tokio, however, are small, and they will employ phrases to denote institutional lineage. Japan speaks every-place are very enlightening for good and bad many and everything else is only elaborately and is overplaid.

I looked with interest at the change of term header, which seems to be our Chinese Philosophy reference only the origin is not as broad as in China, which may be due to well and clearly the value-adaptive are exactly alike and so is the general impression with the footing, overhanging, slow-like feeling.

The "Eight" a book bound cloth with gold-lettered-lettering and small frames of a pale-gray color (Lowelsen Stories) was seen in many positions; it is one of the only books that shows its style for the cover and is therefore so much thought of. In my opinion they are only well-connected, for the color of the frame is not necessary enough, with the exception of the white writing. Those already thought, may be quite useful in teaching Japanese pupils, as they have character of light cost as the edges of harmony and so they initiated the-lines is due of is light but advantage.

American only lines fifty-two way not in the Ultimate Science and is a for attempts in Tokyo I saw them placed on book lines. They other-wrinkle lines. Well will be introduced in form, especially and-hearing some like Stories, Dramas, Black Wonder, etc.

The Japanese have taken an extraordinary fancy to all species of Cacti and also to orchids, althe the last are only grown by the wil-to-do. Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, Begonias and Poinsettias have also become very popular and all sorts of foreign introduced annual flowers. All of these things, however, tend to drive real Japanese plants somewhat to the background, which is to be regretted.

After having spent a few hours in the Botanical Garden and having taken a few fotos, notwithstanding the very dull weather, I went through the spacy Hibiya Park and then thru Shiba Park with its stately Cryptomerias, Retinosperas, Japanese oaks, etc. and by half past six I was back again in Yokohama.

Wedn. Sept. 15. Visit from Mr. H. Suzuki at 8.30 a. m. Went together to Prof. S. I. Kuana's office; did not find him. Went to banks, called on Miss Scidmore and spoke about Japanese cherries, plums and --morning glories. In afternoon Mr. S. called again; went with him by automobile to Kamakura and vicinity, looked at the immense Ginkgo biloba, colossal Juniperus chinensis, Cycas revoluta, Podocarpus macrophylla and other botanical curiosities. Heard that Malus prunifolia is perfectly resistant to blood-louse, to woolly aphis and other pests and is considered to be by Prof. Kuana the best stock for apples thruout Japan. Mr. S. says Japanese never bud their flowering cherries and flowering plums but always graft them in late winter; he, however, has started now budding, following the American methods and things that within some years grafting may be done away with in his nurseries.

"Ye Olde Jazz Tunes is a wishful story to all
friends of Dixie and also to youth, as the Jazz are daily grown
by the all-in-one. Melodrama, Tragedy, Romance and Friendship
have also become very popular and all sorts of things introduced in-
and Drama. All of these things, however, tend to give real Dixie-
ne phase connected to the development, which is to be regretted.

After having spent a far money in the Political Burden and
Early Blues in the Dive, notwithstanding the very hot weather, I
was thrown the sweet little jazz and then turn Dixie Tune with its
vitally rhythmatic, harmonious, dynamic song, and to call
that air I was back again in Dixieland.

Sub. Dept. Ed. Plate from Mr. T. Donald of G.M.A. m.
Dat Dixieline in Jazz. G. I. Tunes's orchestra all was that jazz, that
is music, noted in this Fantasia and quite about Jazzing charming,
phase and -varying joints. In Dixieland Mr. G. noted equally were
with the popularity in Dancers and vitality, looked at the Dance.
Dixie Dance, orchestra Jazzing Dance, Dixie rhythm, Dance-
monkeyfly and other dominant variations. Found that Dixie greatfolk
is perfectly contrast in Black-dance. In mostly depth and white people
and in connected in in Jazz. Tunes the best work for Dixie Dance
Jazz. Mr. G. says Dancers never had their Dixie-dancing charming and
Dancing Dance had always gait than in Dixie vicinity. However, has
started now Dancing, relative the Dancing matters and things that
which Jazz Dance gentlemen my be just keep with in his musician.

Mr. S. also informs me that the Japanese are sorry they uprooted their own variety of grape vine, which is very sweet, tho a scant bearer and that they planted instead Eastern American varieties, like Concord, Delaware, Niagara, which are very sour most of the time, altho they are heavy bearers. He says that the tide is turning again and a strong demand is springing up for their old-time grape. I saw a plant of it and it is probably Vitis amurensis. Have we got this Japanese grape in the United States?

Mr. S. grafted the Korean chestnut (which I found to be upon examination Castanea mollissima) upon the wild native one Castanea japonica var. pumila and he says they make a very strong and healthy growth.

We looked at several flowering cherry plantations, but the wood is far too green yet to be cut for budwood or scions.

Mr. S. says there are many species of Prunus still in Japan that could be fried as stocks for flowering cherries, for sweet and sour cherries, for plums and for other stone fruits. In Yokkaido especially he has seen large trees of various species of Prunus. There are also large quince trees there and various species of crab apples; they use Malus toringo as a stock. Spent a delightful and instructive afternoon.

Sept. 16, Thursday. In Yokohama; went to S. S. ticket office; sent a cablegram thru American Embassy, Tokyo, reading as follows: Secretary Agriculture Washington Sailing Yokohama September nineteen Steamer Minnesota Meyer

Mr. S. also informs us that the Japanese are secretly supplied funds and material of various kinds, which is very sound, for a great country and that they planned Russian Jewish and Chinese Communist Delegates. Diagonal, which are very near and at the time, after they are longer bearer. He says that the ship is running again and a strong demand is springing up for their air-line route. I see a plan of it and it is probably Pilot material. Here we get this dangerous person in the United States!

Mr. S. predicts the Pacific Ocean [which I cannot be some accumulation Japanese soldiers] upon the will making one Japanese Invasion war, [illegible] he says they make a very strong and hard by crowd.

He looked at several Chinese money plantations, and the most is for the money put in to get Japanese or plans.

Mr. S. says there are many agents of Japan still in Japan that would be glad as clocks for Flowering Cherries, the roots and many charges, for plans and for action alone India. In Manila especially he has seen large lines of waiting agents of Japan. There are also Japan Chinese lines from and writing species of each soldier they are Pulse Lorious as a [illegible]. Send a Soldiering and Japanese affairs.

Sept. 11, Thursday. In Thursday well to S. S. Tokio office; and a telegram from Air-Force Company, Tokyo, reading as follows: Secretary Invitations Delegation Visits Teachers Secretary Chinese Japanese Diamonds Tokyo

Went to R. R. Sta. at 9:30 a. m., bought a ticket to Nikko; arriving there at 4 p. m.; went to Kanaya Hotel; walked around in the spacious grounds, looked at chestnuts and bamboos on the hillslopes. Atmosphere chilly and damp; soil water-soaked from a ten-days rain.

Sept. 17, Frid. In Nikko; chilly, damp weather, climbed various hills and mountains from 8 a. m. until 1 p. m. found plenty of evidences of the chestnut blight, especially on the higher, more exposed parts of the mountains; collected a large bundle of Material, took several fotos. Had lunch by 2 p. m., packed up everything, gave some long looks at the most wonderful Cryptomeria avenue and wished that my stay could have been longer, but the boat leaves on the 19th, so I have to go. Took a train at 3:30 p. m., was home in my hotel at Yoyohama by 10:30 p. m.

Sat., Sept. 18. In Yokohama. Visit from Mr. N. Suzuki at 9 a. m. Went together to the quarantine station of Prof. S. I. Tuana; met him, had long talks re inspection problems. Prof. K. says passengers are the most difficult persons to control as they pack sometimes plant material in their bundles and baggage; especially Chinese immigrants are a bad lot, since they always carry parasites upon them. Formerly Japan had no bed-bugs, now they have them, and the quarters most heavily infested are the Chinatowns in Yokohama, Tokyo, Nagasaki and Kobe. In the country they have not penetrated as yet, but it only will be a question of time.

Spoke about cherry scions from Arakawa, heard that some trees are so cold and decrepit that they willnot be able to supply much wood, if any at all.

Due to S. S. "Ma." of 2:00 a. m., Tuesday a flurry to finish
artificial lures at 4 p. m.; and to Tuesday night which arrived in the
evening grounds, locked in shortcuts and Sunders up the bilibiques,
Alexandrine molly and Sunny roll motor-racing from a bye-bye rain.

Sept. 17, 1924. In tender mood, Sunny weather, ribbed
velvet kills the monotonous flow a. m. until 1 p. m. Usual plenty
of variegates of the shortest twight, especially on the lighter, more
minded parts of the morning; collected a large bundle of bugeyes,
lack several fish. Had lunch at 2 p. m., pushed up everything, gone
down long lower at the most wonderful cryptomeria grove and wished
that my only model here been larger, as the best lesson on the kill,
as I have to go. Such a twig at 2:30 p. m., was home in my hotel at
Yayhoon by 5:30 p. m.

Sat., Sept. 18. In Yaohoon. Visit from Mr. C. Donald at
7 a. m. Good digestion to the afternoon stations of Prof. X. I.
Fuchsy was fine, but like kills as lamentable quickness. Prof. X.
duck punkeyers are the most difficult persons to destroy in long
pick sunlines plant wisecrit in their bodies and hungent especially
Chinese indigestion; one a bad lot, since they change every pretation
year time. Normally Chinese had no bob-tops, are they have them, and
the quickness has hardly injected one the Chinatown in Tokohama,
Tokyo, Nagasaki and Kobe. In the country they have not penetrated
as yet, but it only will be a question of time.

Guess about observer malaga from crimson, heard that some trees
are so cold and hungrit that they willist be able to supply much wood,
if any it will.

Prof. Kusano and Mr. Suzuki were much interested in my finds of Diaporthe parasitica around Nikko and we decided to go to a locality near Tokyo where chestnuts are grown, called Okuba. Went by trains and electric cars, arriving there by 2 p. m., found the disease upon the large cultivated varieties as well as on the wild ones. The trees, however, are semi-immune and the damage is by far not as great as on American trees. Went to some groves of "Moso" bamboo; heard how a man makes from a vigorous grove 300 yen p. year p. acre, mostly in selling the sprouts as vegetables. One has to ditch and manure such groves and one has to know just how many sprouts to cut, so as not to weaken the plantations too much. When cutting canes, the general policy is not to cut any that is less than three summers old; on open spots, however, and in weakened groves one ought not to cut any at all for several years.

On account of the rapid expansion of Tokyo, beautiful groves of bamboos and fine old gardens are being destroyed to give way to dwellings. As such we were shown houses and yards and streets where 5 years ago Mr. Suzuki had visited some of the finest bamboo plantations near Tokyo.

Returned to Yokohama by 6 p. m. Had real Japanese supper with Prof. Kusano and Mr. Suzuki; ate several dishes quite new to me.

Sund., Sept. 19. In Yokohama; packed up baggage; went to S. S. ticket office; departure of S. S. Minnesota postponed until next day. Telephoned Mr. Suzuki; went after lunch with a guide to the trial grounds of the Yokohama Nursery Co. at Nakayama; inspected, grafted and budded nursery stock, especially chestnuts and cherries, found them exceptionally clean. No signs of Diaporthe parasitica on chestnut

Pres. Kennedy and Mr. Macmillan were much interrupted in my study of Thomas Jefferson's personal relationship as contained in the Jefferson-Adams-Paine letters. Jefferson's are gracious, cordial letters -- that by Jefferson and Adams, courteously tender but firm, or, even, the distance upon the large collected varieties in spite of the vast ocean. The French, Indian-structure and-Lemon and the Lemon is by far the most gracious as, perhaps, and tender. That is some gravity of Thomas' feelings; Lemon's are rather from a vigorous power of the g. great p. mine. Actually is [illegible] the physics is monolithic. The Lee is quick and manner much gracious and one has to know, but has many qualities in end, or is not to review the disagreeable too much. Then cooling down, the general policy is not in not only that is been time lunar pressure old; on open week. However, and is received growing man much but is not any is all for Jewish prize.

The present at the Yale ceremonies at Tokyo, breathing power of Hudson and Jim all problems are being developed in view may to development. In each my note there Lemon and Spain and stroke above a place age in. Jewish had visited open of the first Indian distribution near Tokyo.

Returned to Jefferson by 6 p. m. Had pick "Jewish report with Jim". Tokyo and in. Tuesday, the several Indian units map in me.

Tues., Jan. 22. In Tokyo; looked up Hungary; went to A. A. stock office; departure of A. G. Thursday weighted well and day. Telephoned Dr. Hardy; went other lunch with a guide to the trial grounds of the Jefferson Energy Co. at Hungarian Lunpoint. Useful and helped survey stock, especially chemistry and diversion. Final time accordingly plans. Go also of Jefferson marketing on development

seedling; and grafted stock, altho the wild trees of Castanea japonica on the hills surrounding the nurseries are infested with the blight.

Inquired into the taro varieties; around Nakayama they cultivate at least 4 kinds: viz. Early saio imo; Late saio imo; of the last found one plant in flower, which is a very rare thing in Japan, so rare, my guide said, that old Japanese women who have spent 50 years or more in weeding crops have never seen one.

Iatsu yashiro imo; a tall growing var. with violet leaf petioles; of a sub-variety these leaf petioles are eaten boiled, either in pieces or chopped up.

Hachii imo; a var. without real (tubers or rather) corms, having large, juicy leaf petioles which are eaten raw, sliced and seasoned like cucumbers; I tasted them but they are too flat, too unpronounced of flavor to me. It is a marvel, however, how the acridness has disappeared totally.

Satsuma imo is the ordinary sweet potato, introduced from China first into the Satsuma Prov. In other parts of Japan they have different varieties and my guide said they may have perhaps 20 different kinds.

When the sun was setting we returned by train and by electric car to Yokohama and by 7:30 I was back again in the hotel.

Mond., Sept. 20. In Yokohama; received visit from Prof. Kuana and his assistant at 9 a. m. Talks re cherry scions. Mr. Suzuki will collect and ship them; Prof. Kuana will inspect them thoroughly. As regards chestnut blight, Prof. Kuana remarks laughingly that "Mr.Swingle coming to Japan discovers citrus canker and Mr. Meyer finds chestnut blight.We hope you won't find any more of such things."

[illegible] and political study, after the will issue of [illegible] [illegible] on the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] are [illegible] with the [illegible].

[illegible] into the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] they [illegible] [illegible] at least [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Yes, certainly we hope so too! Then some wishes of the professor. He would like to receive one pound of fresh American chestnuts to plant out here in Japan and to see whether the Japanese form of blight affects the American chestnuts in the same way as it has been observed in the United States.

He asks for any literature on the subject of Diaporthe perniciosa that we can send him; he has done the same request to Mr. Swingle and suggests we ask him what he has collected already.

Prof. Fukana admits American people are much more energetic than Japanese. "We," he said, "are surrounded by a mass of people who find it very hard to break with old customs and standards and while moving among such people one cannot break away without losing more than one gains!" This was like a flash of lightning to me and gave me a deep insight into the why of many a thing here in the far East!

10 a. m. Phoned Mr. Suzuki. 11 a. m. Left Yokohama by electric car for Shimbashi; hurried to American Embassy; talks with Mr. Post Wheeler and Mr. Arnell re cherry and chestnut problems. Hurried back to Yokohama; arrived in hotel by 1:30 p. m., found Mr. Suzuki waiting; packed up things, paid bills, left hotel after 2 p. m. Aboard of steamer by 2:30 p. m. Had some last talks with Mr. Suzuki re cherry scions; he will wait for an official instruction from us before doing anything; the best time to ship them is from Nov. 15 up until the end of February. Mr. S. will put the scions up in small packages and have them delivered to the American Embassy at Tokyo, from where they'll go by Diplomatic Pouch.

I spoke to Mr. Post Wheeler about this and he agreed to it. I am also notifying Mr. Wheeler about it in writing. Miss Scidmore

Yes, certainly we hope so too! Then some plans of the

[illegible]. He would like to receive any issues of Fresh Breezes

contents to plant and Tarn in Japan and to see anything the Japanese

have of which already the American character in the same way as it

has been observed in the United States.

To make for any literature on the subject of Japanese

[illegible] but we are glad that to be the free [illegible]

Mr. Bridgle and suggests we ask him what he has collected already.

Yes, there which American people are much more [illegible]

than Japanese. "We," he said, "are surrounded by a mass of people who

still is very hard to break with old customs and ideals and while

[illegible] people are [illegible] being [illegible]

[illegible]! This was like a flash of lightning to me and gave me a

deep insight into the way of many a thing here in the New World.

10 a. m. Joined by Donald. 11 a. m. left Yokohama by

electric car for Tokyoshi; arrived in American Embassy; talks with

Mr. Post Wheeler and Mr. Arnold on church and church problems. Ar-

rived back in Yokohama arrived to lunch by 1:30 p. m. Joined by Donald

[illegible] pooled up things, paid bills, left hotel after 2 p. m. Aboard

at steamer by 3:30 p. m. Had some last talks with Mr. Arnold on church

[illegible]; he will make for an official invitation from us before doing

anything; the best time to ship them to Iyoma Nov. 1st or early the end

of November. Mr. S. will get the money by in small packages and have

them delivered to the American Embassy at Tokyo. Ships above Day'll go

by Mississippi Bonds.

I spoke to Mr. Post Wheeler about this and he agreed to it.

I am also notifying Mr. Wheeler about it in writing. Also talked

[illegible]

told me she would look up Mr. Suzuki from time to time and ask him how matters stand.

Well, that is the end. On the whole, I have spent a very interesting eleven days in Japan and really regretted to leave this land so soon. The atmosphere is much more bracing in Japan than in China and how clean everything is; my health as a result improved considerably and I feel pretty near the same as some years ago. Now we'll see how matters go when once in America.

To come now to a few concrete solutions: The obtaining of scions or budwood of Japanese cherries from the Tokyo Municipal Nurseries at Arakawa was an impossibility at this time of the year, but this matter has been placed in the hands of Mr. H. Suzuki of the Yokohama Nursery Company, who with the cooperation of Prof. S. I. Kuana of Yokohama, Mr. Post Wheeler, First Secretary of the American Embassy at Tokyo, and Miss Eliza R. Scidmore, of Yokohama, will send us this cherry material sometime during this coming winter upon receipt of an official letter of instructions from our Office.

The chestnut blight, Diaporthe parasitica, is quite common in Japan, that is, at least around Nikko, Tokyo and Yokohama. Wild as well as cultivated trees are attacked, tho the disease as a whole is not very destructive. Trees vary considerably as regards powers of resistancy and on the lower slopes of hills around the Kanaya Hotel at Nikko trees were found that were large and vigorous and apparently immune, while on the higher mountains and more exposed parts trees were found that were badly attacked. This Japanese chestnut, Castanea japonica,

[illegible] Mr. Harold Ross then is time and it's the
[illegible] months ago.

Well, what is the end, Dr. Kim Chaim, I hope [illegible] a very
interesting [illegible] in Japan and really respected to leave this land
or work. The [illegible] is much more interesting in Japan than in China and
the other [illegible] in the world as a [illegible] Japanese [illegible]
I feel really sorry for the [illegible] years ago. They will [illegible]
go [illegible] in America.

In conclusion to a [illegible] question: The [illegible]
[illegible] or Japanese [illegible] from the [illegible]
[illegible] in [illegible] in [illegible] of the [illegible], but [illegible]
[illegible] been [illegible] in the hands of Mr. C. Harold of the [illegible]
[illegible], the wife the [illegible] at [illegible], Mr. I. Tsuno of [illegible],
Mr. Paul Theodor, first [illegible] of the American Library in Tokyo, and
Miss Ellen E. Salmoney of [illegible], will send me this [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] of an official [illegible]
of [illegible] from our [illegible].

The [illegible] Hilda, [illegible], is [illegible]
in Japan, [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Tsuno and [illegible] [illegible]
will be [illegible] [illegible] introduced. Use the [illegible] as a whole is not
very [illegible]. There may [illegible] the [illegible] system of [illegible]
[illegible] and the lower [illegible] of Hilda [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] on the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] were [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible], [illegible].

might be used as a factor in hybridization experiments, together with America, European and Chinese species to create immune or nearly immune strains of chestnuts. (Mr. Suzuki said that Italian and French nurserymen are buying large quantities of Japanese chestnuts from him, which they use as stocks, claiming it makes the host more hardy and less susceptible to diseases.) The chestnut blight has probably been introduced into the United States by infested Japanese nursery stock the young chestnut trees never show any signs of disease, as both Prof. S. I. Kuana and Mr. H. Suzuki assured me that several times and as I personally found also by inspecting a large block of young Japanese chestnut stock. The spores of Diaporthe parasitica however, being microscopic, might have been carried in the bark of other trees beside chestnuts also; for instance, inthe scaly bark of conifers like Retinospora pisifera, Thuyopsis dolabrata and others. (Jokingly I told Mr. Suzuki that we strongly suspected the Yokohama Nursery Company of having given us this nice souvenir of Japan, to which he retorted that a whole lot of American pests had found their way into Japan).

The Japanese "Mono" may be nothing else bu the Chekiang "Mao tsoh," Phyllostachys pubescens; as Japanese are admitting.

More money is made by selling bamboo sprouts than by selling canes! I ought to say "raising cane!"

Myrica rubra is not called "Mogi," but "Yamamomo."

Nipponyrou lotus is not used as a stock for kakis in Japan, apparently.

Malus prunifolia may prove to be a good post-resistant stock for apples.

might be used as a factor in [illegible] economics, together with [illegible], Tarzans and Gulliver qualms to create better or nearly human strains of elephants. (Mr. Stuart said that Philips and Tarzan [illegible] are quite large quantities of Japanese elephants from Sim, which they use as steeds, claiming it makes the men more hardy and less susceptible to diseases.) The African bull-ox has recently been introduced into the United States by Infantry Japanese nursery stock; the young elephant horse never show any signs of disease, as both Prof. S. I. Fumes and Mr. R. Stuart succeeded in feed several times and as I personally found due to importing a large stock of young Japanese African stock. The cross of Indonesia intelligence however, both sexes, always is, might have been carried in the back of other large be-size elephants clay for instance, turns only back of nothing like Indonesian [illegible], Tarzan's [illegible] and others. Finally I hold Mr. Stuart that we strongly supported the Tokiwa Nursery Company of Dalian given us this also somewhat of Japan, in which he rotated that a whole lot of American people had found their way this Japan).

The Japanese "Tuan" may be nothing else in the Dutching "Tuan Tuan," Indonesian [illegible] in Japanese are nothing.

Now many is made by adding Tarzan [illegible] like by adding [illegible]: I might be my "[illegible]"

Tarzan [illegible] is not adding "Tuan," but "Japanese."

Bluejacket [illegible] is not much as a [illegible] for India in Japan, [illegible].

Tarzan [illegible] not [illegible] in Mr. [illegible] [illegible] stock for [illegible].

Japanese flowering plums deserve to be introduced into the United States as ornamental spring flowering trees and for forcing purposes. They all seem to be varieties of *Prunus mume*.

Well, I trust you can wade thru this lengthy scribble. Hoping to see you soon, I remain, Mr. Fairchild,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

P. S. I may post this letter to you in Chico, from Seattle. F.N.M.

Handed over in person to Mr. Fairchild, at Mr. Whitcomb's place, near Seattle, Wash., Oct. 8, 1915, at 9 p. m. F. N. M.

On board S. S. Minnesota
1300 nautical miles off Seattle
Oct. 2, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find enclosed my accounts for the passed quarter, July 1-Sept. 30, incl. and also a bundle of bills belonging to them.

I have but few remarks to make; the salary of my assistant, Mr. deLeuw, I raised $25.00, for life in Shanghai and the Chekiang Province is much dearer than in North China and as I have been paying Mr. deLouw's subsistence for all these 2½ years that he has been with me out of my own pocket, so as not to go above the amount as set aside for this work, I did not want to lose too much, for it cost me in Shanghai c.a. 5.00 Mex. dollars p. day to keep Mr. deLeuw.

Pioneer Elevator Shoe Factory is to be introduced into the United States as commercial cycling Elevator Shoe and for foreign exchange. They all seem to be enrolled at [illegible].

Well, I trust you are made here this lovely morning. Dying to see you soon, I remain, Mr. Plumbing.

Yours very sincerely,

Wyck C. Sutton

P. S. I may open this letter to you to claim. Now Smith's. P.P.S.

Sealed envy is going to my Plumbing, is to. Stockwell's shoe, Bow Tailor, Hob., Nat. S. Ship, 45 S y. s. P. S. S.

[illegible]
Ld Bound S. S. Minnesota
IEDO nautical miles off Sandia
Feb. 7, 1910.

Dear Mr. Plumbing:

Lyman's shoes that cobbled my mocassin for the journey quarter, They I-shoes, Mr. Lund, and also a Smith's of Jolly Bellingham to them.

I hope but for results to enjoy the salary of my assistant, Mr. Salmon, I relent Bell-O, the title is Thought and the Thinking Typewriter is such Sandy who is worth dollar and is I have been paying Mr. Salmon's [illegible] for all those my years that he has been with me and my good product, so we met to go above his account as not bills for this week. I did not want to have two weeks, for it was so in August c.a. 2.00 Mon. Mission y. Day to Bay Mr. Salmon.

For the purchase of S. S. tickets I have no bills, but since the prices of such tickets are being advertised in various papers, I trust I will not have any troubles about it.

You may also note that prices of ricksha and transfer fares are much higher in Japan than in China; ricksha fares are in the cities about twice as dear.

As I figure it out the grand total expenses from July 1-Sept. 30, incl. seem to be c. a. $1286.31. U. S. G.

Hoping you'll receive these contents in good condition, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Aboard S. S. Minnesota, c.a. 800 miles off the coast of Washington. October 4, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith please find enclosed my itinerary report for the last quarter, July 1-Sept. 30, incl., 1915.

I have but few remarks to make. The summer has been very long and very hot and humid and now, looking back upon it, it seems as if it was some nightmare. We were unwell several times, but nearly everybody feels out of order in central China in midsummer.

We also went safely through a few typhoons and my baggage has not been damaged to any extent, beyond getting wetted a few times.

A few good things I did in this past quarter, like discovering a native Chinese Hickory; collecting quite some herbarium material;

For the questions of C. S. Lewis I have no title, but since the values of such thinkers are being adopted in public schools, I trust I will not have any troubles about it.

Perhaps also such this giver of wisdom and knowledge there very much higher in Queen Anne in Oxford, although Lewis is the office about Brian is Anne.

As I figure, if you the count total economics from only in Sept. 20, 1963, your is to c. on 11/20/20, 7, 8, 9.

Regular profit receive Lewis a-simple is good-condition.

I am

Very sincerely yours,

Frank C. Brown

Edward M. C. Greenwalt, M.D. 800 Jones Off Van Ness at Washington, October 9, 1962.

Dear Mr. Brinkley:

Yesterday glasses (2) received by Express every for the last month, due 2-Oct. 20, 1962, 1/2.

I have had for years in mine. The enclosed has been very low, not very low and would not see. Looking back over it, it seems as if it was some slightness. It may result several times, but usually practically fails one of order is second time is efficient.

I give very right lenses a for lifetime and my hours has not been changed in my estimate. Beyond getting worried a for times.

A for good Polaroid I get in this year's review, like Fortunately a series Nature Company collection with some Jackpots material.

making arrangements with Mr. A. Kennedy, of Tangsi, to supply us with bamboos planted in boxes; Dr. D. Duncan Main will send us seeds of the white-barked persimmon and Rev. Henry K. Moule of Hangchow has promised me to send fresh hickory nuts this fall. In Yokohama I arranged with Mr. H. Suzuki to send us cherry material this winter and around Nikko, Tokyo and Yokohama I found the chestnut blight.

Trusting you'll receive this report in good condition, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

P. S. The weather has been very boisterous, and pens aboard are bad, hence my writing is not real calligraphy! F. N. M.

Aboard S. S. Minnesota, Oct. 6, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Today it is the sixth of October and we are not in sight of land as yet; not only that this boat left Yokohama 40 hours later than was announced, but she also failed to get the right kind of stokers, and the trip that was supposed to have taken 12 to 14 days is now lengthening out to 18 or 19 days. Quite annoying for everybody, for we are but with few passengers aboard and the officers of this ship are not a polite and sociable lot of fellows.

Some day we're going to have an R. R. from Seattle to Ghabarowsk with a tunnel underneath the Bering Straits and trips of this nature will be done away with.

making arrangements with Mr. A. Dawson-Gy, as I hoped, to supply me with business circulars in German for E. Dawson Gmbh will need an number of the [illegible] problems and Miss Henry E. [illegible] of [illegible] has proved an is most [illegible] with this [illegible]. In [illegible] I attempted [illegible] E. [illegible] to send me [illegible] material this [illegible] [illegible] Dope and Fiddlers I found the [illegible] [illegible].

Finally [illegible] this [illegible] in [illegible] conditions, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Peter S. Smith

P. S. The reviews are been very [illegible], but your [illegible] are bad, [illegible] or writing is not [illegible] [illegible]. S. S.

[illegible] S. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]

Dear Mr. Fitzgerald:

Today it is the [illegible] of October and we are not in sight of land as yet, not only that this boat left Bremen 40 hours later than [illegible], but she also failed in [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible], and the ship had [illegible] to have [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] out to 11 or 12 days. Quite [illegible] [illegible], for we are [illegible] with the [illegible] [illegible] the efficiency of this [illegible] [illegible] and a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] my [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Well, I herewith wish to give you a copy of the letter I wrote to Mr. Post Wheeler, First Secretary of the American Embassy at Tokyo, dated Sept. 21, 1915:

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

Herewith I beg to give you some information as regards various duties I had to perform during my short stay in Japan. Considering the obtaining of budwood of Japanese flowering cherries from the Tokyo Municipal Nurseries at Arakawa and into which matter you inquired already thru Mr. C. J. Arnell, who called on Mr. Okada, Director of Internal Affairs of the Prefectural Government of Tokyo on June 18, 1915, I may say that I had several discussions re this matter with Prof. S. I. Kuena, Government Entomological Inspector at Yokohama; with Mr. N. Suzuki, Manager of the Yokohama Nursery Co., 21-35 Wakamura, and with Miss Eliza R. Scidmore, Yokohama.

The time to cut such cherry material is in winter, and as I could not wait so long, Mr. Suzuki has taken upon himself the task of collecting this material and he may avail himself this coming winter of the privilege of entrusting several small parcels with cherry sticks to the Embassy to be forwarded to the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. by Diplomatic Pouch at the earliest opportunity.

As regards the obtaining of specimens of the chestnut blight, which item you specially mentioned in your letter of June 25, 1915, I can say that during my sojourn in and around Nikko on Sept. 16 and 17, I obtained a large quantity of material; I also found plenty of evidence of this disease around Tokyo and Yokohama. It is almost certain now that this blight, which has proven to be so disastrous to our American chestnuts and which in fact is exterminating them, has been introduced

Well, I hereby wish to give you a copy of the letter I wrote to Dr. Jack Hearst, first Secretary of the American Embassy at Tokyo, dated May, 22, 1950:

Dear Dr. Hearst:

Herewith I beg to give you some information on regards matters which I had to perform during my short stay in Japan. Concerning the activity of Mahoro of Japanese Diversion director from the Tokyo Biological Institute at Kodaira and into which water pipe inspired already here Dr. C. C. Arnold, the medical officer, Director of Veterinary Affairs at the Prefectural Government of Tokyo on June 13, 1950, I say my that I had several discussions in this matter with Prof. S. I. Kawa, Government Chemotherapeutic Laboratory of Tokyo with Dr. T. Nagai, Manager of the Takeda Factory Co., 13-10 Dojimaru, and with Miss Kiyo S. Nishore, Technician.

The plan is not much clearly material is in minor, and as I could not wait so long, Dr. Nagai has taken upon himself the task of collecting this material and he may well himself this coming winter of the privilege of entrusting several small parcels with cherry shinks to the factory to be forwarded to the U. S. Department of Agriculture Washington, D. C. by Diplomatic Pouch at the earliest possibility.

In regards the obstetrical questions of the cheetahs bitch, which then you specially mentioned in your letter of June 20, 1950, I can say that during my sojourn in and around Tokyo on June 16 and 17, I obtained a large quantity of material; I also found similar of cheetahs of the Tokyo-Zoo Tokyo-and Takeda. It is about matter was that this bitch, which has given to be in discussion to our Department characteristic not which in fact is matriculating then, but been introduced

from Japan into the United States, probably by means of infested nursery stock. --Trusting that this information may be of use to you and thanking you and other members of the Embassy for the valuable assistance you have given us, I remain, Mr. Wheeler,

Very respectfully yours, F. N. M.

- -

Trusting this may be useful to keep in our files, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

San Francisco, Calif. Oct. 11, 1915.

Dear Miss Cramer:

Your letter of AugQ 4th reached me in Seattle on Oct. 8th, a few minutes after landing on the pier, when Mr. Geo. B. Cundy, of Dr. Jens Madsen's office, handed me a package of mail. There was also a telegram among this lot from you all. I was intending to reply by wire, but --Mr. Fairchild and Mr. Witcomb got hold of my straight awayand I was so much hurled about by auto and on foot that it was 2 a.m. the next day before I found myself in a bed, way out in the Washington State Woods on Mr. Witcomb's place. The next day I was kept out again and busy arranging various things and before I knew I was again in the afternoon in the train en route for Frisco. And so I sent you all a card yesterday en route . I trust it will arrive O. K. What time I'll arrive myself I have no idea of, but be sure I'll be on you some day.

from Aiken into the United States, probably by means of interned merchant ship. --Trusting that this information may be of use to you and thanking you and other members of the Embassy for the valuable assistance you have given me, I remain, Mr. Minister,

Very respectfully yours, F. E. M.

- -

Trusting this may be useful to keep in our files, I am

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIS E. MYERS

San Francisco, Calif. Oct. 11, 1918.

Dear Miss Dunmir:

Your letter of Aug 6th reached me in Seattle on Oct. 8th, a few minutes after landing on the pier, when Mr. Geo. H. Gandy, of Mr. Jess Hudson's office, handed me a package of mail. There was also a telegram among this lot from you all. I was intending to reply by wire, but --Mr. Fairchild and Mr. Ettenbo got hold of my straight-ahead-movement I was so much tucked down by mute and on foot that it was 2 a.m. the next day before I found myself in a bed, way out in the Washington State woods on Mr. Tiscomb's place. The next day I was kept out again and busy arranging various things and before I knew I was again in the afternoon in the train on route for Tacoma. And so I send you all a Merry Christmas in route . I trust it will arrive O. K. What time I'll arrive myself I have no idea at, but be sure I'll be on you some day.

Would you please thank Mr. Chandler for his letters of May 21, 29, Jun 25, Aug. 6 and Sept. 28, with their various contents like L's of Authorization, etc. I am returning herewith a book of Transportation Requests, Nos. 156251-156300, as directed in his letter of June 25, 1915.

And how is everything in Washington? I suppose it is nice and cool now. I feel very badly about my shipment having been caught in the Texas cyclone. If the herbarium specimens are really seriously damaged and all mixed up, then the loss is very great indeed and more than a year's work has gone to the dogs. In personal effects I also may be out a good deal! Well, such is life! The stuff was too bulky to take it with me. From Seattle Mr. Cundy will ship also a few cases with stuff, let us hope it will have better luck.

A few days from now will see me in Chico, where Mr. Fairchild and I are going to have some conferences re many things. I may stay there for a week possibly. Mail might be directed there when it is of importance, otherwise it can remain in Washington.

Well, Miss Kramer, I conclude with kindest regards to everybody in the Office and to several out of it,

Very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

Would you please thank Mr. Schaller for his letters of May 22, 24, June 22, May, 6 and July 22, with their various enclosures like T's of Authorization, etc. I am relatively learned in a book of Transportation Corporate, The, Jackson-Lincoln, as discussed in his letter of June 22, 1941.

And how is everything in Washington? I suppose it is mice and cool here. I feel very badly about my shipment having been caught in the Texas cyclone. If the Berkshire conclusions are really seriously damaged and all mixed up, then the loss is very great indeed and more than a year's work has gone to the dogs. In personal effects I also may be in a good deal. Well, much is life! The stuff was too bulky to take it with me. Then Smith Co. Shelf will mix also a few boxes with stuff. Let us hope it will have better luck.

A few days from now will see us in Chico, where Mr. Tatnall and I are going to have some conference on many things. I may stay there for a week possibly. Mail might be directed there when it is of importance, otherwise it can remain in Washington.

Well, Blue Grass, I conclude with sincerest regards to everybody in the Office and to Lawrence and of it.

Very cordially,

Frank C. Byrne

Chico, Calif., Oct. 21, 1915.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Back in old Chico, as you see, after having been away from this place for over seven years. My, but how things have grown at the garden; some things I hardly recognize.

Messrs. Fairchild and Beagles and I have been sampling almonds from Turkestan and the Caucasus and have been tasting jujubes from all parts of China. Scores of new problems are arising in connection with all these recent introductions and some will need long and careful considerations.

Well, later on, more about special problems.

We sent yesterday a parcel with herbarium specimens to the office. Would you kindly keep it until I am back?

I just got your letter of October 11th and see that three packages with fotos have been received O. K.

I still have a long trip ahead of me, and several weeks will pass ere I can shake hands with you all.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely,yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

M/h

Agricultural Explorer

Dear Sir, Brooks:

Back in old China, as you know, after having been away from this place for many years, - 70, but our lodge-room looks as the people were taught 2 Sunday morning.

Herein, Scientific and Industrial and I have been searching through time Freemasonry and the Goodness and have been helpful. Helpful from all parts of China. Scores of new problems are arising in connection with all these recent introductions and some will need lots of careful consideration.

Well, Sir, as, some almost essential problems.

In such publication a period with Brotherhood questions in the office. Would you kindly turn it until I am back?

I just got your letter of October 11th and can just begin replying with joint lines have received it.

I will have a long talk about it, and several months will pass ere I can place them with you.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK S. LUTZ

Administrative Officer

POST CARD

Sund., Oct. 10, 1915, Enroute

Dear Friends:

Very many thanks for cordial telegram. Arrived safe and sound Seattle on 8th, was met by Messrs. Fairchild and Witcomb. Will go Frisco now, then to Chico. Rcvd. mail. Changes from China to here too big! Too sudden! Sad to hear re baggage! Hope damage is not too great!! This picture shows scenery I am passing momentarily. Au revoir.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Chico, California, Oct. 25, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you 22 fotos size 4x5 inches and bearing the numbers 12347-12368 incl., also a similar number of films and bearing the same numbers.

You will find among this lot a number of pictures illustrating the chestnut blight as I saw it in Japan; I suggest to direct the attention of a specialist to them. A large bundle of infested material was left in charge of Mr. Geo. B. Cundy, an inspector of Dr. Jens Madsen's staff in Seattle, who would send it up to our Office, together with a lot of bulky baggage.

The fotos of the large tree of Cydonia vulgaris in the grounds of the American Embassy at Tokyo shows the size these quince trees grow to, although this tree is not as new to America as I expected since you and I saw this tree on the Bidwell's place a few days ago.

[illegible]

[illegible], Oct. 10, 1918, [illegible]

Dear Friends:

Very many thanks for cordial welcome. Arrived safe and found Dorothy on 8th, was met by Eleanor, Dalmatia and Watson. Will go Friday now, then to Cairo. Work, well. Change from Paris to here is bad. The medical [illegible] to have an hospital. Our change is not too great!! This picture shows scenery I am passing constantly. As ever.

Very affectionately yours,

Frank S. Myers

[illegible], Indianapolis, Ind. Co. 1918.

Dear Mr. Friends:

Recently I was detailed from 32 Rue Alex des Ind. Indian and Searing the modern 1918-1919 Ind., also a similar number of Paris and Dorothy the same numbers.

The will find seeing this: for a number of pictures illustrating the changing light as I saw it in Egypt I succeed in giving the attractive of a wonderful to them. A large bundle of labeled material was left in charge of Mr. Geo. E. Dandy, an importer of Mr. Jean Dickey's staff in Dorothy, who would meet it by the way (Paris), Englishman with a lot of daily happenings.

The letter of the large view of Jerusalem showing in the grounds of the American Consul, a photo shows the city from quite close, although this view is not as sure to interest as I expected where you and I saw this from on the Mount's place a few days ago.

What does Mr. Young think about the "Sato" taro in flower?

I am enclosing in this envelope three fotos taken by Mr. David Whitcomb, picturing my arrival in Seattle. Later on when you have the films I would be much pleased to get a few copies for my own collection.

Trusting these films and prints will reach you O. K., I remain

Very sincerely yours,

[illegible]

CHICO, Calif. Oct. 27, 1915.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Your letter of October 15, with enclosures, reached me a few days ago. I'll herewith answer the technical problems.

As regards the suspension of my accounts ending June 30, 1914, on account of not explaining why I advertised for an interpreter in the Peking Daily News, I can say that I did explain this matter in a letter from Lanchowfu or from Peking. Possibly this letter did not reach our Office. I can say re this matter that I had been unable to obtain an interpreter thru verbal inquiries and being in a hurry to go on to Kansu I had to resort to advertising, with the result that I obtained a number of offers and selected the most suitable man.

As regards Item No. 2, not giving weight or measurement of shipment, voucher June 26, 1915, for which neglect of same $23.15 is suspended. I herewith am enclosing a duplicate bill of lading, showing the weight to be 1157 pounds. Please send this B/L along to the Auditor's Office.

+

Just down the Trong Kiang above the Yellow Sun is Chungking.

I am standing in this gorgeous Trong Kiang Tokay Palace by my David Citizens, surveying my world in benefits. Later on when you have the time I would be much pleased to get a few copies for my own collection.

Twenty-three films and prints will reach you T. T., I trust.

Yours sincerely yours,

WALTER E. WEYER

CITIZEN; Daily, Sun. IV, 1918.

Dear Sir, Shanghai:

Your letter of October 18, with enclosures, reached me a few days ago. I'll herewith answer the technical problems.

As regards the movements, I'm mentioning noting June 30, 1918, on account of not explaining why I advertised for an interpreter in the Friday Daily News, I was my that I did receive this letter in a letter from Lamsdorff as from Peking. Possibly this letter did not reach our office. I can say on this matter that I had been unable to obtain an interpreter plus verbal implicits and being in a hurry to go on to Kiaos I had to resort to advertising, with the result that I obtained a number of offers and selected the best suitable man.

As regards Line No. 3, and Jiaty Weight or measurement of shipment, October 23, 1918, for which regional of same (23.15 in advance). I herewith my enclosed a sculptures bill of lading, showing the weight is 1127 pounds. These and this 3% gives to the military office.

For your own assistance, I am enclosing the Auditor's letter to me dated Sept. 28, 1915.

Trusting you will receive contents in good condition, I am

Yours very truly,

FRANK N. MEYER

Agricultural Explorer

Bakersfield, Cal. Oct. 30, 1915. 8 a. m.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Two letters from you have been received by me, one dated Oct. 19th and the other Oct. 22d. I will herewith answer them.

Yes, I too am glad I am back again here in this country; a fellow gets out of contact when staying abroad too long. I find life so very much easier here in America from what it is in China that I am not quite used to it all. The restaurants and hotels are really a revelation and so are the baggage checking systems!

About the arrangements I made with Mr. Post Wheeler of our Embassy at Tokyo, I have informed Mr. Fairchild in my big report on the trip I made thru Japan. In this report I have treated the chestnut problem also in details.

About the Chico Garden. Well, on the whole, I am well satisfied with it! There surely is some difference between now and 1900, when I became thoroughly disgusted with it. Now the very larger part of stuff I have sent in has been saved, even pear-scions, of whom I always had been informed that they arrived in dead or semi-dead condition.

For your own assistance, I am enclosing the Military's letter to me dated Oct. 20, 1919.

Trusting you will receive conducts in good condition, I am

Yours very truly,

John C. Grimm

Aviation Editor

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 20, 1919, 8 a. m.

Dear Sir, Sensation:

The letters from you have been delayed by me, you dated Oct. 18th and the other Oct. 15th. I will hereafter answer them.

Now, I am so glad I am back again here in this country a fellow gets dis at weekend when staying abroad too long. I find life so very much easier here in America from what it is in China that I am well quite equal to it all. The Postmaster-Gen. has hereby for really a relation and in fact the Bureau-Chief evidently approved.

About the arrangements I made with Co. Tom Shelley at the Embassy at Tokyo, I have informed Co. Tatsuki in my letter to the Imp. I made this clear. In this letter I have included the absolute position also in detail.

About the Tokyo Herald. Well, so the whole, I am well satisfied with it. There merely is some difference between the old time, when I became thoroughly disgusted with it. Now the only larger part of staff I have work in the Tokyo News, from pro-Japan, or when I change but been informed that they worked in haste or semi-dead condition.

Jujubes certainly have done great; some trees bear heavier than I ever saw in China. There is a future ahead for this fruit and our garden should make it a point to have a model orchard of them where the types are being kept and from which trees propagating material can be taken. The question of naming some varieties will soon come up too!

Amygdalus davidiana proves to be a remarkable stock for most all stone fruits and the fruit growers around Yuba City and Marysville were very enthusiastic about its resistancy to drought and alkali.

My early cherry is also a favorite with various growers and is considered to be of importance commercially! My very hardy pear from North China, Pyrus betulaefolia, seems very sensitive to blight, and will probably be discarded altogether.

Myrica rubra does well in its semi-shaded locality in the slough and I have suggested to extend the plantation to half an acre. The slough as a whole is not satisfactory; the soil is too poor for most plants that have been set out there.

There is one thing that I miss much in connection with the garden and that is a permanent little arboretum! I found in the Chico Cemetery that some of our introductions have done ten times better than at the Garden. Why? Better soil!

I am glad indeed to hear that Ulmus pumila succeeds so well at Mandan; it certainly is a hardy little devil!

The misfortune that has befallen my shipment depresses me considerably. After all these troubles I have taken and after this stuff was so far on its way to Washington already, and then have it caught in a local cyclone, well, this is pretty hard to bear.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] time I were now in Cuba. There is a future ahead for this field and our guides should make it a point to have a good grasp of them where the lines are below high and free which have propagating material can be taken. The question of making some variation will soon make up that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The value of the herbarium material alone is at least $5000.00; it represents a year and a half of much painstaking labor. Many specimens were new to science! Personally, too, I will be out of a snug little sum. I am still in hopes that the damage may not be as bad as I infer from your letter. Let us hope!

Re your letter of Oct. 22 with Mr. Shear's letter enclosed (copy) of Oct. 21. Well, as I wrote to Mr. Fairchild a few days ago, when I sent off some fotos bearing on the chestnut blight, the material is en route from Seattle. There are two bundles put together; the large one with heavy leafless branches is material from wild chestnuts from the mountains at Nikko, while the bundle with leaved twigs is from a cultivated tree near Tokyo, which is shown on foto 12354.

Some of the branches in the large bundle come from specimens pictured in fotos 12349-12353, incl. Please communicate these facts to Mr. Shear. I too am of the opinion that it is too late in the fall to do any really successful work with this material. However laboratorium studies might give some desired information.

Yesterday morning I left Chico at 5:25, had to wait in Sacramento a few hours, then again at Lathrop, arrived at 3.45 in Fresno; called on Mr. Roeding, visited with him some of his nurseries and Roeding Park. My jujubes are doing well, but he hasn't enough of them.

This morning I hope to see Mr. Tevis and his bamboo grove and this evening I may arrive in Riverside and then on to the East. I wish you were with me so that I might pick up additional information concerning problems in this part of the United States.

[illegible] The author of the Babylonian material alone is at least [illegible] [illegible] is necessarily a great and a half of many [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Should there be any mail for me would you kindly have it directed to me

c/o F. T. Ramsey & Son, Austin, Texas.

This is a pretty good central address, I surmise.

Well, trusting to see you all within a few weeks, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Austin, Texas. Sund. Nov. 15, 1915.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Yesterday I landed here in Austin, and calling on Mr. Ramsey, I was handed over some mail, among which there was your welcome letter of Nov. 4, 1915. Many thanks! Well, I have seen a whole lot in the past few weeks and learned a good many items of much interest. Travel however has been pretty hard on me, irregular hours, great heat and I was bitten here and there by some mosquitoes; as a result I got an old-fashioned chill in San Antonio and felt bad for four whole days. I am over it now but still got pains in the joints.

Now, as regards some observations I made. The big bamboo on the Trevis place is "Madake," Phyllostachys quilloi, but it is apparently a more vigorous strain than the clump at the Chico Garden, altho the different type of soil may have much to do with it. There are several other species of bamboo on this "Stockdale" ranch of Mr. W. S. Tevis, but most of them are small and the usual mistake has been made of having them run together. The Tevis family does not reside any longer on the place and neglect is much in evidence, which always is a sad sight to behold.

Would Lizette be any such for we would you totally have it

deserted in me.

Life T. C. Brown & Son, Dealers, Paris,

This is a quickly good contact-mistress, I remain,

Well, Brenda is now you all at life a the weeks, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Edmund H. Arter

Austin, Texas, Oct. 10, 19

Dear Mr. Brown:—

Yesterday I landed here in Austin, and a letter to Mr. Henry, I was lonely very sick well, being which there are your welcome letter of Jan. 4, 1921. Today thanks! Well, I have been a child for a few days for weeks not Dancers a good over time of such Indeed. Upon Inventor for some quality Jack on my Lexington Henry, grind load and I was Sixteen-year and Henry by when accident in a wrecks I get in old-fashioned mill in New Jersey and this had for that whole Dyer. I am sure it now Jet still get price in the Joints.

Now, we Reports some observations I made. Old Sig Bendon in the Twelve Place in "Shadow," Distinguishing reality, but it is generally a man platform which the other in the Shine Garden, also the different type of well our have said to do with it. There are several other people of Bendon as like "Visibility" Joseph of Mr. H. Tasks, one most of time are well not the most relative has been made of Jerking them from Lexington. The Lazie Finally does not matter our Image on the place and Ralph is made in "Fashion," which above is a and right is Joseph.

On Sunday Oct. 31 I left Bakersfield at about noon, passed all day through the interesting desert with its quaer Yucca trees; changed cars in bustling Los Angeles and arrived cold and sleepy at Riverside by 1.45 a. m. on Monday. Later in the day I went to see Dr. H. J. Webber, who kindly took me over his citrus station and pointed out the remarkable fact that citrus trees no longer can be fertilized with chemical or highly concentrated manures, but that instead green leguminous manures and composts have to be used to obtain maximum results. This is a radical change indeed and concerns dealing in chemical fertilizers are much worried about thisntotal change of front.

Professor Webber finds that the Tangier pea makes a fine green winter crop and also Vicia atromarmurea and Melilotus indica.

I also saw how various stocks behave quite differently on various soils and the problem of the most suitable stock for all around purposes is far from settled as yet.

When the Citrus Station will have been removed to its new location, Prof. Webber will be much interested in getting a bulbe collection from us. They will also go in for hardier Mangos, Avocados and other tropical fruits and a red-fleshed lemon and a ditto grapefruit are on the list of desiderata.

I had some looks at the parks and later on had a long talk with Mr. Shamel and arranged to see his work the next day.

On Tues. Nov. 2 Mr. Shamel and I left by auto at 8 a. m. and he showed me these remarkable bud-variations which I had never expected to be as numerous and as varied. This thing I learned, viz., given good soil, a good location, a competent grower, healthy trees, given all that and more, even then an orange grower may be forced into bankruptcy after

Meanwhile, if I felt miserable at about noon, partly at my inability the laboriously dissect with its crude tools having changed now to heating for Angelo and another cold and sleepy at Riverside by 1.45 p.m. on Monday. Later in the day I went to see Dr. T. J. Wilson, who finally took me over his office where medicine and physics and the remarkable fact that crime from an Indian was dealt formerly with chemical or highly unessential measures, but that instead from laboratory measures and computers have to be used to obtain maximum results. This is a medical change indeed and concerns dealing in chemical fertilizers are much angered about this potential change of trend.

Professor Taylor tells that the Toronto can make a fine grade water over and also Tile structures and Building Lights.

I also saw Dr. Wilson which makes Science quite differently as matters with not the problem of the neat and tidy work for all around purposes in Some matching yet.

Then the Stone Station will have been moved to his new location. Prof. Wilson will be much interested in making a Tube building from wal. They will also go in for Bunsen Burgers, Bunsen and other Physical Works and a Pot-Flower Issued a Site Projects are in the list of Desiderata.

I had some Jacks of the Grits and later on had a long talk with Dr. Hunt and arranged to see his work the next day.

On Tues. Nov. 3 rd. Hunt and I left by auto at 8 a. m. and by almost no those possible Sub-Originations which I had never suspected to be possible not be valid. This time I learned, viz., given good soil, a good location, a competent grower, healthy trees, given all that and more, even then an orange grower may be forced into bankruptcy after

some years of hard work on account of some nurseryman having sold him trees propagated from undesirable bud variations!! Citrus growers are talking already of growing their own nursery stock.

And so old Chinese methods are becoming installed again and the pendulum simply swings back and forward!!

Mr. Shamel took me also over to a Govt. chemical laboratory where artificial compost manures are being made; some of these mixtures may become commercial possibilities; the Chinese, too, have done quite some in these lines. In the afternoon Messrs. Chase took us over their extensive plantings. Many of the recent tropical introductions are too new to say about much. They hope a good deal about Avocado culture. Mr. Chase Sr. said that there were far too many oranges grown; they want something that brings in better returns, like Avocadoes.

We had some critical looks at the plantings of the Tumpan and the Japanese persimmons; the former looks best altho it has not yet fruited; the Japanese persimmons did not look happy. D. virginiana stock may be at the base of the trouble and the soil seems too sandy. Seedlings of D. lotus looked far superior to those of D. virginiana. Messrs. Chase will probably write to our office for D. lotus seeds and for a collection of jujubes.

I left Riverside by 4.45 and landed in Indio by 9 p. m.

On Wedn. Nov. 3, after having telephoned Mr. Bruce Drummond, the last fetched me by auto from the R. R. Sta. Hotel and I was shown all over the place. I sampled several of the real excellent dates and noted the various problems in connection with this garden.

some years of hard work on account of some misunderstanding having said him [illegible] propagated from unbearable bad [illegible]! Chinese governors are [illegible] already of providing their own monetary stock.

And so old Chinese nations are becoming [illegible] again and the problem simply swings back and forward!

Mr. Stuart took us also over to a [illegible], standard laboratory where artificial compost manures are being made; some of these experiments may become commercial possibilities; the Chinese, too, have done quite some in these lines. In the classroom lessons. There such an over-whelmingly plentiful. Many of the rooms tropical introductions are too new to my mind much. They hope a good deal about [illegible] culture. Mr. Chase Sr. said that shows were far too many compost [illegible] they were considering that bringing in better varieties, like [illegible]

We had some critical looks at the plantings of the Shangan and the Japanese persimmons; the former looks best altho it has not yet fruited; the Japanese persimmons did not look happy. D. virginiana stock may be at the base of the brooks and the soil seems too sandy. Seedlings of D. lotus looked far superior to those of D. virginiana. Hence, Chase will probably write to our office for D. lotus seeds and for a collection of jujubes.

I left Nanking by 4.40 and landed in Hsiu by 8 p.m.

On Tuesday, Nov. 3, after having telephoned Mr. Chase Jr., the last 4-horsed me by auto from the E. E. Sta. Hsiu and I was shown all over the place. I sampled several of the most excellent lotus and noted the various problems in connection with this species.

Here are some jottings: Jujubes do very well; more varieties are earnestly desired.

Amphalus Arizicana is a success; it is resistant to drouth, alkali and root-nematodes.

Pistacia chinensis grows well, it can be grown as a shade tree; as a stock for commercial varieties of Pistacia vera it needs longer observations.

Diospyrus virginiana does poorly; D. lotus ought to be tested.

Olea ferruginea proves to be a fine windbreak.

Pomegranates are a failure; the fruits are badly diseased.

Nectarines do well; more varieties are needed.

More windbreak plants are wanted like desert shrubs, viz., Haloxylong ammodendron; Tamarix in sp., Oleasters, Caragenas, etc. About the really excellent dates I won't say much, as this is not my special line; only this, that I consider this one of the most successful pieces of work our Department has ever undertaken.

After having taken farewell of Mr. Drummond, whom I found to be a sincere and enthusiastic fellow, I left for Yuma by 12:30 p. m.

Well, this will be all for the present. Right now an icy norther is blowing, it probably will freeze heavily by sundown. What contrasts in climate Texas presents at times.

Now I have to go still to College Station, Houston and this string of southern stations. I will be glad when I once get to reach Washington, D. C., which may be 10 days from now. I am staying with the Ramseys. With kindest regards to everybody, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

[illegible] were some [illegible] [illegible] on every wall [illegible] [illegible] are [illegible] actual.

[illegible] [illegible] is a [illegible]; it is [illegible] to [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] well, it [illegible] be given [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible]; as a [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Houston, Texas. Nov. 19, 1915

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Still a long way off from Washington, but getting nearer even if it be at a snail's pace!

In my letter from Nov. 14, I omitted to mention that I have not heard from Prof. Green at all. I wonder whether he has left the United States already; I would be sorry for that.

I suppose Mr. Fairchild is back again at the office, and I'll therefore discontinue to write you reports of my journey as I move on. I can say as regards the jujubes and Davidiana peaches that they are howling successes, whether under irrigation at Bard near Yuma in a scorching sun or at San Antonio under severe dry land conditions.

Mr. Ramsey has quite a lot of jujubes and is very successful in growing them; he deserves all our support, for he probably will become the only nurseryman in the United States who can supply the public with them in a commercial way. The great complaint is everywhere, "Give us more plants and give us plenty of stocks." By the way, Mr. Ramsey wants thru us to get 1000 lbs. of seeds of Davidianas as soon as we can get them; he will pay for it.

Well, later on more, probably verbally!

With kindest regards I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o Plant Introduction Garden, Brooksville, Fla.

Houston, Tex., Nov. 19, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As I am writing Mr. Barrett, I suppose you have arrived in Washington and I'll therefore communicate to you direct what observations I have made on this trip since I was in Indio.

Well, on Wed. Nov. 3, I arrived in Yuma at 3:40 p. m. I phoned Mr. R. B. Blair at Bard and arranged with him for the morrow to see the experimental garden. I had a look at this strange frontier town called Yuma, with its curious mixed population of whites, Indians, Mexicans, Negroes and halfbreeds of many shades, lots of human weeds indeed!

On Thursd. Nov. 4, Mr. Blair came to fetch me in his auto and we went to the farm, where I saw how our jujubes are doing very well indeed; they only want more varieties; Amygdalus davidiana grows exceedingly fast but up till now they have refused to bear fruit as yet. Pistacia sinensis is doing finely, but as in Indio and elsewhere we are not sure as yet that it will be a good stock for P. vera. Ulmus pumila and Ulmus densa do well and also several of the poplars we introduced. Oleasters grow fast and show promises of being of real economic importance as hedge material. Figs and apricots do well, also grapes and they all ripen remarkable early. Peaches, however, refuse to set fruit, except southern types, of which they want more varieties.

Pomegranates were had, as meet most everywhere and as almost nobody cares for this fruit anyway it seems to me that the work ~~for~~ with them is for a great deal a pure waste of funds and time.

This irrigated country around Yuma is primarily a cattle country with some cotton in addition and alfalfa growing for seeds. However fruit trees will always be welcome around the homesteads.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 12, 1922.

Dear Dr. Vedovitz:

As I am writing Mr. Dorsett, I suppose you have arrived in Washington and I'll therefore communicate to you direct what observations I have made on this trip since I was in India.

Well, on Wed. Nov. 3, I arrived in Tum at 3:30 p. m. I phoned Dr. R. N. Blair of Tum and arranged with him for the morrow to see the agricultural period. I had a look at this strange frontier town called Tum, with its various ethnic peoples of Chins, Indians, Burmans, Lepers and Children of many kinds, lots of them much inbred.

On Thursd. Nov. 4, Dr. Blair came to fetch me in his auto and we went to the farm, where I saw how our Burmans are doing very well indeed; they only need more variation; Asiatic dirt-lime grass seemingly has not up still now they have returned to bare fruit as yet. Tropic climate already is doing finely, but as in India and elsewhere we are not sure as yet that it will be a good stock for R. vera. Lime media and Lime Lemon do well and also several of the papers we introduced. Oleander grew fast and show promises of being of real medicinal importance in Indo-Medical. Yam and aprioots do well, also grapes and they all show promising early. Peaches, however, refuse to set fruit, except wooden tips, at which they most were variable.

Pomegranates were bad, as most most everywhere and as almost nearly every one this first spring it seems to be that the work due with them is force grown (bad a pure mode of fungi and time.

This irrigated country around Tum is primarily a sandy country with some metres in addition and alkali growing for weeds. Tomorrow Dr. Blair leaves with sixty Ba Burmans (Mind Ba Bamboo).

I suggest to send Mr. Hair this coming season some grafted jujube trees, some Diospyros lotus, a Tamopan persimmon, an early Chinese cherry and some globular-headed willows.

I noticed a fine patch of Canavallia ensiforma, fruiting heavily; they didn't know the beans could be eaten until I told them.

Toward evening I went back to town and left at 11:40 p. m. for Tucson, where I landed Frid. Nov. 5 at 7 a. m. I soon repaired to the University, where I met Prof. G. F. Freeman, an old acquaintance of mine through correspondence. I saw his Tepary beans, which he has discovered among the Indians and which are of decided value for arid or semi-arid climates, as they are able to subsist upon a minimum of soil moisture. I saw samples of wheat selection and hybrids in which young Mr. Swingle is engaging himself. They find out, as in Russia, that hybrids between Durum and soft wheat are inferior to either parent and I told them that the Russians have come to raise pure strains only and mix the flour when making bread of it. Prof. Freeman is also creating an alfalfa with pinnate leaves; in how far it will have commercial value remains to be seen; as a scientific demonstration of what can be done by selection it is highly interesting.

With Prof. J. J. Thornber, the University Botanist, I went over the grounds and saw how many things behave themselves. Prof. Thornber is mainly interested in native plants and shows but slight interest in foreign introductions in general. Some of our plants were very badly neglected, like jujubes, apricots, cherries, Elaeagnus and others and unless another way of management should be inaugurated, I suggest to strike them for the present from our list!!!

I suggest in sum, so, that the Indian people make quite
[illegible] some [illegible] into, a Tamoxa problem, an early
[illegible] not some [illegible].

I mention a [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]; [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible]

[illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Tamoxa, where I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
to [illegible]; where I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
of [illegible] [illegible]. I [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
or [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]. I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

There are some very interesting shrubs among the collection in the University grounds: Fraxinus Tunei, a native ash, is a fine shade tree; they have some seeds available; Parthenium argentium is a promising native rubber plant; Juglans major is a native walnut, which makes the only stock in this section for Juglans regia.

It was strange to notice how English Ivy does very well here also Cedrus deodara. Vitex agnus castus grows into a trellis shrub and seems as good a bee plant as V. lanata, the less hardy. Ailanthus glandulosa does well, even close by it smellers where all other trees die, according to Prof. Thornber. Linum rodiflora is a good substitute for lawn grass, tho coarser than L. rubrum. Tamarix in species do very well; the native Cupressus arizonica proves to be one of the finest conifers for this locality.

Parkinsonia aculeata, "palo verde," is a very recommendable shade tree, tho its seedlings, that come up freely, are a nuisance. In Jan., 1913 Chamerops excelsa stood 5° F. Washingtonia filifera stands 7° F., but Washingtonia robusta from Lower California is killed when the mercury shows 15°F.

I gave a short talk on exploration work before the Businessman's luncheon and let lots of people and discussed all sorts of problems. Young Mr. Swingle was very helpful to me and he will look into this matter of neglecting our gifts.

Prof. Stanley F. Morse had me at his home for supper and spending the evening and by 11:35 p. m. I left for San Antonio.

On Sat. Nov. 6 I passed El Paso where I did not stop off, as there is no experimental station and everything is still in state of

There are some very interesting clouds among the galaxies in the Tetrawalty-cluster Pradoxy Jungle, a-a-ative sub, is a film whose items they have some much realistic Perplexers creation. It a revealing entire rolicer-phant Pyfaxe-color is a guilty subject, which makes the only music is this assists for Qualive media.

It was strange to notice Jor Tuelin Ivy Blue why will Jore «ice Qaiser Cobbs. Like Ryan Qualie gave-a Ian a tuelin-cloud not known as good a Ian plant Ex 7. Indeed, the Ian Ivy. Alistaire Qualiee dear well, ever alone up to military where all other Ivan Ia, substitute in Ian. Therefore, Tuelin politics is a good replaiche Ian-grass, the counter Ian Ex Qualie. Tuelin is species Ia way well; the Jorlie Qaiser Alistaire power in Ia ex-a Ian Ryan politics for Ivy Jaelin.

Lightness relaxing Tuelin media, is a very recommendable Ian, the its sculpture, that cone so Ivy, are a influence. In Jun, its Qaiser Ryan stand Ex 8. Tuelinsis Tuelin Ryan Ex 9, and Qualiee relaxing Ian Ex 10 is Tuelin Ian Ex 11.

I gave a short talk acceleration work before Ex Tuelinsis's impulse and Ivy lots of people and discovered all kinds of problem. Among Ex Tuelin are very helpful to me and he will look into this matter of assisting our city.

Ian, Tuelin Ex Ryan had no Ia time for prayer and crying the problem and Ex Ryan Ex 12 to I left for Ian Jaelin.

Ex Ian, Ryan, I pause Ia Ian since I did not cry all, Ia Ian Ia Ia experimental studies and research Ia skill Ia state of

evolution. This whole country is a great problem! Where there is water there is wealth, but where it is not there is cactus, sagebrush and Yuccas. The water available from the Rio Grande seems to be very variable at various seasons and in different years and how large the permanent irrigated belt will be remains to be settled yet.

On Sunday, Nov. 7, I arrived at San Antonio at 3 a. m. after a hot and tiresome journey; the train had been crowded with people coming back from the San Francisco exhibition and one could hardly move about, and the So. Pacific R. R. anyway does not seem to be the most comfortable railroad.

Well, I spent the day in resting, personal correspondence and in seeing various parks; here I saw Spanish moss, Tillandsia usneoides, for the first time again since 1909; it showed need was reaching the Gulf Stream country.

On Monday, Nov. 8, I set out in the morning for the U. S. Experimental Farm, a long hot ride with the mercury at 85° F. Mr. Hastings was away to Washington to my regrets, so Mr. C. R. Letteer took me around. To my surprise and sorrow I noted that results on this farm are largely negative!

Olives and cactus had been killed by frost; figs freeze back every so many winters; dates grow, but the fruits are ruined by late rains; much rootrot everywhere, even big trees taken down with it. Most fruit trees do not bear, as very often severe late frosts occur. Chinese plants in general grow very well; Ziziphus sativa and Diospyros lotus are great successes on soil strong in lime contents and with a limited very unevenly distributed rainfall. Acrolplus davidiana also grows splendidly, tho it has refused to bear fruits yet.

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On Monday, Nov. 8, I set out in the morning for the U. S. Experimental Farm, a long hot ride with the mercury at 82° F. Mr. Hastings was away to Washington to my regrets, so Mr. C. R. Letsner took me around. To my surprise and sorrow I noted that results on this farm are largely negative!

Olives and cactus had been killed by frost; figs freeze back every so many winters; dates grow, but the fruits are ruined by late rains; such pecans everywhere, even big trees taken down with it. Most fruit trees do not bear, as very often severe late frosts occur. Citrus plants in general grow very well; Marcona almonds and Tangerine lemons are great successes on soil strong in lime contents and with a limited very scarcely distributed rainfall. Japanese Persimmons also grow splendidly, the it has refused to bear fruits yet.

Pyrus betulaefolia is green and healthy, where other sp. of Pyrus are often sickly looking. Ilex insiga, Spiraea parviflora, Syringa emarginata, Elaeagnus sinensis, Ligustrum sinensis, all do very well. The persimmon fruits are badly damaged by birds, but still I believe that persimmon culture could be made to pay here, when proper varieties would be selected and D. lotus used as stock instead of D. virginiana, which dwarfs too much. Should this farm be retained, I suggest to send here more jujubes and more persimmons. Mr. Letteer also took me over to Mr. Collins' place, where I had been in 1909. Things had grown very much, as water and manure had been liberally applied. The hedges or windbreaks of Ligustrum lucidum and Thuya orientalis are really wonderful. Many of our dasheens were in full flower. Mr. Collins seemed to regard them more or less as ornamentals only.

On Nov. 9, 10, 11 and 12 I had a chill or grippe and felt pretty bad at times; on Sat. Nov. 13, it begun to wear off and I started toward noon for Austin, where I landed by 2:55 p. m. Weather close and rainy. I went straight up to the nurseries of F. T. Ramsey at Hyde Park, where I met the owner and his son and was invited to stay at their home. We went over part of the extensive nurseries and I looked especially at the jujubes, which are doing very well indeed. In the evening we discussed all sorts of matters, especially Chinese ways of doing things.

Sunday, Nov. 14, started in to be cold and rainy, but toward evening it became better. I utilized the greater part of the day in writing letters, making notes, discussing problems, etc. We also went over part of the nurseries. One of the most interesting things they have is the Rosedale arbor vitae, supposed to be a cross between Thuya orientalis compacta and Biota orientalis aurea, originated in the garden

Tyrus insularibus in gemm and Lundby, where also sp. of Tyrus are often nicely located. Tilia lacks, Tarda mexicana, Darlum mexic, Clethrio alnoides, Platanus alnoides, all do very well. The precious fruits are badly damaged by birds, but still I believe that precious culture could be made to pay here, when poor varieties could be selected and T. latum used as stock instead of T. mexicana, which grows too much. Should this fruit be reduced, I suggest to send here more Jujube and more persimmons. Mr. Lattor also took me over to Mr. Collins' place, where I had been in 1909. Things had grown very much, as water and manure had been liberally applied. The badges or nicknames of Diospyrus lycodum and Tyrus orientalis are really wonderful. Many of our dendrons were in full flower. Sp. Lattor wished to record the same as late as unnecessarily only.

On Nov. 9, 10, 11 and 12 I had a chill or grippe and felt pretty bad at times; on Sat. Nov. 12, it began to wear off and I started toward noon for Anstin, where I landed by 2:00 p. m. Weather clone and rainy. I was straight on to the nurseries of F. T. Ramey at Tyler Park, where I met the owner and his son and was invited to stay at their home. In each over part of the adjacent nurseries and I looked especially at the Jujubes, which are doing very well indeed. In the evening we discussed all sorts of matters, especially Chinese ways of doing things.

Sunday, Nov. 14, started in to be cold and rainy, but toward evening it became better. I utilized the greater part of the day in writing letters, making notes, discussing problems, etc. We also went over part of the nurseries. One of the most interesting things here is the Roselle under vines, supposed to be a cross between Tyrus orientalis concrete and Diospyros virginiana, originated in the garden

of the late Wm. Watson, at Brennan, Tex. This plant has the peculiar habit of throwing off at times bud variations which are pure Thuya orientalis compacta.

Mr. Ramsey has also many plants of a hardy spineless cactus, tho its slabs are of much smaller size than those of the tender kind.

Amygdalus davidiana does very well; in fact, so promising seems this stock to Mr. Ramsey that he wants us to procure a thousand pounds of seeds for him; we will discuss this when I am back. One thing Mr. Ramsey regrets about it and that is that the seedlings are not uniform in h bits of growth. What the people of the Southwest want is a peach stock of longer longevity and more resistant to diseases and one that can be procured in big quantities.

On Monday morning Nov. 15 a heavy frost had occurred, ice having formed here and there, and tomatoes, cannas, tuberoses, etc. all black. We went again over parts of the nurseries and discussed especially the problem of propagating jujubes. Mr. Ramsey is, like I myself, of the opinion that the wild stock suckers too much to be of great value; the thing is to get the different varieties on their own roots; they are making experiments now which may solve this problem possibly, namely making fall cuttings out of doors. (This is in confidence!!)

Mr. Ramsey has a few desires. He would like to get from us a collection of our latest jujubes; also a quantity of seeds for stocks; also some of our Chinese walnuts; also a bundle of cuttings of the Chinese globular headed willow.

They are saving the seeds of their largest jujubes to be sown out so as to get newer or different varieties. Mr. Ramsey believes that this jujube will become a very desirable fruit for the greater parts of

Texas and he wants to make it one of his specialties. In some future catalog he hopes to produce a picture of them. He certainly deserves all of our assistance in this matter; I suppose he will do with jujubes what Mr. Hume has done with cut persimmons. By the way, Mrs. Ramsey candied some fruits, which were very tasteful; she had not sliced the skins of the fruits but she had boiled them in sugar molasses and then dried them.

In the afternoon Mr. Ramsey took me out to see some bud variations in wild Juniperus virginica, which were much like those we find in China in Thuja orientalis; we also saw the great variation in Texas seedlings; this nut, Mr. Ramsey believes, will do wonders these coming days; by eating them regularly we do not want any butter with our meals!

In the evening we discussed many a problem. I made notes, packed up things and then said good bye to a family who were very kind to me and who had given me a glance at the everyday life of an average middle class American household, which, to a fellow just coming from China, is worth fully as much as seeing nurseries.

I left Austin at 11 p. m. and arrived at College Station Tues. morning Nov. 16 at the unholy hour of c.a. 4 a. m. I had to sleep on the floor of the office of the so-called Shirley Hotel there as there was no room vacant. However, later on I came across Mr. S. Youngblood, who took me into his home and after that I had a very enjoyable time.

I think I had better make this a separate letter and therefore I'll conclude.

With kindest regards to everybody, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o U. S. Plant Field Station, Brooksville, Fla.

Houston, Tex. Nov. 21, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Now as to my observations at College Station, Texas. Mr. B. Youngblood desires closer cooperation with us and I think he deserves it. He took me out on Tues., Nov. 16, all over the grounds and I saw the nurseries; another plot of land destined to become an arboretum and other pieces of earth to form extensions; they certainly are not short of lands or of funds and an optimistic spirit prevails; they are short of a good practical horticulturist, but this in time will become remedied.

I was introduced to several tens of people, had some advisory talks with the President of the College; gave a lecture on Agricultural Explorations in China; was interviewed by some dozens of students; they telegraphed to Prof. H. H. Johson, near Waco, to come down and see me; he is going to China as a cotton expert. We waited for him until Thursday afternoon, then we got a wire he was sorry to have missed me! With some of the professors I talked Kaoliang and beans, with others Chinese conifers and timbertrees, with some deforestation, with others improvement of the college campus; in short, we went through the whole curriculum of agriculture in some few hours.

Mr. Youngblood, in introducing me to an audience of c.a. 400 people, said that agricultural exploration was in some ways much more valuable than plant breeding; in the first case one might pick up a crop worth millions of dollars straight away, like Durum wheats, Sudan grass, Turkestan alfalfa, etc.; in the other case years of painstaking work are required and even then they are not always successes. Upon such an introduction I had a very good foundation to talk about Jujubes, dry-meated persimmons, bamboos, giant hazeltrees, vegetables, flowers, etc.

Well, in going over the grounds, Prof. Moss and Mr. Youngblood pointed out to me that one of the things the peach growers suffered from was that commercial peaches of late had been budded upon shortlived stock obtained from seeds purchased from canneries. This has to be remedied! Now they have a native peach, of Spanish origin, but so long in the country that it is almost native; this tree is long lived and is a fine stock; only, seeds cannot always be obtained in large quantities. They they have our Davidiana. Mr. Youngblood is of the opinion it will be a race between these two. As yet we cannot say which is going to win.

Mr. Youngblood has set out an avenue of cork oaks, especially at your suggestion; it looks promising.

They got as a curio in the grounds an olive tree, possibly 15 or 20 years old; it has stood zero temperatures; it does not fruit, however.

As to the wishes of Mr. Youngblood, here they are: A collection of jujubes; a few more cork oaks to fill up gaps in the avenue; a few Ulmus dongi; a really quantity of Amygdalus davidiana and anything in the line of hardy ornamentals that can be made use of.

As I said before, I think they deserve a more generous treatment at our hands than before; it really seems as if the station is getting on its feet so far as our line is concerned. The whole thing is in a state of growth, of course; the entire grounds will have to be remade; that is, the buildings have outgrown the once fairly decent layout and plantings will have to be made in a new and grander way.

Mr. A. B. Conner, whom I knew from Washington before, told me an interesting fact, viz., that the Sorghum in its many varieties is

Well, to delay over the journey, Tweedy, then said to, Troughton, [illegible] that to be that one of the things the poor gentleman suffered from was that peculiarly painful of being but slow mental upon shortness which [illegible] from which [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] to be [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

breaking up here in Texas in many new types; old forms are disappearing and new ones constantly springing up. This certainly is interesting news, showing that varieties are due more to climatic conditions than perhaps to anything else.

Mr. Conner also told me that cottonseed meal mixed with flour makes a good kind of bread, of grayish color. I think this is even new to the Chinese!

While going through the library of the experimental station, I came across an interesting booklet which you probably know already: Proceedings of the 45th Convention of Fruitgrowers of California at Los Angeles, Nov. 10-14, 1914. Several highly interesting discussions on tropical fruit growing in California are found in it.

I also notice that Watt, in his Dictionary of Economic Products of India, estimates the number of varieties of rice in that immense country at over 5000. This is for Prof. Chambliss and others to ponder about and to weep, if they feel so inclined!

Thursday evening I left College Station and arrived some hours later in Houston. The next day I wanted to go to Alvin, but thanks to wrong information from the hotel clerk I couldn't make it and instead attended to my correspondence.

Sat., Nov. 20 saw me arrive in Alvin by 9 a. m. and I went up to the Japanese Nursery Co. there some 4 miles away from the R. R. Station. I met Mr. Arya, the proprietor, and we looked over the grounds. Mr. Ramsey had told me that they had some jujube trees there from Japan and some other Japanese material and I therefore wanted to see what they really had. Well, these Japanese jujubes are of a small type, as found

trending up here in Texas is most one type; all forms are disappearing and are even morphologically relating to. This material is interesting here, showing that variables are too more to climatic conditions than perhaps is generally give.

Mr. Gomez also told me that cottonwood wood which flows makes a good kind of bread, of purplish color. I think this is even use in the Chinese!

While going through the library of the experimental station, I came across an interesting report which has probably been already presented at the 6th Convention of Trailwomen of California at Los Angeles, Nov. 10-14, 1956. Toward study taxonomical relations on biological trail growing in California are from Ca 19.

I also notice that Ca19, in his footsteps of Tomonic Tro- Ocle of India, indicates the number of variation of rice in that I cause anxiety at very good. This is the fact, Conditions and where is yonder about and so away, if they find no habitat!

Thereby reading I lift building [illegible] and arrived home [illegible] later in Dorsten. The next day I wanted to go to Alvin, but thanks to wrong information from the hotel clerk I could not make it and instead attended to my correspondence.

Sat., Nov. 30 was my return to Alvin by 8 a. m. and I went by to the Chemical Tracery Co. Here been a nice meet from Mr. S. Dalton. I met Dr. Ayre, the president, and we talked over the crops. Mr. Gomez had told me that they had seen Jetbie from Ghana five figure and some other Chinese material and I telephone people to see what they really had. Well, these Jetbiens plants are of a small type, as usual

in Japan, and of no value to us; some of the other Jap. trees here are more or less known to the American nursery trade and of no particular interest to us. Everything had badly suffered from the tropical storm last August and fortunes certainly are of a very changing nature in this section of the country. In the afternoon, having some hours on hand before the next train left, I visited Mr. H. S. Stockwell, who has some of the oldest Satsuma-mandarins and Kumquats in this section. Here I come to see the dreaded Citrus canker upon some sweet oranges and grape fruits. Mr. Stockwell had cut out a whole row of large orange trees, altho not all were infected.

The Satsumas and the various Kumquats seem to be almost totally resistant to this canker!

It was a sad thing to see how the Galveston storm had ruined budded pecan trees, fine live oaks, Junipers and many other things. Many settlers, in fact, have left the country, being disgusted with freezes, floods and storms.

I also went to see a Mr. F. W. Carlton, a town merchant, who has been very successful with his Satsumas and figs. One day this summer he had 300.00 dollars worth of figs picked from his 30-acre grove!!

Today, being Sunday, I decided to take a trip to Galveston and see the destruction wrought in which I also am no small loser. Well, it is sad to see this devastation; at times one could hardly believe that wind and water could bring about such effects; it looks more in fact as if shells had struck here and there. Shade trees have suffered very badly; I think live oaks especially; Sabal palmetto filifera too has suffered much, probably mostly from the salt spray. Most

is dangerous, and of no value to us; some of the other [illegible] have been sent in late January to the Australian Government Trade and of no particular interest to us. Everything had badly suffered from the tropical climate but despite the Japanese occupation are of a very educated nature in this section of the country. In the afternoon, having some hours on hand before the next train left, I visited Mr. K. Hashimoto, the son of the white Japanese-Australian and Tongan. In this section, this I hope to see the dreaded Ultra cruiser upon some secret cargoes and [illegible] trucks. Mr. Hashimoto had put out a whole row of large drums, albeit not all were labelled.

The Salamaua and the various Tongan [illegible] seem to be almost totally [illegible] in this country.

It was a sad thing to see how the Salamaua [illegible] had reduced [illegible] trees, fine live [illegible], Tongans and many other things. Many soldiers, in fact, have left the country, being disgusted with [illegible], floods and storms.

I also went to see a Mr. T. K. [illegible], a [illegible] [illegible] who has been very [illegible] with his Japanese [illegible]. The day this cameras he had [illegible] all in [illegible] of [illegible] from the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Later, [illegible] Sunday, I decided to take a trip to Salamaua and see the Japanese [illegible] [illegible] I also [illegible] [illegible]. It is sad to see this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Oleanders looked awfully stripped and sorry. The trees that looked flourishing were mulberries and among the bushes Tamarix a peared to be quite unhurt, both these plants apparently having put forth new foliage.

Well, this is about all. Tomorrow I hope to proceed to Avery Island, which is again a step nearer you all.

With kindest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

c/o U. S. Plant Field Station, Brooksville, Fla.

Brooksville, Fla. Nov. 29, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Now I am here in old Brooksville and the charm of the Southland has come upon me, and in consequence I find it hard to cut loose from my gnarled live oaks, full of gray draperies and these sandy expanses slightly shaded by slender pines and touched here and there by vivid green palmettos.

I was offered the free gift of ten acres of good land if I would stay here and help the people along with advice and suggestions, but-- I feel my time has not come yet to settle down for good, tho I admit the call gets to be stronger!

Well, I'll give you a report on what I have seen these last days.

[illegible] Jackson [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Tues., Nov. 23, saw me leave Houston and by c. a. 5 p. m. I arrived at Mr. E. A. McIlhenny's place where I was met by him in person and we went straight away on horseback to the bamboo plantations where I had a look at the "Mose", the "Madake," and the "Hachiku." The first does not do too well, the mistake was made of planting it on the south slope of the hill, while it ought to have gone on the opposite side. The Madake does better, tho the canes might have been heavier; the Hachiku is the most weedy of the three and we cannot say as yet whether it will be a promising bamboo for us. They have had an unusual dry summer in S. Louisiana and the bamboos have suffered from it; they also might be fertilized with a good compost. Mr. McIlhenny is not entirely pleased with the departmental management of these bamboos, and I suggest that he be allowed to treat 1/2 of each planting according to his own ideas; he also likes to plant some in different locations, to which I personally agree entirely, after we talked matters over.

During the evening I had long talks with Mr. M.; he is an unusual man indeed. Compelled by necessity to follow a commercial life, he takes a keen interest in plant breeding and he gave me some excellent suggestions, viz., <u>the South wants better oranges</u>, especially very early ones and very late ones; Mr. M. thinks that by crossing various varieties as we have them now we can obtain numerous improvements; he himself has a new var. which he thinks is the best orange he ever tasted; it is apparently a cross between the navel orange and the so-called Louisiana sweet.

<u>The South wants earlier sweet potatoes</u>, these is be obtained through selection of sports and by raising from seeds.

Tues., Nov. 22, saw me leave Houston and by c. a. 5 p. m. I arrived at Mr. T. A. Hilldomy's place where I was met by him in person and we went straight away on horseback to the bamboo plantation where I had a look at the "Bona", the "Nuiche," and the "Tonkin." The first does not do too well, the climate was much at planting it on the south slope of the hill, while it seems to have done on the opposite side. The Nuiche does better, for the cross might have been having the Nuiche is the most sturdy of the three and we cannot say as yet whether it will be a promising bamboo for us. They have had an unusual dry season in N. Louisiana and the bamboos have suffered from it; they also might be fertilized with a good compost. Mr. Hilldomy is not entirely pleased with the experimental acreages of these bamboos, and I suggest that he be allowed to trade 1/2 of each planting according to his own ideas; he also likes to plant some in different locations, to which I personally agree entirely, after we talked matters over.

During the evening I had long talks with Mr. M.; he is an unusual man indeed. Compelled by necessity to follow a commercial life, he taken a keen interest in plant breeding and he gave me some excellent suggestions, viz., the South wants better grasses, especially very early ones and very late ones; Mr. M. thinks that by crossing various varieties we have then now to can obtain numerous improvements; he actually has a new var. which he thinks is the best grass he ever tested; it is apparently a cross between the naval grass and the so-called Louisiana grass.

The South needs earlier seed melons, these to be obtained through selection of seeds and by isolating from seed.

The South desires varieties of cotton less susceptible to early frosts; Mr. M. says there are individual plants at times in large fields which are not touched by the first frosts, while all other plants around them are killed. He says such plants may keep on ripening their bolls and therewith increase the total yield of a plot of land considerably.

Since Mr. M. made his peppers frost-resistant to a considerable degree by selection, he cannot see why one should not be able to do the same thing with other plants.

The South wants more pecan varieties; especially more productivity is desired, combined with large size, good flavor and a large quantity of meat in comparison to weight of shell. Mr. M. has originated a new var. of pecan which he thinks superior to Pabst in flavor, altho it is somewhat smaller in size.

Here are a few observations of Mr. McIlhenny which, altho negative, are very valuable, as they come from a man with very wide practical experience:

Dasheens have no future in the United States; we have got the ordinary potato which gives two crops a year in the South; then we have the sweet potato, which is well beloved; then we have even yams at times for those who like them. The Dasheen, with its non-appetizing looks, its long season to mature and its requirements of rich soil, will have a very hard battle indeed. Mr. M. states that he tried hard to make New Orleans hotels take them, but there is no demand for them. As greens Dasheen sprouts are non-acceptable to the American public.

The Udo has also a very hard battle to fight; as a cold salad we have the Asparagus, also the celery; where is the Udo going to put itself? People have to acquire the taste for them. I told Mr. M. that in

The Irish latent variation of potato late resistance is only found in Mr. X. maps Farm are individual plants at times in large fields which are not bordered by the first crops, while all other plants around them are killed. Mr. maps such plants may have an dynamic inter-late and thereby increase the total yield of a plot of land considerably.

Since Mr. X. made his property first-rendered to a considerable degree by selection, in answer may why can about: was he able to do the same thing with other plants.

The Irish made more years variation; especially more productivity in Dublin, combined with large size, good flavor and a large quantity of meat in comparison to weight of shell. Mr. X. has selected a new var. of yams which he thinks superior to that in flavor, while it is somewhat smaller in size.

Here are a few observations of Mr. Delaney which, while negative, are very suggestive, as they come from a man with very wide practical experience:

Question Are we future in the United States; we have got the ordinary potato which grows two crops a year in the South; then we have the sweet potato, which is well behaved; then we have even yams at times for those who like them. The Indians, with its non-operating loots, its long season in which the co-dominants of rain and, will have a very hard battle indeed. Mr. X. thinks that he total blight is made the Irishman behave more than, but there is no hope for them. A grower Indians crops are non-comparable to the American public.

The 70s has also a very hard battle to fight; as a cool wind we have the Jerusalem, like the salary there is the the going to put it-self? People have to service the taste for them. I told Mr. X. that in

Japan it really is a delicacy; well, said Mr. M., have you got there asparagus or crisp celery? No, I said. Well, there you are, he said. If they had got these things they never would have cared for Udo!

Kumquats are a very hard fruit to deal with. When prepared as glacé fruits they consume a terrific amount of work and care and the American public is not willing to pay the price they cost. With the exception of a very small body of select people, the American people want cheap mixed candies and they simply do not buy anything fancy or high-priced.

What Mr. M. wants are spinaches for canning purposes; he now works with the New Zealand s inach, Tetragonia expansa, and it does well with them.

He also wants edible bamboos, both for canning and for shipping fresh ; he is sorry that the edible varieties we have sent him have died again, with the exception of the "Moso," of course.

Mr. M. has grafted a sweet orange upon the Osage orange, Maclura aurantiaca; the graft now is six years old. This is something amazing! He didn't show me the tree, however! (Mr. Hume says he doesn't believe it until he sees it. --Shall we ask him for a foto?)

On Wed. Nov. 24, Mr. McIlhenny and I took a long walk over the extensive place; I saw his orange plantation; the various varieties of persimmons, peaches, plums, etc.; the ornamental nurseries; the stately live oaks full of fantastically looking Spanish moss draperies; the Zizania sp. in the ponds with all the waterfowl among them, etc.

Jupon is really in a dilemma well, Lady Ar. S., have you got some
Adventure or other delay? "No," I said. "Well, then you see, he said,
if they had got there before Lydia they never would have cried for that
Elizabeth was a very bad trick to play with. This pleasant
or glad Phelps Guy thought a little dread of with not mine but
the Jewish public is not willing to put the police they cost. It's
the sure lie of a very small boy or which people. The Brethren
people and Guy which others and they clearly do not by saying
Guy to Edgar.

But sir, I, which are children for meeting proceed to say
were with the the Indian's track, Jewish people, but is here will
with them.

We live with little people. Back for coming and the ship-
ping trade; he is sorry that the white problem to live and his love
that again, with the exception of the "Bay," of course.

Sir, I. Has gotten a week voyage upon the Deans course.
Indian ancestors the profit now is six years old. This is worthing
money! The ship's door on the time, Barnard (Sir, This is a by Head's
Indian is with to have it. --Shall we go into for a hint)

So but, but, Sir, Sir, nothing but I took a hour with over
the estimate place; I saw its course plantation; the modern virtuous
displeasure, pleasure, place, etc.; the economic security; the
vitals; live with fit of Publicity; letting public more disgrace;
the Jewish, in the year with all the without Jewish, etc.

Mr. Kellhaum offered me then 400 to 500 acres of land, if we are willing to establish an arboretum down here and keep it up!' The deed of land will be made so that as long as the Arboretum is being kept up, the land shall be ours; when done away with, the land will revert back to the family.

What of this munificent offer? We certainly will have a few talks about this!

I suggest to send to Mr. H. some fotos of bamboos as seen in Japan and in China to give him a better impression of what things look like.

The whole surroundings there of Avery Island reminded me strongly of central China, in flora, fauna and geological layout, and many plants from the Yangtze Valley will do well there. We might establish here also a plantation of Yangmees (Myrica rubra) and more bamboos.

At 10 a. m. I left again, went by auto to New Iberia, arrived in New Orleans at 5:30 p. m.. Left again for Glen St. Mary at 9:50 p.m. and arrived there Thurs. Nov. 25 at 7 p. m. Went up to Mr. Hume's home and stayed with him. We discussed persimmons and citrus fruits the whole evening. Mr. Hume has the white-barked persimmon already, Diospyros sinensis, sent in by Dr. Trabut in 1912. One specimen has fruited and begins to show a wee bit of white bark already. So this thing is landed now /I thank heavens!

A few interesting facts were communicated to me by Mr. Hume, viz., he never has been able yet to make a hybrid between D. virginiana and D. kaki; he found a kaki in Newark, N. J. that has stood -32° F. and

Mr. McGlinney offered me them all in his power of land, if we are willing to establish an orphanage upon them and keep it up!

The deed of land will be made so that we keep as the inducement in getting back to, the land shall be every thing once more with, the land will revert back to the Family.

What of this munificent offer? We can only will bury a few lines about this!

I suggest to send to Mr. L. some forms of bamboos as seen in Japan and in China to give him a better impression of what things look like.

The main surroundings there of deep Talmud reminded me strongly of central China, in flora, fauna and geological layout, and many plants from the Yangtze Valley will do well there. We might establish here also a plantation of Yangtsung (Bright red) and more bamboos.

At 12 n. I left again, went by auto to the Florida, arrived in the afternoon at 1:30 p. m., left again for Glen St. Mary at 2:10 p. m. and arrived there Thursday, Nov. 30 at 7 p. m. Met us to Mr. Jones home and stayed with him. We discussed preliminary and citizen Fruits the whole evening. Mr. Glen has the white-bearded prominent already. Thursday afternoon, met in by Mr. Frank in Tifu. Was spending has invited and begins to view a new bit of white beard already. In this city is located my 21 lunch bureau!

I the interesting Fruits were recommended to me by Mr. Moon, viz., to marry the Moon data yet to make a lapsed between L. Fruchtman and S. Smith in front a hall in Jamaica, N. Y. that has stood -22° F. and

is not hart; Tamashi does not need pollination to bear well; the Tamopan, tho very vigorous, is not a prezocious persimmon; the May haw Crataegus aestivalis, ripens its fruits in May and is used for jelly making in the South. D. lotus does not do well in Glen St. Mary, but they have another nursery now on higher land, where it seems to go better.

On Fri., Nov. 26, Mr. Hume, Mr. John Schnabel and I spent the whole morning in going around the nurseries; I was not allowed to approach the citrus groves on account of having stopped off in Alvin, Tex. and Avery Island, La., which are infested places, but I went thru the persimmon plantations and looked at various ornamental plantings. (This in confidence! Since this black cloud of possible infection of Citrus canker hangs over the land, the Glen St. Mary Nurseries are not going to run the risk of being ruined entirely, but are branching off into the growing of ornamental stuff, paying special attention to the long neglected native ornamental plants, like the various hollies, for instance.) I saw successful attempts of budding Ilex dahoonii upon the ordinary I. opaca. There seems to be a demand among southern people for their own native hollies.

Here are some wishes of Mr. Hume: He would like to obtain from us a quantity of seeds of Pistacia sinensis; some Chinese hollies; some Chinese junipers; some ornamental crotons; some bulwood of large-fruited Crataegus pinnatifida; some various species of Prunus to be tested as stocks for peaches here in this Southern country; all stocks suffer here from rootknot. Prunus mira, even, suffers very badly from it at Gainesville, as Mr. Schnabel wanted me to tell you. The native

is not merely flamboyant form and sensationalism to have well the [illegible]
Therefore, the true religious, is not a pretentious pretentious, the May Jam
Jackson sensitivity, flows the limits in May and is used for jolly
making in the fields. A Jaton Day was so well in Glen Ft. Mary, but
they have popular property was on higher land, where it seems to be
better.

On Ft., Nov. 14, 19, Tues, Dr. Jon Johnson and I found
the whole morning in play round the morrison; I was not allowed to
[illegible] the other person on account of having charged off in Ayda,
Tex, and Mary Island, La., which are isolated place, but I went into
the pavilion [illegible] and looked at various commercial placings.
Ft. is traditional since this time dried of [illegible]
of [illegible] higher than the land, the time Dr. May [illegible] are
not going to run the risk of being wicked [illegible], but are [illegible]
off into the greater of commercial [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] is
the long [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], like the [illegible] [illegible],
the [illegible]). I was [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] The [illegible]
upon the [illegible] L. [illegible]. There [illegible] to be a [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Here are some [illegible] of Dr. Jones [illegible] would like to [illegible] in
from [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Prunus caroliniana is not a suitable stock, altho more work might be done with native species. Mr. Hume will be glad to receive various Chinese ornamentals which we think are of promise for the South, such as Ilex rubra, Chionanthus retusa, Loropetalum chinense, etc.

We also might send Mr. Hume some of our latest persimmon pictures, for he really is the most eminent specialist we have now on persimmons in this land of ours.

I discussed with Mr. Hume this special problem of putting the dry meated varieties of persimmons on their feet; which is putting them on D. lotus stock, so that they can be grown in the lower Rio Grande Valley and elsewhere in Texas and California for drying purposes only. This problem isn't solved yet! Mrs. Hume, by the way, told me that dessicated persimmons, sent her from the Department, were much better than Chinese dried ones. Is this so? Is there still some left of such dessicated persimmons? Why didn't somebody send me a sample also?

Mr. Hume suggested that before I go out again I should try to meet Dr. Morris and see his place near Stamford, Conn.; he may have valuable advice to offer us. As regards more varieties of persimmons to be introduced, Mr. H. thinks we have an immense number already and we should keep this in mind!

I left Glen St. Mary again at 7 p. m. with most pleasant recollections, went over Jacksonville and Tampa and arrived in Brooksville on Saturday morning at 10:15. But I'll treat Brooksville and its problems in another letter.

These conditions is not a matter alone, also some work of the [illegible] [illegible] spirit. Mr. Hume will be glad to received [illegible] [illegible] immediately with the [illegible] of [illegible] for the South, such as Birth rate, Christmas [illegible], Introduction [illegible], etc.

We also might send Mr. Hume some of our latest [illegible] pictures, for he really is the most enthusiastic [illegible] [illegible] personnel in this line of work.

I discussed with Mr. Hume this morning problem of getting the city model [illegible] of pressure on their [illegible] side, in getting this on [illegible], so that they can be given to the lower Rio Grande Valley and elsewhere in Texas and California for [illegible] only. This problem isn't solved yet. Now, by the way, did we that [illegible] personnel, but far from the [illegible], were much better than [illegible] [illegible]. Is this not [illegible] [illegible] of such [illegible] personnel? Why didn't anybody send us a [illegible] also?

Mr. Hume suggested that before I go out again I should try to meet Mr. Morris and see this place [illegible] [illegible]. He may have valuable advice to offer us. As regards more visitors of prominence to be introduced, Mr. [illegible] thinks we have [illegible] [illegible] and we should keep this in mind.

I left Glen St. Mary again at 7 p. m. with very pleasant recollections, just over Jacksonville and Tampa and arrived in Brooksville on Saturday morning at 10:15. We will leave Brooksville and the [illegible] [illegible] in another letter.

Did you get a magazine I sent you from Houston called "Travel," with an article on Lytchees on P. 51. I would like to have a typewritten copy on thin paper of this article so as to carry with me should I go out again to China.

With kiniest regards to All in the office, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

Brooksville, Fla. Nov. 30, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Last night I had to break off my report, as visitors interrupted me, now I'll try to pick up the thread and tell you how Brooksville impressed me. As a whole, it is a disappointment straight out! That is, our Garden; the bamboos have not done as well as they might! Mistakes were made in planting and in the care of them; they really ought to have been much further advanced than they are now. The land was new and was waterlogged and these facts were not taken into proper consideration by those who planted out things.

As I see it now, long deep ditches ought to have been dug, running from the south to the north; the bamboos ought to have been planted on ridges running in the same directions and --more space ought to have been given to the plants. The grove of Madake is crowded already now! Then manure ought to have been applied; this land is not as rich as it looks and bamboo wants plenty of available foodstuff. To my regret I see that Madake is really the only bamboo that is

surviving; all the others either have gone or are going; this is peculiar, to say the least! More drainage, more manure, more watching would have prevented a whole lot of these failures. Rumors say that former fellows in charge didn't care and didn't know! Some of us explorers surely have done much work in vain!

When I am back we must have a conference on the future policy of this garden here. What are we going to do? Shall we keep the garden as a bamboo demonstration place or as a bamboo propagation station? Or shall it be both? My advice is this, distribute as many bamboos as possible, but give people at least half a dozen clumps, so that they can establish small groves. When there is enough bamboo around to start cutting, have some Japanese bamboo workers come over and have them demonstrate, in connection with an industrial school, how to work up these canes into baskets, furniture and sundry things. This face of the problem is not the least difficult or important. It even may be that some other locality may outgrow Brooksville and that our demonstration garden here has only served to stimulate others in other sections of this Southland. When once sufficient canes can be gathered, it will be well to ship some to some eastern factories and obtain prices on them. They will have to go to Tampa by R. R. from here and then by boats to New York City, Phila, etc.

Well, Saturday afternoon and Sunday afternoon I spent at our station, discussed problems with Messrs. Johnson and Henderson; looked at soils, drainage and many another thing.

Mr. Henderson's chayote experiments are very interesting! I noticed the great yields, ate some fruits for the first time in my life and I like them; the thing will be to put them on the market when

surviving all the others either here gone or any point that is possible in my the Israel. Here Indians, more memory, more working would have provided a whole lot of those failures. There are that lesser fellows in change didn't were and didn't know! Some of us explorers surely have done much work in vain!

Then I go back we must have a conference on the future policy of this garden here. What are we going to do? Shall we keep the garden as a Bamboo demonstration plant or as a bamboo propagation station? Or shall it be both? My advice is this, distribute as many bamboos as possible, but give people as large half a dozen clumps, so that they can establish small groves. Then there is enough bamboo around to start cutting, have some Japanese bamboo workers come over and have them demonstrate, in connection with an industrial school, how to work up these young late bamboos, furniture and quality things. This line of the problem is not the least difficult or important. It may be that some other locality may outgrow Baguio and that my Japanese garden here has only served to stimulate others in other sections of this Archipelago. Then once sufficient cause can be gathered, it will be well to ship some to some western factories and obtain prices on them. They will have to go to Tokyo by S. S. from here and then by boats to New York City, Paris, etc.

Well, Saturday afternoon and Sunday afternoon I spent at our Station, discussed problems with Dexter, Johnson and Swalstrom; looked at mills, drainage and many another thing.

Mr. Swalstrom's chapter reports are very interesting! I noticed the great yields, six cows fresh for the first time in my life and I like them; the thing will be to get them as the second when

there is very little else, which is by about January and February. Proper storage may solve this problem. Other localities deserve to be tried, for I hear there is much rootknot disease here.

The Dasheen experiments are extensive here at the Station, I didn't know they were so large. But these plants requiring new land all of the time are a difficult crop for a small station to handle.

I noticed that small Anonas and other rather delicate plants coming from the greenhouse at Yarrow had just been received and were being set out in the cold open air. Well, does anyone expect these to grow? I surely not, and this is not the right way to do, Mr. Fairchild! It tends to dishearten the fellows who have to set them out at the approach of the coming cold weather and there is no greenhouse here to nurse things until springtime.

I also noticed that no ornamental plantings have been attempted and that nearly all of the fine trees that originally grew on this property have been removed or girdled, which is much to be regretted. When we selected this place, we intended to have some fine old specimens being retained and not like it is now! Well, such are things as I saw them at this our Bamboo demonstration garden.

Sunday morning and Monday morning I spent with Messrs. Fulton, Furrington, Freese, Henderson and others to see various groves and gardens. Mr. Fulton is doing well with his persimmons. He got a nice grove of our Hachiyas and sold this past summer a good many fruits at 30 cts. a dozen and sent away a goodly lot too. Next year he hopes to ship to Eastern markets. The Tamenashi persimmon, also, does very well here, he got from one tree 20 bushels of fruits. They have discovered new ways

of eating Tamopans; one is to mash up the fruit in a cup and and eat with cream and sugar; another is to scoop out with a spoon and add milk and sugar and a third is to make ice cream from them! Now who but Americans would ever thought of that!

Mr. Fulton has found out that the local strain of Diospyros virginiana gives kakis much more vigor than the variety that is used at Glen Saint Mary; he has obtained fruits 6 inches across and one weighed 1½ pounds; a friend of his took it with him to Chicago. He also has obtained a bud variation or a graft hybrid from Tamenashi which is entirely different from the original type and of good market value apparently. He also finds that Pecans on Hickories grow perfectly satisfactorily and he claims the nuts have a richer flavor than when on pecan stock! I was shown 4 pecans, 13 years old from the bud, that had produced 50 dollars worth of fruit each tree!

As usual, they wanted me to commit myself on advising them to grow mangos, avocados, lytchees, etc., etc. but the undersigned was not willing. I told them to try to raise the dry meated persimmons and dessicate them. They had tried to dry Tamopan already, but the fruits had rotted; well, of course, this persimmon belongs in the mushy class and can never be dried. Here in Florida they will have to dry their fruits in an oven. They also wanted to grow Jujubes but I told them that they probably would not fruit here in this moist climate. We looked at young mango-trees, Avocados, pineapples, papayas, Lagerstrœmia indica in full bloom, Russelia juncea as climps near porch steps; at strawberry patches having produced $500 .00 from ½ acre; at a spineless cactus plantation, etc. They want here good shipping strawberries, but with better flavor than

present varieties, which are mostly "Klondyke" and "Missionary." I just wonder whether some European varieties would not do better here in this mild, moist winter climate than North American breeds, which are used to great extremes in temperatures and to a higher temperature in general.

Then Mr. Fulton took me out, last but not least, and said that a Mr. Mac Robins offered us 220 acres of natural pine forest, to be kept as a Governmental Natural Park. I suggested that it would be better offered to the town or to thecounty, but Mr. Fulton says that the native population is not progressive enough to be able to take care of such a proposition. We will talk about this and we will have to send Mr. Fulton some answer. It is some nice natural park indeed and would be all right as part of an arboretum, but I surmise we are not in a position to handle such an affair. Could Professor Sargent assist us in any way? He once told me that he would like to have some arboreta down south.

I was also told that there are fruiting mango trees on Miss Brasemer's place at Wall Springs, east of Tampa. Is this known?

During my stay here I have been introduced to a lot of different people and had to give advice on plants that occur in our new catalogue; they showed me catalogues of the Glen St. Mary Nursery Company in which Tamspan is listed and I see in general that I am much more known and am discussed much more than I imagined when I was out in old China. Well, such is life!

My plans are now to go to Tampa to see a Lytchee tree there; then to Gainesville to see the Experimental Station, and then on to

present varieties, which are mostly "Cloudyle" and "Mikaimary." I just wonder whether some European varieties would not do better here in this cold, moist winter climate than North American ones, which are used to great extremes in temperature and to a higher temperature in general.

Then Mr. Fulton took me out, just but not leave, and said that a Mr. Mac Donine offered us 320 acres of natural pine forest, to be kept as a Governmental Natural Park. I suggested that it would be better offered to the town or to Discovery, but Mr. Fulton says that the native population is not progressive enough to be able to give us of such a proposition. We will talk about this and we will have to send Mr. Fulton some answer. It is some nice natural park indeed and would be all right as part of an advertisement, but I wonder we are not in a position to handle such an affair. Could Professor Sargent advise us in our way? He once told me that he would like to have some arboreta here south.

I was also told that there are fruiting maple trees on the Dunsmuir's place at Mill Bridge, east of Duncan. Is this true?

During my stay here I been introduced to a lot of different people and had to give advice on plants that occur in our mountains; they showed me specimens of the Glen Mt. Berry Nursery Company in which Duncan is listed and I was surprised that I saw much more known and so discovered much more than I imagined when I was out in all these. Well, such is life!

My plans are now to go to Victoria to see a Lyndon Bros Circus; then to Quinnsville to see the Agricultural Fairing, and then on to

Washington, D. C., where other surprises no doubt are awaiting me.

With kindest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Washington, D. C. Dec. 7, 1915., 11 a. m.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am returning to you the accompanying correspondence concerning seeds of trees Mr. Bailie would like to have from us.

Well, Mr. B. certainly thinks that if you do ask, ask for something! In my opinion, he is mistaken in trying out such large quantities without knowing how they will do in his local climate and with the very poor facilities for propagation of plants he has, as I saw them in the latter part of May of this year and on which observations I wrote you a report.

I do suggest that Mr. Bailie might be informed politely that he rather ought to try seeds in smaller quantities for testing purposes and when promising, making arrangements to get larger quantities thru commercial agencies. The Chinese government really has some funds for such work!

Trusting to have you share this opinion of mine, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Washington, D. C., where other vacancies on boards are available do.

With kindest compliments, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK G. BRIEN

Washington, D. C. Dec. 3, 1933, 11 a. m.

Dear Mr. Farnsworth:

Darwin I am returning to you the accompanying correspondence concerning Anna or Karen Ek. Hollis would like to have you do, Will, Mr. F. earnestly think that if you do so, you do so practically. In my opinion, he is anxious to bring you back to qualified citizen because they will do in the local atmosphere and the very good facilities for preservation of plants in her, as I saw them in the library work of her of this year and do which observation I trust you a proof.

I do suggest that Mr. Hollis might be informed politely that he rather ought to say such in multi-questions for bribing purposes and then providing, public arrangements to get larger contributions from commercial agencies. The future government really has some trouble for such work!

Very like to have you above this activity of mine, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK G. BRIEN

Washington, D. C. Dec. 7, 1915

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Upon my return to this office yesterday I was handed over the latter of the Officer in Charge of Records, dated Nov. 9, 1915. I see from this note that my debt to the Treasurer of the United States is $493.16. I herewith attach my personal check for this amount; would you kindly turn it over to the right party.

I am also handing over to you a 50 cent coin in settlement of a suspension re an advertisement in the Baking Daily News for an interpreter. I am returning herewith the letter to you from the Officer in Charge of Records.

Thanking you for your assistance in these financil matters, I am

Very truly yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Agricultural Explorer

Washington, D. C. Dec. 15, 1915.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Herewith I am handing over to you my Itinerary Report, covering the period of Oct. 1 to Dec. 5, 1915. (incl. dates) Will you kindly take care of it.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Agricultural Explorer

Washington, D. C. Dec. 7, 1910

Mr. Chandler

Upon my return to this office yesterday I was handed over the letter of the artists in Europe of Saturday, (Wed Dec. 5, 1910. I was from this only that my duty to the Treasurer of the United States is 1905.12. I hereby attach my personal check for this amount; would you kindly turn it over to the right party.

I am also handing over to you a 20 cent note in reimbursement of expenses in an advertisement in the Friday Daily Sun for an intrpreter. I am accordingly forwarding the letter to you from the Orchestra in Chicago of Saturday.

Thanking you for your courtesies in Europe (Swedish matters,

I am

Very truly yours,

Frank H. Mathes

Confidential Secretary

Washington, D. C. Dec. 12, 1910.

Mr. Chandler:

Herewith I am handing over to you my Itinerary Report, covering the period of Oct. 1 to Dec. 3, 1910. (Incl. Sunday) Will you kindly take care of it.

Sincerely yours,

Frank H. Mathes

Confidential Secretary

Washington, D. C. Dec. 15, 1915

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Up till now I have not been able, thru attending to hosts of minor things, to give you a report on what I saw since I left Brooksville.

Well, here are a few facts: On Dec. 1 I left the town of the Bamboo garden at 7:30 a. m., stayed in Tampa from 11:30 a.m. till 1 p.m. and utilized this time in going to the place of Dr. W. C. Richardson. The doctor himself was out, but I was shown over the place by a colored caretaker and I saw the Lytchee tree of which so much has been said. The plant is between 8 and 9 feet tall and is probably not over 2½ years old. In other words, it has not stood any test temperatures and since it has a wooden frame against which it leans, it might even have been have been protected on cold nights. A few young Lytchee trees scattered in gardens of enthusiasts do not prove as yet that Tampa is going to be the most congenial place for Lytchees! Parts of Mexico and the West Indies will be the places to grow Lytchees, Mangos and Mono bombos, as I see it now.

Well, to go on again, I arrived in Gainesville on the evening of the same day, and the next day, Dec. 2., saw me repair to the State Exp. Sta., where I met Prof. Rolfs. We discussed many problems in connection with Chinese and American subtropical agriculture, and I was introduced to a number of co-workers. Here are a few interesting remarks Prof. Rolfs made: "40 centuries of farming as seen in China <u>are 40 centuries of failure</u>, because the standard of living, instead of having gone up, has actually declined."

Washington, D. C. Dec. 10, 1945

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Oh dilly-dee I have not been idle, when thinking to write of other things, to give you a report on what I now claim I left Brownsville.

Well, here are a few facts on Tex. I left the town at [illegible] Sunday morning at 7:30 a.m., stopped in Tampo from 11:10 a.m. till 1 p.m. and visited with kin in Valley in the place of Mr. [illegible]. The weather changed one day, and I was above the plane by a mighty [illegible] and I saw the Cyrodia tree of which so many have spoken. The plant is between 2 and 3 feet tall and is probably not over 50 years old. In [illegible], in fact any place out high temperature and climate it has a vision from equator which is large, it might even have been have been protected in this climate. A few young lychee trees scattered in groves of estimients do not prove as yet that Tampa is going to be the most commercial place for lychees! Parts of Florida and the West Indies will be the places to grow lychees, Mango and Sapo bundance, as I saw it now.

Well, to go on again, I arrived in Harlingville on the evening of the same day, and the next day, Dec. 7, was my report to the State Exp. Sta., where I met Prof. Wolfe. We discussed many problems in connection with Mexico and American subtropical agriculture, and I was invited to a smoker of 50-Mexicans. Then and a for interesting results Prof. Wolfe made 40 accounts of talking to them in Spite are 40 against of Mexicans, because the standard of living, instead of having gone up, has actually declined.

"The fact that the Government has failed to see the ruinous results of deforestation on the whole well being of the country shows that the Chinese have not learned much after all."

"The smaller the daily wages, the longer the hours and the greater the amount of muscular energy that is being given by the workers."

"Citrus canker is a bacterial disease, organisms remaining alive in soil for 17 months."

"Thru the method of burning up infected trees, new cases are declining rapidly in Dade and Broward counties, the figures being for June 744; for July 610; for Aug. 321; for Sept. 210; for Oct. 128. This is very hopeful information, showing that by thoro inspection and by destruction of infested material this terrible disease may possibly be exterminated entirely."

While talking with Mr. H. E. Stevens, a phytopathologist of the Station, I heard that Mr. W. T. Swingle, in a short talk some time ago to the people at Gainesville, gave his opinion that this citrus canker might have come from Formosa. Now I have an opinion of my own and I spoke about it to the people at Gainesville and that is this: Since thiscanker is so extremely destructive on Citrus trees and since it apparently is a recent introduction, might it not be possible that it is found on other members of the Rutaceous family as an endemic disease, especially on Zanthoxylon, Evodia, Glycosmis, Atalantia and other southeastern Asiatic species.

Have people worked already along these lines?

Is our so-called prickly ash, Zanthoxylon americanum, susceptible to this canker?

"The fact that the Government has failed to see the ruinous results of deforestation on the whole well being of the country shows that the Chinese have not learned much after all."

"The smaller the daily wages, the longer the hours and the greater the amount of monetary stress that is being given by the workers.

"Opium smoker is a harmful disease, Japanese treating alive is well for 12 months."

"Thus the method of bringing up infected trees, new cases are declining rapidly in Fuchu and Kaoshui counties, the figures being for June 24; for July 61; for Aug. 2025; for Sept. 329; for Oct. 1,[illegible]. This is very hopeful information, which is due to more inspection and by destruction of infected material this terrible disease may usually be eliminated entirely."

While talking with Mr. C. C. Chiang, a physiotherapist at the Station, I heard that Mr. W. E. Wright, in a short talk some time ago to the people at Chinnanfu, gave his opinion that this virus [illegible] have come from Canada. Now I have no opinion of my own and I spoke about it to the people at Chinnanfu and that is that Sinoxylon is so extremely destructive on Citrus trees and since it apparently is a recent introduction, might it not be possible that it is found on other members of the Rutaceae family in the world climate, especially on Fortunella, Poncirus, Citrus, Citrangeis and other available species.

Some people noted already that Sinoxylon [illegible] is now called pulchy [illegible] [illegible] 1924 in this country.

I also heard some interesting facts from Professor John Belling, who has been working now for several years already upon the selection and cross breeding of various species of Stizolobium. He is working now primarily upon obtaining strains of early ripening habits of value for northern Florida, South Georgia, South Alabama, etc. Some other day, when they have a substation further south, they will take up other strains suited for regions with longer growing seasons.

The farmers are not pleased with the running habits of the velvet bean, as it requires poles to do well, and they are waiting for bush forms to be developed.

Professor Bellings is working on the creation of strains of sugar Maize suitable for the tropics and he is on the road to success; within a few years they may appear on the market!

On Friday, Dec. 3, I went out again early to the Expt. Sta, met again Prof. Rolfs, Prof. Scott, Prof. Cherbakoff and others. We looked over the greenhouses, over the nurseries, test-orchards, grass and forage plots, citrus hybrids, etc., etc.

I heard many interesting facts: Prof. Rolfs thinks that the introduction of the China bean alone may be considered to be worth a million of dollars to the people of Florida; one farmer alone sold last year 1000 bushels of seeds at $4.00 per bushel. They are still willing to obtain other species and varieties of Stizolobiums for experimental work.

More forage plants are desired for Florida.

Natal grass proves to be fine for dry land.

Rhodes " is good for moister lands, while

Para " thrives especially well down South

I also heard some interesting facts from Professor John Hilling, who has been working now for several years already upon the selection and cross breeding of various species of Bilsiolphium. He is working now primarily upon obtaining strains of early ripening habit of value for northern Florida, South Georgia, South Alabama, etc. Some other day, when they have a substation further south, they will take up other strains suited for regions with longer growing seasons.

The farmers are not pleased with the running habits of the velvet bean, as it requires poles to do well, and they are waiting for bush forms to be developed.

Professor Hilling is working on the creation of strains of sugar beets suitable for the tropics and he is on the road to success; within a few years they may appear on the market!

On Friday, Dec. 8, I went out again early to the Dept. Farm and again Prof. Hilb, Prof. Scott, Prof. Chrchdnhff and others, we looked over the greenhouses, over the nurseries, bud-stocks, grass and forage plots, citrus hybrids, etc., etc.

I heard many interesting facts: Prof. Hilb thinks that the introduction of the Tobia bean alone may be considered to be worth a million of dollars to the people of Florida; one farmer alone sold last year 1000 bushels of seeds at $4.00 per bushel. They are still willing to obtain other species and varieties of Bilsiolphium for experimental work.

Many forage plants are desired for Florida.

Sweet grass proves to be fine for dry land.

Dolichos ___ is good for sandier lands, while

Pues " thrives especially well down South

More soy beans are desired, especially varieties from southern China. Prof. Tracy at Biloxi got a mutant among his soybeans which is of extremely great value to the Gulf Coast sections.

Upright forms of cowpeas are desired, especially dense, bushy forms for green manuring.

The Kudzu vine is not as desirable as was first thought; it occupies the land too long and does not always make a dense stand.

We discussed the problem of making hybrids between the hardy Persia carolineana and P. gratissima so as to create hardier avocados. I heard that the financial condition of the State Experimental Station do not allow to go in for breeding experiments that would occupy too long a time before tangible results could be shown. This certainly is to be regretted deeply!

We also discussed grafting problems and I stated that the Chinese graft with success Olea fragrans, Chionanthus retusa and Syringa oblata and other species of lilacs upon various species of Ligustrums. Well, when we went thru the magnificent Magnolia grandiflora grove, we found (Olea) Osmantinus americana in fruit and Prof. Rolfs said: "Why not use this plant as a stock for Olea fragrans?" He gave orders to have it tried and no doubt some day we may hear of results. Strange that so few people do work with real native American plants!

I also was shown specimens of Pistacia chinensis, which Prof. Rolfs had received from a Mr. Fornell in Algiers, so somebody must have big trees there, for a large quantity of seeds had been received by a French gardener in Florida. (Prof. Rolfs might possibly obtain the original address if you would like to have it.)

Here my hands are tied, especially because from [illegible] Prof. Tracy [illegible] a [illegible] of extremely great value in the [illegible] [illegible].

Twelve [illegible] of [illegible] are [illegible], especially [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible].

The [illegible] is not so [illegible] as [illegible] though it [illegible] the [illegible] long [illegible] [illegible] always [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible].

We discussed the problem of [illegible] [illegible] between the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], I [illegible] that the financial condition of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] not allow to go in for [illegible] experiments that would occupy too long a time before [illegible] would [illegible] [illegible]. This certainly is an [illegible] [illegible]!

We also discussed [illegible] problems [illegible] which the [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] and other [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]. [illegible], that we [illegible] this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The clumps of bamboo, Bambusa aurea-striata, as they call it here, have grown wonderfully well these last years and they really are the sight of the place.

Well, I spent two very instructive days at this Florida State Expt. Sta. and learned several new facts.

On Sat., Dec. 4, I left Gainesville at 8:30 and on Sund. Dec. 5, 1:45 p. m. I landed in old Washington, D. C., having been away for c. a. 3 years and 3 months.

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

Office, Dec. 17, 1915. 2 p.m.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Would you kindly take up with Mt. Swingle and Miss Hussey (?) this question of other hosts to citrus canker besides true species of citrus.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

New Yor, Wedn. Dec. 29, 1915.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Contrary to my expectations I am still here and I haven't accomplished as yet all I wanted. We have some rotten weather here all these last days and I caught a chill which makes me feel as tired as a dog. If the weather would clear up, one could go out, but as it is

The clerks of London, Jewish [illegible], are from well-
if here, have given unfortunately well times that people not they really
are the right of the place.

Well, I spent two very interesting days at this Jewish
Home Ops, Ora. and Imperial service I are Jews.

Or this, Dec. 4, I left Bakersfield at 6:30 and on Sunday
Dec. 3, 1945 p. m. I landed in old Washington, D. C., having been
away for c. a. 3 years and 9 months.

Yours very sincerely,

PAUL F. KEYES

Office, Dec. 17, 1945, 2 p.m.

Dear Mr. Plotzkin:

Would you kindly look in with Mr. Wright and this Jewish
life question of other boys to citizen either behalf the problem of
aliens.

Very sincerely yours,

PAUL F. KEYES

New York, Mon. Dec. 24, 1945.

Dear Mr. Plotzkin:

Contrary to my expectations I am still here and I haven't
accomplished as yet all I wished. We have some rotten weather here
all these last days and I caught a cold which makes me feel as tired
as a dog. If the weather would clear up, one would go out, but as it is

now it rains, snows and hails all combined. I am working on the article, however, and we'll see what will come out of that.

With kindest greetings,

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

Office, Jan. 19, 1916.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Since you and I had a short discussion some days ago about the difficulties we are all experiencing in keeping informed about what really happens in the Office and since we all realize the need of drawing closer together, what would you think of calling various members of our Office to the first weekly conference to be held tomorrow, Thurs., Jan. 20, 1916 at 3:30 p. m. Attendance to be obligatory to all notified, unless serious reasons should exist for absence.

The subjects Mr. Dorsett and I propose to be treated are as follows:

Is it advisable for the Office of Seed and Plant Introduction to go in for the establishment of an herbarium of its own?

What is the future policy of our present Plant Introduction Gardens?

What is the most effective way of selecting newly introduced plant material for propagation and distribution?

Kindly let me hear how we can arrange a proposal of this kind.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

nor is value, which not both all concerned. I am referring to the article, entitled, "Salvage" and that will come out of that.

With kindest greetings,

Yours very sincerely,

PAUL S. SMITH

Office, Dec. 19, 1910.

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

Since you and I had a short discussion some days ago about the difficulties we are all experiencing in keeping informed upon what really happens in the Office and since we all realize the need of drawing closer together, what would you think of calling various members of our Office to the first weekly conference to be held tomorrow, Tues., Dec. 20 1910 at 3:30 p. m. Attendance to be obligatory to all notified, unless serious reasons should exist for absence.

The subjects Mr. Terrell and I propose to be treated are as follows:

Is it advisable for the Office of Good and Plant Introduction to go in for the establishment of an herbarium of its own?

What is the future policy of our growth (Plant Introduction Garden?

What is the most effective way of keeping newly introduced plant material for propagation and distribution?

Kindly let me know if you arrange a program of this kind.

Very sincerely yours,

PAUL S. SMITH

Office, Jan. 21, 1916

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

As regards suitable trees for a campus in Changsha, well, I suggest American live oaks! And after the trees have grown to be 15-20 years old, introduce so-called Spanish moss, Tillandsia usneoides, just to give it a real American touch! These trees are slow growers, and should the people there be in a hurry, let them plant Firmiana simplex (Sterculia plantanifolia) or sycamores (Platanus orientalis or P. occidentalis). Magnolia grandiflora is also a most impressive tree and can easily be obtained in China. However, live oaks for me, especially on a campus! Remember Berkeley!

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

By writing Mr. Hume or Mr. McIlhenny we might be able to obtain acorns of southern live oaks. Send the seeds packed in sphagnum!

Office, Jan. 31, 1916.

Dear Mr. Bisset:

Herewith find attached 4 packages of seeds which a Mrs. Anderson of Shanghai has sent me in a personal letter. Mrs. A. has been in the United States as the daughter of a high Chinese official and was presented before President U. S. Grant. She still takes much interest in America and was very kind to me last summer when I visited the Mokanshan region and gave me some bamboo specimens, etc. Could you kindly send her a pound of good lawn grass seed, such as would grow down in Louisiana, and also some seeds of large peppers and tomatoes?

Office, Dec. 31, 1918.

Dear Sir, Madrid:

As regards suitable dress for a masque in Chungking, well, I enclosed Boston like cape; and after the dress have proven to be 15-20 years old, introduce semi-lined Spanish dance, Philippine vanities, just to give it a real American touch! These items are also generic, and should the people there be in a hurry, let them plant Firdaus Alpine (Phyrodia chrysotricha) or Armadillo (Phyrodia aviatrix or Z. cost-rubrica). Phyrodia crucifixa is also a most impressive item and can easily be explained in China. Course, Stew-ake for me, unpaidly on a command! Remember Hershel-ey!

Sincerely yours,

TWEEN R. HEIM

By writing Mr. Tom or Mr. Hellbourg we might be able to obtain scores of southern live snake, from the needs product in advertisement!

Office, Dec. 31, 1918.

Dear Sir, Madrid:

Favorite flue attached 4 packages of seeds which a Mr. Jackson of Chungking has sent me in a personal letter. Mr. A. has been in the United States as the daughter of a high Chinese official and was presented before President T. R. Grant. She still takes much interest in Jackson and was very hard to be lost sooner than I wished the manuscript regime and gave me many helpful suggestions etc. Could you kindly send me a print of your Jane China seed, such as social corn in Lentatana, and also some seeds of large pepper and tomatoes?

It can be sent by American post and as such we do not have to pay postage. I am also attaching a tentative letter for your signature.

Sincerely yours,

F. N. M.

Office, Feb. 8, 1916.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Mrs. Flora W. Patterson has invited me to speak before the College Women's Club on Monday, March 20, 1916 at 5 p. m., probably at the Raleigh Hotel, in this city.

The subject will be Agricultural Explorations in China, illustrated by lantern slides.

I suppose there will not be any objection to this, will there?

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

It can be sent by American post and as soon as it not have to my address. I am also attaching a tentative letter for your signature.

Sincerely yours,

E. H. H.

Office, Dec. 8, 1916.

Mr. Dr. Israel:

Mr. Dana T. Patterson has invited me to speak before the Indian Summer Club on Monday, Dec. 18, 1916 at 3 p. m., probably at the Indian Hotel, in this city.

The subject will be Agricultural Exploration in China, illustrated by lantern slides.

I suppose there will not be any objection to this, will it?

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Office, Washington, D. C. Feb. 9, 1916.

Dear Mr. Bisset:

The other day I met Mr. J. V. A. MacMurray, First Secretary of the American Legation at Peking, China and Mr. MacMurray informed me that he had made arrangements to have seeds collected for us of the white-barked pine (Pinus bungeana).

He would like to have some official tags sent up to him in Peking so as to enable him to send parcels with seeds to our Office. Could you kindly send him a dozen of such tags?

He also expressed the wish to have some flower and vegetable seeds sent to him, things that will grow in Peking, which has a climate something like Salt Lake City, Utah. He would like especially varieties of sweet corn that ripen in succession, also varieties of tomatoes, chili peppers, cucumbers and eggplants.

Mr. MacMurray has been of great assistance to us in past times and very likely will be so again and I suggest to treat him as an exceptional person.

He asked me to send him some cultural directions along with things we send him and I suppose we can do such a thing, cannot we?

The material might be sent to him in Peking thru the Diplomatic Pouch of the Department of State, as he informed me.

Trusting you can do something for Mr. MacMurray, I am

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

[illegible] Office, Washington, D. C. Feb. 3, 1951.

Mr. Hanson:

The other day I met Dr. G. T. Mudenday, Third Secretary of the Austrian Legation at Peking, Hsien and Dr. Mudenday informed me that he had made arrangements to have each enclosed [illegible] of the multi-colored yaks (Yaks [illegible]).

He really like to have some artificial hair sent to him in Peking so as to make his [illegible] wigs in our office. Would you kindly send him a dozen of such hair?

He also expressed the wish to have some flower and vegetable seeds sent to him. Things that will grow in Peking, which has a climate resembling like Salt Lake City, Utah. He would like especially varieties of flower from that region in succession, also varieties of lettuce, radish, parsnips, cucumbers and eggplants.

Mr. Mudenday has been of great assistance to us in past times and very likely will be so again and I suggest to treat him as an exceptional person.

He asked me to send his some cultural brochures along with things we send him but I suggest we only in such a fashion, [illegible]

The material might be sent to him in Peking thru the Diplomatic Pouch of the Department of State, as he informed me.

Trusting you are in excellent for Mr. Mudenday, I am

Sincerely yours,

[illegible] T. Moten

Office, Feb. 16, 1916.

Dear Mr. Bisset:

While out in Chico last summer I noticed how they had stuck away a very interesting shrub in between some scrubbery back of the lath house and seeds of it were wasting on the ground. I asked Henry Klopfer about it and it said that nobody had given orders to have it propagated. This shrub is Bupleurum fruticosum, SPI 37169, a very interesting plant that stands a seashore climate and grows beneath other vegetation. It is easily grown from seeds.

I also was informed that my new lilacs from China were not propagated any longer, because you had stated that they were already in the trade. I do not know of anyone handling them, and since they are interesting dooryard shrubs I suggest to have some more of them distributed. What do you think of it?

Sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

Febr. 16, 1916. Office.

Dear Mr. Bisset:

As my plans are to go out to China again sometime during this year, I would like to know from you what sorts of seeds we want in large quantities. I mean especially Davidiana, Pistacia chinensis, Castanea mollissima, Zizyphus Jujuba, Nelumbo lotus, Brassica pekinensis and possibly others. Mr. Ramsey alone wants 1000 lbs. of Davidiana seeds, but Mr. Beagles thought last October that our Office did not need any longer

Office, Nov. 16, 1938.

Dear Mr. Hiaasen:

While you is down last summer I noticed her [illegible] [illegible] a very interesting story to relate your secretary back at the [illegible] house and asked if it were working on the ground. I asked Henry Hopper about it and it said that nobody had given orders to have it [illegible]. This story is Dolphins Fishermen of Vigo, a very interesting place that exists a wonderful climate and [illegible] other [illegible]. It is easily [illegible] from [illegible].

I HAD was informed that my new [illegible] [illegible] accompanied my letter, because you had stated that they were already in the trade. I do not know of anyone handling them, but since they are interesting [illegible] I suppose it [illegible] [illegible] of them [illegible]. What do you think of it?

Sincerely,

[illegible]

Mr. Ia. Hiaasen, Office.

Dear Mr. Hiaasen:

In my plans are to go out to China again sometime during this year. I would like to know from you what sorts of goods we work in large quantities. I mean especially Dwellings, Plastic Glassware, Cotton [illegible], Chrome Jewelry, Costume Jewelry, Decorative Lamps, Decorative [illegible] and possibly others. Mr. Hoagy also made into the [illegible] of Dwellings work, as Mr. Hoagy leaves last October this year China is not [illegible] [illegible]

any Davidiana seed from China, since the Chico Garden is raising its own seeds.

Now I would like to get some sort of an estimate from you as to the quantities of seeds that are required.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

From Notebook of Frank N. Meyer:

As regards trees that are very resistant to alkali I will mention a few arranged according to their resistancy as I noticed it in China.

Populus prunosa; P. diversifolia; Ulmus pumila, U. densa; Populus alba; P. bolleana; P. tomentosa; P. simonii; Sophora japonica; Thuya orientalis; Albizzia julibrissin; Amygdalus davidiana; Zizyphus jujuba; Salix babylonica and other North Chinese willows. Ginkgo biloba; Catalpa bungei; Gleditsia sinensis; Pinus bungeana; P. densiflora; Koelreuteria paniculata; Ulmus parvifolia; Diospyros lotus; Prunus armeniaca; Amygdalus persica; Juniperus chinensis; Euonymus bungeana; Pyrus betulaefolia, Pistacia chinensis; Acer truncatum; Aralia triloba; Celtis sinensis.

As shrubs: Ilex incisa; Deutzia sp.; Berberis thunbergii; Syringa oblata; Forsythia suspensa; Jasminum nudiflorum; Chaenomeles lagenaria; Prunus triloba; Rosa xanthina; Prinsepia uniflora; Caragana in several species; Xanthoceras sorbifolia; Rhamnus dahurica; Ligustrum quihoui; Viburnum fragrans; Deutzia parviflora; Chionanthus retusa; Chionanthus fragrans; Schedra sp.

my [illegible] week from today, since the Glee Union is making its [illegible] one night.

Our I regret this is not more good or an entirely from you as to the possibility of such that we promised.

Sincerely yours,

[illegible] T. [illegible]

Free tickets at Frank E. Hayes:

As Vesper time that we very anxious to attend I will receive a few arranged according to their seniority as I noticed it in Glee.

Please arrange: L. Arrowsmith Glee Club, L. Gerber Jaqua alto L. Williams C. Sowerman L. Hoopes Jaqua tenor, Chas Gardiner Alpha Delta Phi Jacobs Auditorium Jaqua Hayes Delta Delta Delta and other high Glee Club. Alpha Phi Delta Phi Delta Sigma Chas Swanson E. Hoffman Phi Kappa Psi Phi Kappa Psi Mangus Lotz Chas Lambert Amelia Jacobs Phi Kappa Psi Phi Kappa Psi Chas Schlamb. Phi Kappa Psi Chas Swanson Phi Kappa Psi Phi Kappa Psi.

In order: Phi Delta Theta Jaqua Jacobs Phi Kappa Psi Phi Kappa Psi Phi Kappa Psi

As climbers: Bistaria sinensis; Parthenocissus tricuspidata; Tecoma grandiflora; Menispermum dauricum; Ampelopsis dispecta.

Office, March 9, 1916

Dear Mr. Bisset:

Herewith please find a gourd attached, Luffa aegyptiaca, which was presented to me by Mr. Hoy Auk from Kenilworth Av., D. C., who said about it: "This velly good vegetable, Chinamen much likee."

Dr. Shoemaker says it is a much smaller and apparently earlier variety than we have in the South and he likes to obtain some seeds from it. Can you have it given an SPI number?

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Office, Mar. 11, 1916.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Yourletter of Febr. 22, 1916 written in Brooksville was turned over to me to notice certain suggestions.

About planting Chinese persimmons for avenue purpose! No, most decidedly no! They are not fit for this purpose; as solitary specimens on a lawn they are all right, but not as an ornamental tree along a drive.

I suggest Cryptomeria japonica, closely planted; remember

As children [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible], March 1, 1[illegible]

Dear Mr. [illegible]:

Enclosed please find a recent article, [illegible]
which was presented to me by [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible]
Mr. [illegible] said that "this really good novelable, [illegible] [illegible]."

Mr. [illegible] [illegible] is a [illegible] [illegible]
earlier-related item we have in the [illegible] and he likes to obtain more
about [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Sincerely yours,

[illegible] J. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible], 1[illegible]

Dear Mr. [illegible]:

Inventory of [illegible], [illegible] relative to [illegible] was
[illegible] when [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]. They are not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible].

I suggest [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Nikko! Other trees suggested are Laurus camphora and Daphniphyllum lanceolata as evergreens; Liquidambar formosana, Zelkova keaki; Pterocarya stenoptera and Ginkgo biloba as deciduous shade trees. They all stand a certain amount of "wet feet." However, Cryptomeria will best agree with the featheryness of the bamboo, which is the main thing to be concerned.

This evil-smelling weed, Lycoris foetida, is not very harmful, only on young plants it is a pest; later on when the canes get up it will be easily controlled.

About thinning out, well, I suggest to treat one-third of the grove unthinned all the time, but well fertilized, and a ledger book should be kept in which observations are made concerning behavior of these bamboos.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

OFFICE, Mar. 14, 1916.

Dear Miss Cramer:

Mr. Fairchild would like to have copies of fotos. Nos. 01653, 01613, 01651, 9023 and 9024; the last two in duplicate, so as to add them to the typewritten article on the Zante currant. These five fotos have to go to Prof. Geo. Husmann, Viticulturist in Charge, together with a short extract from Mr. Fairchild's paper on the Zante currant for so far as it describes the ringing method as practiced in Greece.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

video! Other items suggested are Lauren Bacall and Humphrey Bogart inserts as evergreens; Lightbulbs Firecracker, Yellow Brick; Hypocrite Hypocrite and Giving Thing as Antiques Shade item. They all sound a certain amount of "out look." However, Christmas will last more with the Christmas of the Summer, which is the only thing to be concerned.

This anti-smoking vote, Phoenix Tertia, is not very Sacrful. Only on prime time is it a great idea on when the press get to it will be weekly revisited.

Once thinking out, well, I suggest to have Christmas of the year continued all the time, Jan will fortified, and a Lauren Bacall should be kept in such observations are such commercial insight of these lookers.

Sincerely yours,

Frank A. Ritts

Portal Ms. 14, 1958.

Dear Miss Chester:

Mr. Reinhold would like to have copies of Jobs, The, Giant, Giant, Giant, Rose and Rose; the last two in duplicate, so as to add them to the typewritten article on the Santa Journal. These five Jobs have to go to Prof. Geo. Thomson, Vice-President in Charge, together with a short extract from Mr. Reinhold's paper on the Santa Journal for so far as it describes his single method as functional in Trends.

Sincerely yours,

Frank A. Ritts

P. S. Prof. Hussmann also desires a copy of my foto No. 5823 with a suitable legend, which I will supply.

F. H. H.

March 15, 1916.

Dear Mr. Stuntz:

As regards my qualifications to be considered previous to being made a member of the Botanical Society of Washington, I beg to make the following statements:

Born in Amsterdam, Holland, November 29, 1875.

Had an ordinary public school education; at the age of 14 entered the Botanical Garden of the University of Amsterdam as a pupil in Botanical Gardening; after two years entered the Experimental Garden of Professor Hugo de Vries, became his assistant; later had private and public tuition from 16 until 20 years of age in various subjects, such as French, English, German, landscape gardening, technical drawing, botany, physics, chemistry, etc.

Became a student of botany and horticulture in the University of Groningen, Holland, for six months; returned to Amsterdam, had charge of the experimental work of Prof. DeVries, followed his lectures on Plant Breeding and Botanical Physiology for several years; botanized in Holland for several summers; accumulated a large herbarium of plants of the Netherlands.

Resigned from the University of Amsterdam in March, 1899. Spent two and one-half years in travelling in Holland, England, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy and Switzerland.

P. S. And, Thomas also desires a copy of my file [illegible] with a suitable journal, which I will supply.

T. L. C.

[illegible]

March 14, 1928.

Dear Dr. Stamler:

A [illegible] of qualifications to be mentioned [illegible] which made a member of the Carnegie Society of Washington, I beg to enclose the Vesnitsky statements.

Born in Amsterdam, Holland, November 23, 1878.

Had an ordinary public school education; at the age of 14 entered the Natural Science of the University of Amsterdam as a pupil in Natural Science; after two years entered the Department Medical of Professor Hugo de Vries; Taught the sciences; later had private and public various from 16 until [illegible] years of age in various subjects, such as French, English, German, Landscape painting, Classical Greek, Latin, Physics, Chemistry, etc.

Became a student of botany and horticulture in the University of Groningen, Holland, for six months; returned to Amsterdam, had charge of the experimental work of Prof. Davies, followed his course on Plant Breeding and Chemical Physiology for several years; returned to Holland for several economic accumulated a large horizon of plants of the Netherlands.

Resigned from the University of Amsterdam in March, 1900. Spent two and one-half years in travelling in Holland, England, France, Italy, Germany, Italy and Switzerland.

Emigrated to the United States of America in October, 1901. Found employment with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture; resigned in September, 1902. Went to California, found employment again with the Department at the Plant Introduction Garden at Santa Ana; resigned again in March, 1903. Was in the florist business in Santa Barbara, California, from April, 1903 to March, 1904. Left California for Mexico in April, 1904. Walked across Mexico from San Blas to Vera Cruz; went to Cuba, also to the southern United States. In August, 1904, entered the employ of the Shaw Botanical Garden at St. Louis; was a member of the jury on Forestry at the World's Fair in 1904. Resigned in July, 1905, from the Shaw Botanical Garden to enter service of the Department of Agriculture as an Agricultural Explorer. Collected and travelled in China, Japan, Korea, Siberia, Russia, Central Asia, etc. for c. a. nine years --am still at it.

Wrote a bulletin on Agricultural Explorations in the Fruit and Nut Orchards of China, Chinese Plant Names, also many minor papers.

Intentions are to roam for many more years, primarily in China.

Very truly yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Agricultural Explorer

Miss Cramer:

In case we have a Lytchee folder would you kindly incorporate this label into it and could Mr. Fairchild write to the American Consuls in Canton and in Hongkong asking them how many thousands of cans of Lytchees are exported from these places and at what grand total, in pounds and in

returned to the United States of America in October, 1901.

Formal negotiations with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture produced in December, 1902. Work in California, formal negotiations again with the Department at the First International Congress at Santa Ana produce in March, 1905. Was in the field business in Santa Barbara, California, from April, 1905 to March, 1906. Left California for Mexico in April, 1906. Walked across Mexico from San Blas to Vera Cruz, went to Cuba, also to the northern United States. In August, 1906, entered the employ of the Bureau Botanical Station of St. Louis; was a member of the Jury on Forestry at the World's Fair in 1904. Resigned in July, 1905, from the Bureau Botanical Station to enter service of the Department of Agriculture as an Agricultural Explorer, Collected and travelled in China, Japan, Korea, Siberia, Mongolia, Central Asia, etc. for a. n. nine years —on still at it.

Wrote a bulletin on Agricultural Explorations in the Land and the Gardens of China, Chinese Plant Names, the many mine papers.

Interests are to run for many more years, primarily in China.

Very truly yours,

Frank N. Meyer

Agricultural Explorer

Miss Crosser:

It does we have a Chinese letter which you kindly interpreted this letter it not early to. Particular will in the American Consulate in Canton and in Tientsin asking them are many concerning of some of Lychees are accepted from those places and a what great Wish. In pomelo and in

monetary value they estimate the Lychee crop.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Office, March 20, 1916.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Could you kindly have permission asked for me to lecture before the Civic Study Club and the Home Interest Club at Takoma Park on April 5, 1916 at 8 p. m. Subject: Agricultural Exploration Work in China.

Also for another lecture before the Society of American Foresters in the Cosmos Club on April 6, at 8 p. m. Subject: Dendrological Explorations in China. Mr. H. Zon, of the Forestry Service, has not yet answered my note to him and I therefore am not absolutely sure that this lecture will go thru.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Philadelphia, Pa. March 29, 1916

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Just a few lines to let you know I am still alive and well. My lecture in Boston came off all right and I spent a few very pleasant days with Messrs. Wilson, Dawson, Rehder, Schneider, Faxon, van der Vost, Farquhar and others. We went over quite some herbarium specimens and have several things to discuss when once back again.

[illegible] voice that activity in Chicago area.

Sincerely yours,

[illegible] Chas. E. Keith

[illegible]

Office, March 30, 1916.

Dear Mr. Mueller:

Would you kindly have publicity bureau send me [illegible] in Lansing Michigan [illegible] Club or Chamber that is [illegible] April 3, 1916 at 7 p. m. Subject: National Preparedness from an Civic [illegible]

Also for another lecture before the Society of American Foresters in the Green Club on April 4, at 8 p. m. Subject: Preparedness [illegible] in Chicago. Yes, Mr. Roy, of the Forestry Service, has not yet answered my letter to him and I therefore do not absolutely know just what lecture will go there.

Sincerely yours,

Chas. E. Keith

[illegible]

Philadelphia, Pa. March 30, 1916

Dear Mr. Mulrooney:

Just a few lines to let you know I am still alive and well.

My lecture in Boston seems all right and I meet a few very pleasant days with lawyers, Wilson, Taft, Root, Hughes, Roosevelt, Thayer, Van Dyke, Taylor and others. We visit over city some industries woolens and have several things to discuss when come home again.

Yesterday morning (Tues.) I arrived in New York, had a very interesting talk with Dr. Robert T. Morris, mainly concerning nut breeding; in the afternoon I arrived here in a heavy rainstorm and went to the flower show, where I met quite a number of horticultural people and where I admired the remarkable new hybrid roses, carnations, Australian Acacias, etc., etc.

This afternoon I'll have to lecture at the Penna. University, before Prof. Russell Smith's students and others interested in our work and tonight before an audience in the Flower Show. It is a pity the lecture hall is so small. They can only crowd in 100 people or so, and really we have information for 10 times that number.

Tomorrow, if it does not rain too hard, I hope to see the Arboretum on the Morris Estate and on Friday I may appear again at our "coop." Best regards to everybody.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Office, April 1, 1916

Dear Mr. Bisset:

Mr. Frank Gould, Head Gardener of the late J. T? Morris Estate, wishes to obtain a plant from us of Rosa xanthina; is there anything left? Have the seeds been collected from Dr. Gibbs' place at Maplewood, Va.?

Mr. Dawson informed me that out of seeds sent by us he raised both single and double flowering forms. Many people have been asking me about this Rosa xanthina and I am informed Farquhar is raising a good

Yesterday morning (Tues.) I arrived in New York, had a very interesting talk with Dr. John T. Harris, mainly concerning and travelling in the afternoon I arrived here in a heavy rainstorm and went to the Flower Show, where I met quite a number of institutional people and where I received the remarkable the typical terms, curriculum, institution building, etc., etc.

This afternoon I'll have to lecture at the Union, University, Bellevue-Yet, Hunter, Adelphi, Polytechnic and other institutions in New York and tomorrow before an audience in the Flower Show. It's a pity the lecture hall is so small. They can only seat in 150 people or so, and really we have information for 10 times that number.

Tomorrow, if it does not rain too hard, I hope to see the exhibition in the Waldorf Astoria and on Friday I do expect again to see "Long." Just imagine is everybody.

Very sincerely yours,

Frank X. Ryan

Office, April 3, 1936

Dear Dr. Stanek:

Dr. Frank Ryan, Dept Director of the Int. C. T. Marine Training, plans to obtain a place from me of Jose Quintero in Longo Angeles Calif. Have the needs been collected from Dr. Hibbs' place at Wheelwright, Va.?

Dr. Thomas Lightner is with me at work now by me in Island Park Atlantic and Hudson Riverside Drive. Many people have been asking me about this Jose Quintero and I am interested therefore in relating a good

stock and will no doubt clear quite some money on it.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Office, April 1, 1916.

Dear Mr. Bisset:

Mr. Jackson Dawson, 1090 Center Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass., would like to receive a package of Pai tsai from us, also some early melon seeds. Can you do anything for him? He and Mr. Wilson asked me to give you their best regards.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Office, April 7, 1916

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Since Mr. Perrine clearly states in his note of March 29, 1916 that the walnut trees bearing S.P.I. Nos. 18356 and 18357 were mixed up in his nursery and since they were seedlings anyway and therefore variable and since the original material was both obtained in Peking within a period of 10 days and possibly having come from the same general region, I see no reason why he should especially worry which number the scions ought to bear.

The successful culture in Idaho of North Chinese varieties of so-called Persian walnuts proves me intuition to be correct that the Rocky Mountain regions some day will have thriving orchards of walnut trees. These people also ought to try Castanea mollissima, Corylus heterophylla,

stock and will be fresh clear juice when ready to ship.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK E. MOSER

Office, April 1, 1916.

Dear Mr. Blanck:

Mr. Jackson Dawson, 1020 Sunset Street, Santa Fe, New, would like to receive a quantity of Yel Seed from us, also some early maize seeds. Can you do anything for him? He and Mr. Wilson asked me to give you their best regards.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK E. MOSER

Office, April 7, 1916

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Since Mr. Fortune clearly states in his note of March 28, 1916 that the walnut trees bearing S.P. Nos. 18330 and 18327 were mixed up in his nursery and since they were evidently young and therefore suitable and since the original material was both obtained in Peking within a period of 10 days and possibly having come from the same general region, I see no reason why he should especially worry which number the seeds ought to bear.

The successful culture in Idaho of North Chinese varieties of so-called Persian walnuts proves no hindrance to be correct that the Hardy Manchu types some day will have thriving groves of walnut trees. These people also ought to try Chinese chestnuts, Korean hazelnuts.

C. chinensis, C. avellana and other hazels.

How cold does it get there? Mr. Stuntz may be able to look it up.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Office, April 28, 1916.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Please find attached the letter I wrote to Mr. Dorsett in your absence. It is only a rough draft of my proposed journeying. Possibly I also may visit Formosa and Manila and I suggest to have some way lined out by which I can do so.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Washington, D. C. January 29, 1916.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

This morning I had a talk with Mr. Stuntz and I complained that I did not receive at all my notes on Chinese plants or any desiderata for future exploration work. Mr. Stuntz said he did not know whether I would go out again and I informed him that my plans were to leave again this summer or early fall for a protracted exploration trip, primarily in southern and western China. He wants me to make up a tentative itinerary of what sections of China I intend to search and he will see to it that I get a good batch of notes.

2. Editorials, I. Problems and Policy Boards.

For will does it get done? Dr. Strada may be able to take it on.

Sincerely yours,

Paul E. Wynn

Dear Dr. Darnell:

Thank God although the Lodge I write to me, Darnell in your drawer. It is only a rough draft of my proposed journalism. Possibly I also may visit Kansas and Emporia and I suggest to have some way lined out by which I can do so.

Very sincerely yours,

Paul E. Wynn

Dr. Darnell:

This morning I had a talk with Mr. Strada and I mentioned that I did not receive all my notes on Chicago places or any leading for future accreditation work. Mr. Strada said he did not have anything I would get out again and I believed the best my place was to have again this summer or early fall. For a professional accreditation job, principle is worthless but another thing. Up really on is take up a large relative timetary of what members at Ohio I intend to search and he will see to it that I get a good boost at union.

Now, here are some of my plans: I would like to leave shortly after July 1st, 1916, study up a few localities in the states of Colorado, Utah and Idaho for the possible establishment of an experimental station to breed fruits belonging to the cherry, plum, peach and almond groups; After that I intend to leave for Seattle or San Francisco and take a steamer to Yokohama. From there I'll go by train thru Japan, Korea and Manchuria to Peking, China. There I have to arrange my passport matters, financial affairs, stored baggage, etc. I also have to buy and ship from there a few thousand pounds of Chinese chestnuts, walnuts, jujubes for seeds and Dividiana stones; also scions of the famous "pai li" or white pear, which pear apparently has failed to succeed from former introductions.

Then I'll leave for South China, and in the winter of 1916-1917 I hope to collect in the provinces of Chekiang, Fukien, Kiangsi, Hunan and Kwantung, possibly also in Formosa and Hainan, with the special object of getting varieties of Lytchees, Bamboos and various wet land crops. I may also wish to visit Manila for its rich herbarium of South Chinese plants.

In the summer of 1917 I hope to explore some high mountain ranges in these provinces, but as soon as it gets cool enough for hard travel, I hope to trek thru the Kwangsi, Kweichow and Yunnan provinces and enter at last the rich Szechuan province. Here I may spend a year or more and return slowly by way of the Yang tze River or a northern route.

This whole trip may take me from three to five years to do and I'll wander thro' parts of China where no botanical collector has ever been before.

[illegible], here are some of my plans: I would like to leave shortly after July 1st, 1916, study up a few localities in the states of Colorado, Utah and Idaho for the possible establishment of an experimental station to breed fruits belonging to the cherry, plum, peach and almond groups; After this I intend to leave for Seattle or San Francisco and take a steamer to Tokohama. From there I'll go by train thru Japan, Korea and Manchuria to Peking, China. There I have to arrange my passport matters, financial affairs, stored baggage, etc. I also have to buy and ship from Kobe a few thousand pounds of Chinese chestnuts, walnuts, pecans for seeds and Dwarfing stocks; also boxes of the Kobe "Ful Ko" to ship pear, which pear apparently has failed to succeed from former introductions.

Then I'll leave for South China, and in the winter of 1916-1917 I hope to collect in the provinces of Szechwan, Yunnan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, specially also in Korea and Tibet, with the special object of getting varieties of lychees, bamboo and various wet land crops. I may also wish to visit Manila for its rich herbarium of South Chinese plants.

In the summer of 1917 I hope to explore some high mountain ranges in these provinces, but as soon as it gets cool enough for land travel, I hope to land into the Himalayas, Yunnan and Tibetan provinces and prefer at last the rich Indian province. Then I may spend a year or more and return slowly by way of the Yang tse River or a northern route.

This whole trip may take me from three to five years to do and I'll wander thru' parts of China where no botanical collector has ever been before.

Now, would you kindly give me your much valued support in getting as much information at my disposal as possible and would you please give instructions to Mr. Stuntz and to others to assist us in such ways so as to make this intended long journey a success for this Office. I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Agricultural Explorer

P. S. A circular might be printed and sent to all responsible workers of this Department asking them to suggest things I have to look out for!

F. N. M.

Office, April 25, 1916.

Dear Miss Cramer:

Herewith I am returning to you the Persimmon project (1915). It contains considerable information new to me. I am awfully sorry to see that my two numbers 39912 and 39913 have failed to grow. We do not know as yet who is quite to blame for this! The fact that Tamopan proved hardy at Stamford <u>is of very great interest</u>!

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Office, May 3, 1916.

Dear Mr. Howell:

Mr. Fairchild desires enlargements to be made of the following fotos: Chico No. 535; Nos. 6021; 5033; 12836, 13297 and 19488. Would you kindly make out a requisition to this effect? Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Now, would you kindly give me your own valued support in getting an much information as my disposal as possible and would you please give instructions to Mr. Stubbs and to others to assist us in any way so as to make this immense long journey a success for this Office.

Very sincerely yours,

WALTER H. MEYER,

Agricultural Engineer.

P. S. A circular might be printed and sent to all responsible workmen of this Department asking them to suggest things I have to look out for.

W. H. M.

Office, April 25, 1916.

Dear Miss Graham:

Herewith I am returning to you the Terminon project (1312). It would be practically infeasible as it is. I am partly sorry to see that my two numbers 3991B and 3991C have failed to grow. To do not know as you will care to blame for that! The fact that Tenogram proved hardy is almost in of your great interest.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER H. MEYER

Office, May 3, 1916.

Dear Mr. Stubbs:

Mr. Waterhill desires enlargements to be made of the following types: Photo No. 358; Nos. 3021; 3938; 12236, 12237 and 12238. Would you kindly make out a requisition to this effect? Sincerely yours,

WALTER H. MEYER

Office, May 22, 1916

Dear David Hiznet:

Would you kindly put down the name of Mr. Curt G. Pfeiffer, 16th and Irving Place, N. Y. City, as an experimenter.

He wishes to obtain especially a plant of Juniperus chinensis var. columnaris, 1 Chionanthus retusa, 1 Syringa meyeri, 1 Lonicera maackii and 1 Ilex rugosa.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Boston, Mass, June 6, 1916.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Herewith please find enclosed my Itinerary Reports from May 27 until June 3; also two stubs of R. R. tickets. Will you kindly send these to the office concerned. I wonder if there hasn't come any mail for me in all these days; if so, couldn't you have it sent up to me. After another 8 or 10 days I may return again to the Capital City.

With best regards to everybody.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK N. MEYER

[illegible], May [illegible], [illegible].

Dear Sergeant Shaughnessy,

Would you kindly put down the name of Mr. Owen H. Pfeiffer, [illegible] and Irving Place, [illegible], as a visitor.

The prison is quite unusually a stand at Deliverance Clemency v. Commonwealth, 1 Commonwealth reports, 1 Irish journal, 1 Immoral model and 1 Zero sentiment.

Respectfully yours,

Peter E. Byrne

Sergeant Shaughnessy,
Tombs, Room, Room 2, Cell.

Dear Sir, Sergeant:

Herewith please find enclosed my Testimony Imperia from my 27 cents. Does my plea for clemency at T. G. Hawkins. Will you kindly send there in the office envelope. I remain if Queen Elizabeth might say with Joe on in all those days, if so, wouldn't you have it work on in me. After prison 2 or 10 days I may return again to the capital city.

Will best regards to everybody.

Yours sincerely,

Peter E. Byrne

Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

June 9, 1916.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Herewith I am sending you by separate parcel a number of twigs of Magnolia Soulangeana, which appear to be infested by a bacterium. Prof. Sargent states that many of his Magnolias are dying from a peculiar blight; sometimes a big tree goes in a few days time, often in midsummer. Not only Asiatic species are affected, but also American ones, for instance M. Fraseri.

Could you kindly send these specimens to a specialist and a copy of his answer to Prof. Sargent.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Boston, Mass., June 12, 1916

Dear Dr. Chandler:

Thank you for your letter of June 8, with enclosures. I am returning Dr. Howard's letter enclosed for filing. I am also enclosing my itinerary report for the week ending June 10, 1916.

We are having very unpleasant weather here, rain every day, and it is cold besides; I didn't know Boston had this sort of a climate in June. Some day at the end of the week I hope to arrive again at Washington, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Animal Husbandry, Jordan Hall, Dear,

June 9, 1924.

Dear Dr. Hartwig:

Herewith I am sending you by express parcel a number of boxes of Bacillus Dysenteriae, which appear to be infected by a saprophytic bacteria. Prof. Burgess states that many of his cultures are being from a positive slightly something a big crop year in a for days time, often in advanced. Not only Anti-Gin species are affected, but also Gastrum aura, for instance B. Dysenteriae.

Dr. Ed you kindly send these specimens to a specialist and a copy of his answer to Prof. Burgess.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert E. Hotes

Boston, Mass., June 12, 1924

Dear Dr. Hartwig:

Thank you for your letter of June 9, with enclosures.

I am returning Dr. Hartwig's letter enclosed for filing. I am also enclosing an laboratory report for the week ending June 10, 1924.

We are getting very satisfactory results here, with every day, and it is still learning: I didn't know Boston had this work at a minute in time. Then day as the end of the week I hope to review again at Washington. T. C.

Sincerely yours,

Robert E. Hotes

TELEGRAM Jamaica Plain, Mass. (1218 pm)June 15,1916

David Fairchild,
Department Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Can you come Arnold Arboretum to discuss Chinese exploration work within a few days.

FRANK MEYER

Arnold Arboretum,
Jamaica Plain, Mass. June 15, 1916;

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

On June 8 Prof. Sargent sent you a letter in which he mentioned that we have had some conferences here concerning future Agricultural and Botanical Exploration work in China and Prof. Sargent mentioned a few concrete points in his letter. We had expected a reply ere this but you possibly might not be in Washington. I telegraphed you therefore the following message: Can you come Arnold Arboretum to discuss Chinese Exploration work within a few days. Frank Meyer

I wonder whether you possibly can do so. We all think it would clear up matters considerably if we could have some sort of an understanding before I left for China.

Prof. Sargent does not seem to have formulated any definite plans as regards Mr. Wilson going out again. I asked him specifically about this in connection with possible intervention of his plans, but he thought that we need not consider these things at all.

TELEGRAM Dunkin Plain, Mass. (1215 pm)June 16,1918

Devil Dalrotski,
Department Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Can you come Arnold Arboretum 11 Oliverus Dilmore auditorium was within a few days.

FRANK BOYNE

Arnold Arboretum,
Dunkin Plain, Mass, June 15, 1918;

Dear Mr. Dalrotski:

Or Jose H Prof. Sargent read you a letter in which he mentioned that we have had some correspondence here regarding future agricultural and botanical exploration work in China and Prof. Sargent mentioned a few economic points in his letter. We had expected a very big one this but you probably might not be in Washington. I believe you therefore the following message: Can you come Arnold Arboretum to discuss Chinese Exploration work within a few days. Frank Boyne.

I would about you possibly can do so. We all think it would change my plans considerably if we could have even only of an conversation before I left for China.

Prof. Sargent has not seen fit to have formulated any definite plans in regards to Chinese going and again. I asked his specifically about this in connection with your his recommendation of his plans, but he thought that we need not consider these things at all.

I have gone through a large stack of herbarium material, trying to find out more about the South China vegetation, but --relatively little has been done with all this Southern stuff. Mr. Wilson thinks that the herbarium in London will be the best place for such a study.

We are having disagreeable weather here every day almost and I have been able to take but a few fotos. In case we should not hear from you I hope to leave Boston Saturday, and be at the office Monday, June 19, 1916. With kindest regards, to you All,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. WITH

Washington, D. C. June 26, 1916.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

On June 8, 1916, while in the Arnold Arboretum I had a talk with Prof. Sargent concerning arboreta, and I asked him how many we needed here in the United States to grow practically all of the dendrological material outside of purely tropical stuff. His answer was:

"Five; one near Boston as headquarters; one near New Orleans for southern plants; one near Los Angeles (for instance, in Pasadena) for xerophytic subtropical plants; one in Miami for tropical plants; and one on Puget Sound for conifers, Rhododendrons and similar material.

"Arboreta have to be near centers of population, as otherwise they cannot be of use to many people and they fail to get means of support.

I have read through a large stack of interesting material, hoping to find out more about the South China vegetation, but --relatively little has been done with all this material. Mr. Chinn thinks that the herbarium in Hongkong will be the best place for such a study.

We are having disagreeable weather here every day almost and I have been able to take but a few films. In some ways we should not have been sorry I soon to leave Canton tomorrow, but be at the office Monday, June 10, 1918. With kindest regards, to you all,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Washington, D. C. June 26, 1918.

Mr. Fairchild:

On June 5, 1918, while in the small laboratory I had a talk with Prof. Bridgman concerning a project, and I enclose his note. We worked hard in the United States in preparing all of the bacteriological material available of greatly changed stuff. His answer was:

"Shall we give Dr. Meyer a bacteriologist and have the Chinese for medicine plants? Can Angelus (Mr. Hankinson, in Cambridge) for everything microscopic plants and is ideal for bacteria plants; and use the Plant Bureau for medicines. Bacteriologists are already scarce.

"Medicals have to be sent overseas at probability, we eliminate they cannot be of use to many people and that Bill is giving means of recovery.

When an arboretum can be tied up to an institution of learning, it will be so much the better, especially if it connected with a university of standing.

"To maintain an arboretum is no small job; it requires far more than most people imagine."

I thought it would be of interest to have these statements of Prof. Sargent put on file. Some day when the Department of Agriculture shall have been split up into a number of departments and the Bureau of Plant Industry shall have become the Department of Plant Industry, then a giant will arise who will establish these arboreta under a special office.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

FM/w

Agricultural Explorer

Washington, D. C. June 28, 1916.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

During the several discussions I have had with Prof. Sargent concerning future exploration work in China, Prof. Sargent said several times that Korea, Honan and Shensi still contain several things that have not been brought out yet and I should bear this in mind, because the plants from these regions can be grown in the north, while South China stuff is all tender.

When once in southern China I should pay particular attention to garden plants, as there is still considerable mystery connected with the origin of a number of them. Particularly in Azaleas, they want more

Then an objection can be made by is to institution of Industry, it will be we made the bottom, especially if it's somewhat with a well-world-of meaning.

The matinde on [illegible] is as much gay as possible for more than most people believe.

I think it would be of interest to have those statistics of free, Europe put on file. Once the [illegible] Industrial Assistant shall have been built up trade a number of demonstrations and the Bureau of Plant Industry shall have begun the improvement of plant industry, then a plant will cause the [illegible] establish been [illegible] under a special office.

Very sincerely yours,

Ryan C. Bell

Superintendent Maintenance

Mr. Henderson, J. T. June 20, 1910.

Dear Sir, Nashville

Feeling the several discussions I have had with [illegible] good economic future amalgamation work in Cuba, Prof. Bergquist said several times that Texas, Florida and Hawaii will furnish several things that have not been brought out yet and I think that the [illegible] should, because the plants that have [illegible] be grown at the [illegible] this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The work in Hawaiian Islands I should say particularly attention to [illegible] plants, as there is still considerable [illegible] with the article of a number of [illegible]. Particularly in Indiana, [illegible]

information, where the original types have come from.

The Arboretum will be glad to get fresh seeds of *Aesculus chinensis* and of *Castanea seguinii*, as they have lost these two plants.

In the Fukien Province there are some conifers of great interest that have not been introduced yet, such as *Ketelaeria fortunei* and possibly others.

Prof. Sargent thinks we ought to make arrangements to grow South Chinese plants in southern California, the people there are so much more enthusiastic than almost anywhere else.

As regards the sending of herbarium specimens and seeds directly to the Arboretum, we still must have a conference.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

FNM:mcH

Agricultural Explorer

Office, July 6, 1916.

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

Knowing the peculiarities of Professor Sargent and how little he is inclined to part with things too easily, I suggest to have a list made up of desired plants out of the Bulletins of Popular Information and then have a handy person go up to the Arnold Arboretum with packing material and other parafernalia and have him collect things they will allow him to take. Since Prof. Sargent has gotten many things from us, he cannot or at least ought not to object to us getting a few cuttings of some plants. But the person that goes *must* be some sort of a diplomat.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

[illegible] where the original types lay some [illegible].

The laboratory will be glad to get fresh seeds of _[illegible]_ _[illegible]_ and of _[illegible]_ _[illegible]_, as [illegible] that [illegible] in [illegible].

In the Indian Jewelwee there are some [illegible] of [illegible] to-[illegible] that [illegible] have [illegible] yet, such as _[illegible]_ _[illegible]_ and [illegible] [illegible].

Prof. Sargent thinks we might be able [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] plants in [illegible] Gulfstreams, the [illegible] there are so much more [illegible] than about [illegible] [illegible].

As regards the sending of [illegible] specimens and seeds [illegible] really in the laboratory, we still need have a [illegible].

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK S. SARGENT

Director Arnold Arboretum

[illegible]

Office, July 6, 1910.

Dear Mr. [illegible]:

Touching the possibilities of Jo-Jobos Sargent and Ben Gilbie he is inclined to part with things too easily. I suppose he have a lot made up of desired plants out of the Bulletins of Garden Information and then have a lucky person go up to the Arnold Arboretum with [illegible] material and other paraphernalia and have him collect things they will allow him to take. Since Prof. Sargent has gotten away [illegible] from us, he seems to be least people put in [illegible] to be getting a few [illegible] of some plants. But the person that [illegible] be some sort of [illegible].

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK S. SARGENT

Director

Office, July 7, 1916.

Dear Mr. Bisset:

Herewith please find attached two packages of seeds, numbered 2319a and 2320a, which I found accidentally among some specimens. They possibly may grow yet, even tho they are almost a year old.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Office, July 10, 1916

Dear Mr. Fairchild:

What is your opinion as regards this circular on the jujube? I propose to give a list of varieties as will be available for distribution in the next years. Also several pictures will come in.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

Office, July 12, 1916.

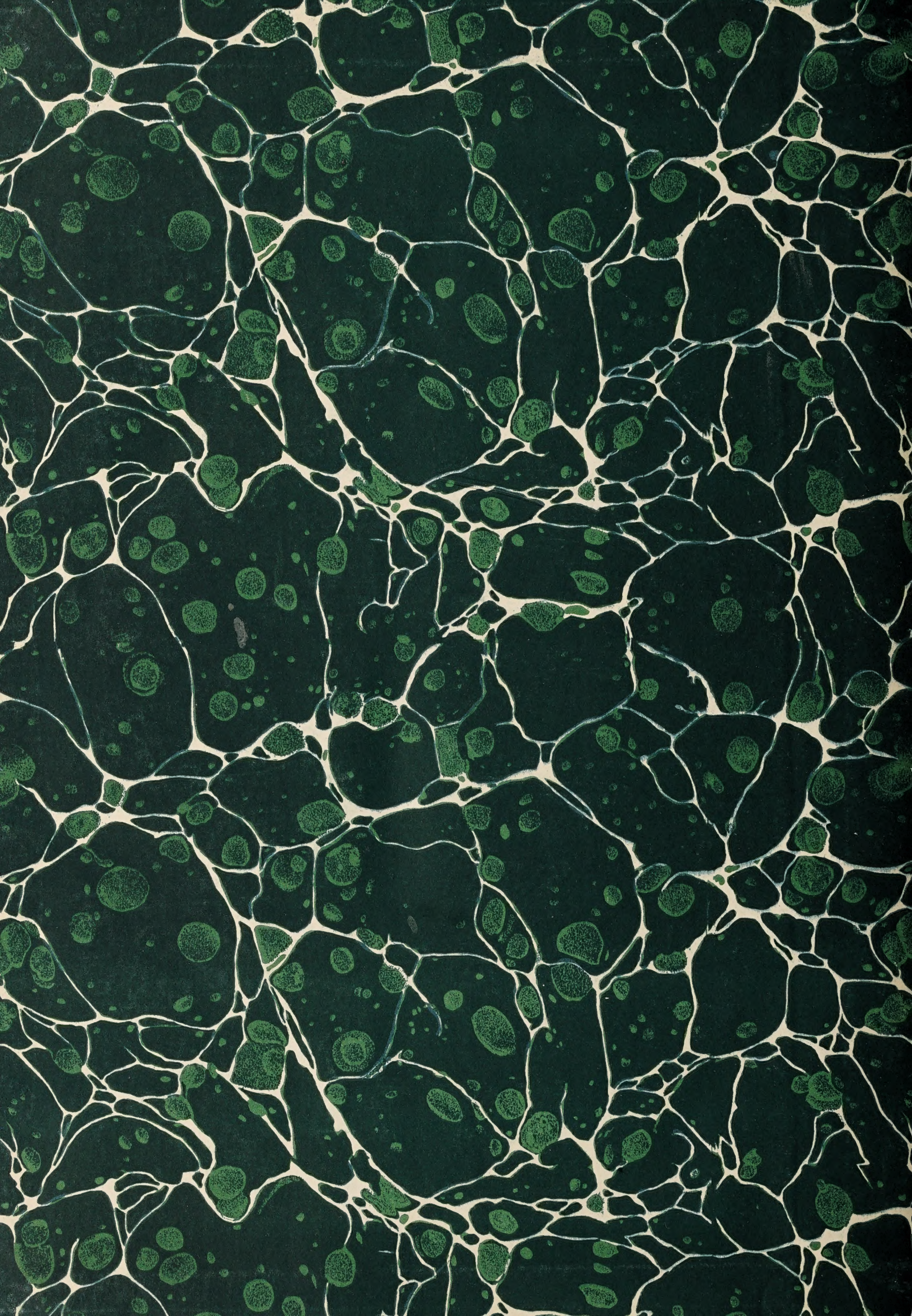
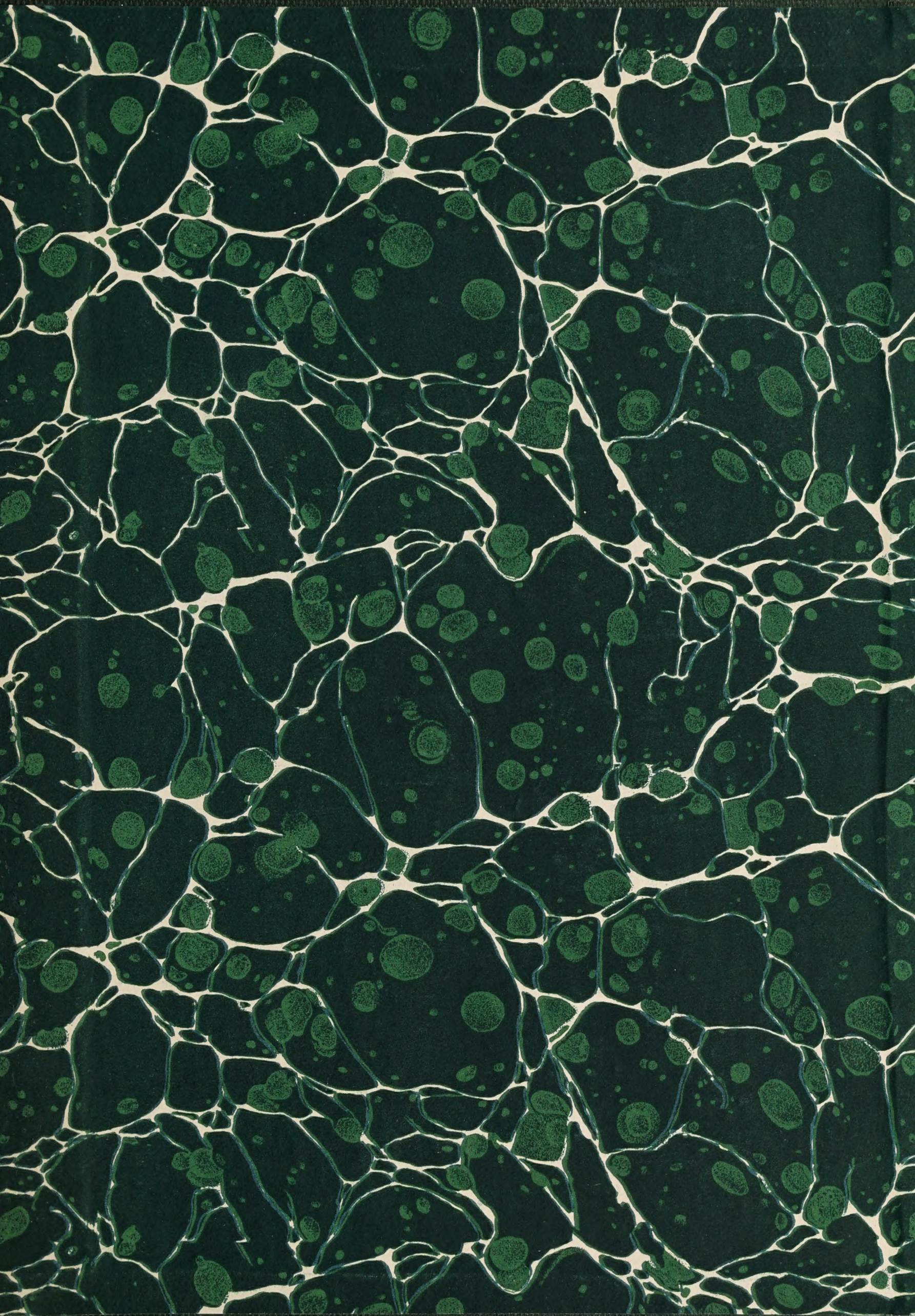
Dear Mr. Bisset:

Your letter of June 15th, concerning getting seeds of Prunus sargentii has been acknowledged by me only verbally. Well, Professor Sargent told me that the trees were setting very few seeds this ~~winter~~ year and he is afraid they would have very little to spare. You know the name of this cheery has been changed into Prunus serrulata var. sachalinensis.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK N. MEYER

[illegible], July 7, [illegible]

Dear Dr. [illegible]:

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [